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REVIEW

LOG OF HMS. STONE FRIGATE

1954



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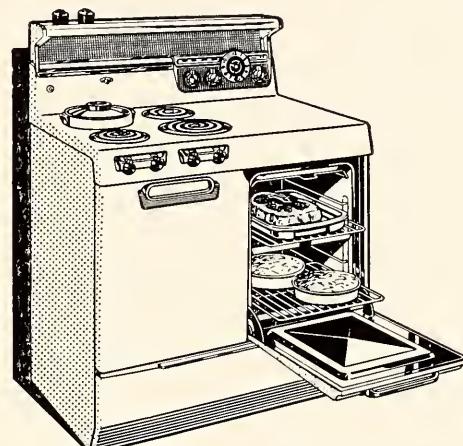
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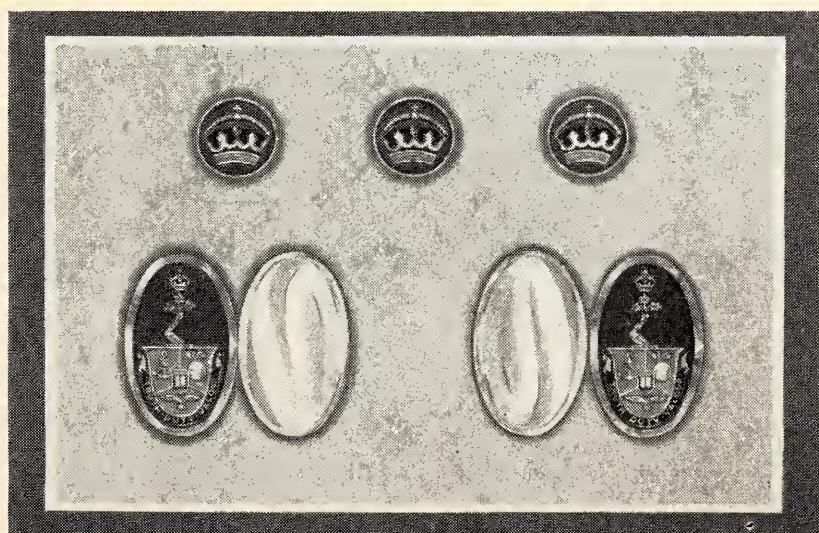
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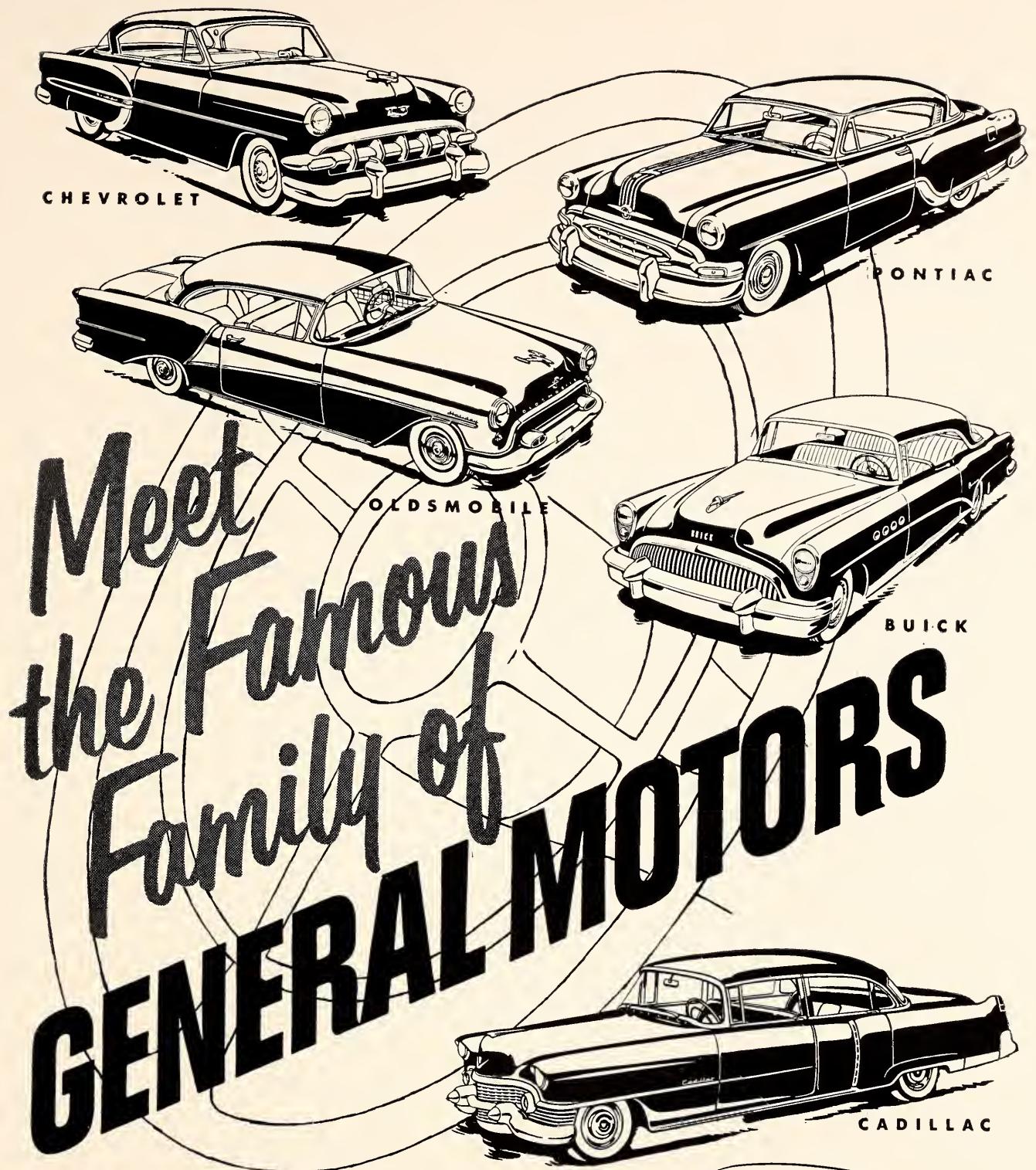
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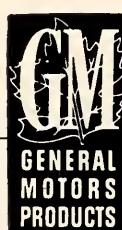
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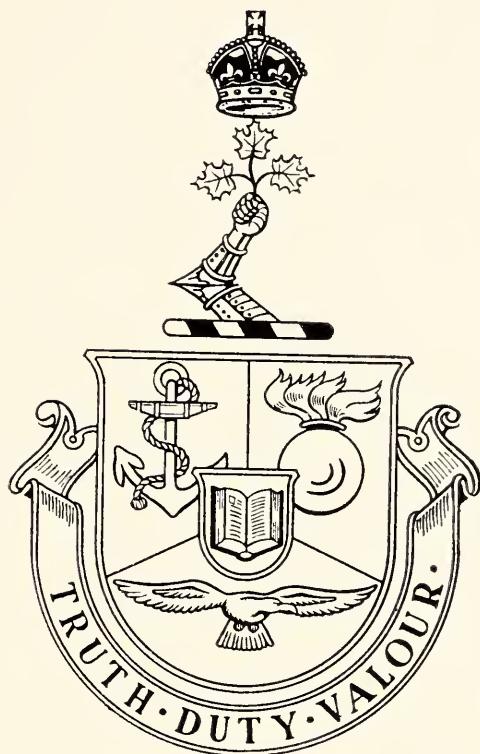
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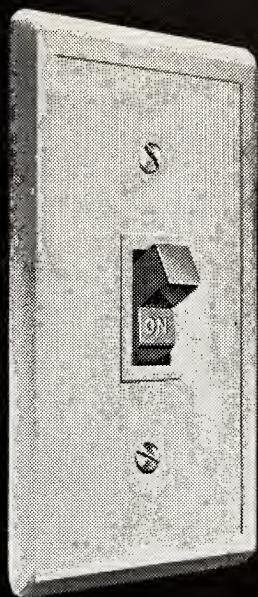
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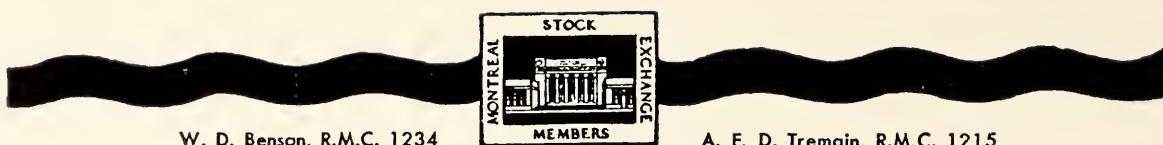
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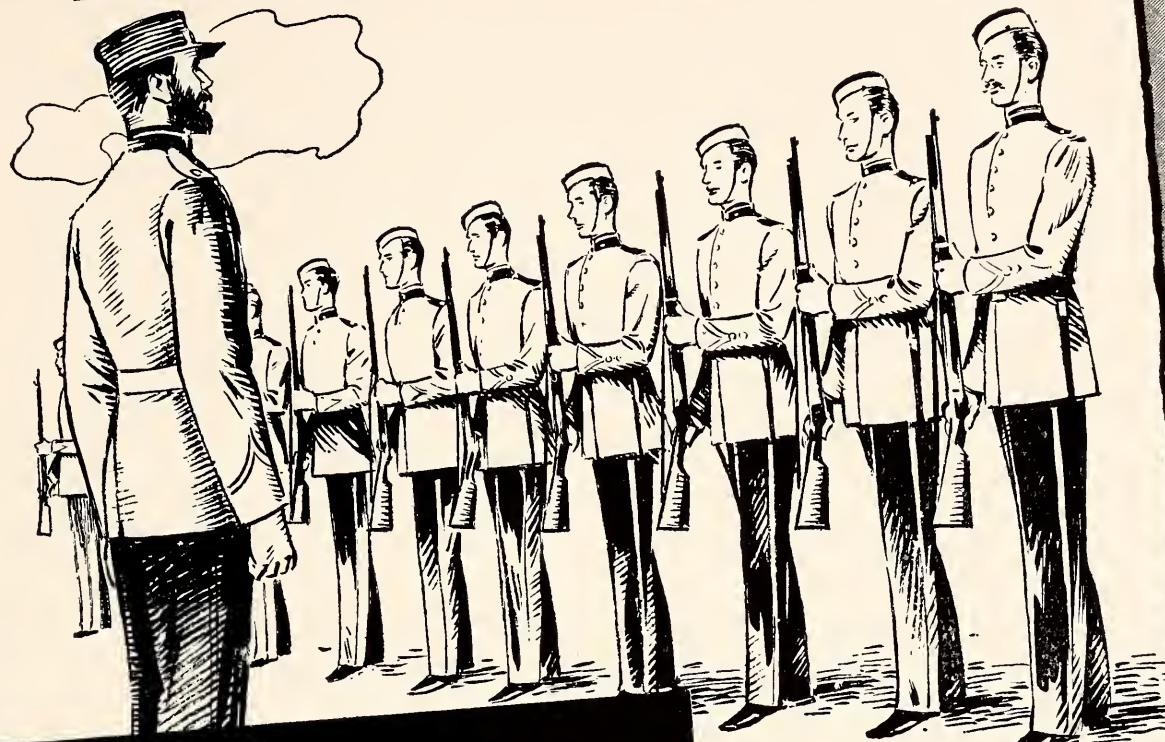
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The Editor wishes to express his gratitude to
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R.M.C. Review

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View of Kingston and The Royal Naval Dockyard from Fort Henry in 1828

R. M. C. REVIEW

LOG OF H.M.S. STONE FRIGATE

VOL. XXXV

1954

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GRADUATION 1953

The 2nd of June 1953 was a significant date in the history of the British Commonwealth for on that day the Coronation of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II took place. This date was also significant for another reason as well to the cadets of the Royal Military College, for it was the day of their graduation ceremonies. It was with great pride that they accepted the title of the *Coronation Class*.

The Hon. Brooke Claxton presented the *Coronation Class* with their diplomas during the ceremony held in Currie Hall. Mr. Claxton, in his official capacities as Minister of National Defence, acting Premier and President of The Royal Military College, was greeted on his arrival by a guard of honour. This guard, composed of the graduating members of the class of 1953 who were parading as cadets for the last time, put on a short parade in honour of their distinguished visitor. After the parade the ceremonies took place in Currie Hall, which had been newly redecorated for the occasion. The Hall, crowded with uniformed cadets, their parents, fiancées and friends, together with the academic staff wearing their colourful robes, presented a very impressive scene.

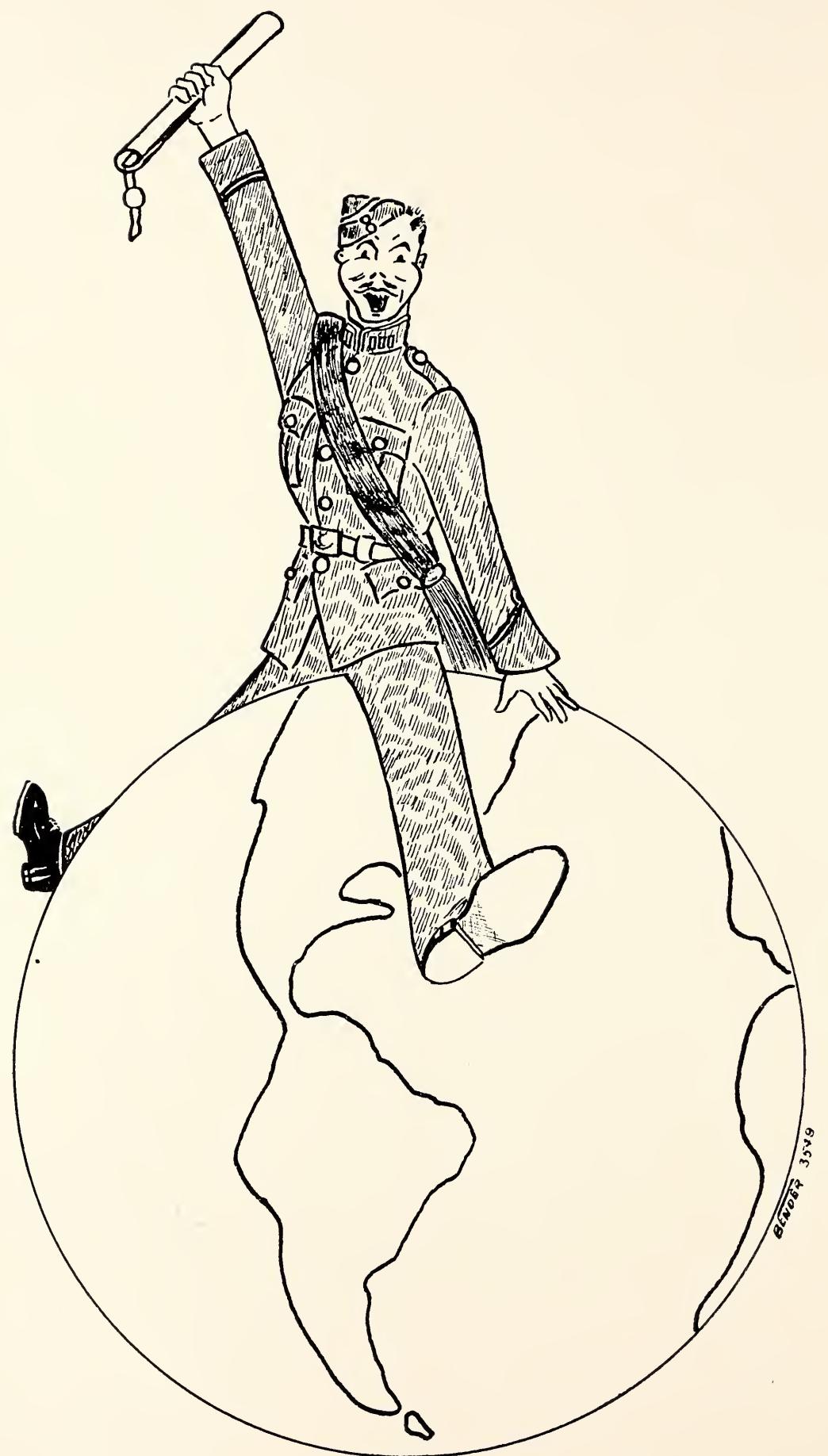
Before presenting the diplomas and academic prizes, Mr. Claxton spoke to those present. In his speech, the College President, reviewed the achievements of the Canadian Services Colleges in the past few years and outlined some of the changes that might be expected in the future.

Following this, the Commandant, Brigadier D. R. Agnew addressed the graduating class. The Commandant spoke of the College as it is at present, and mentioned some of the things sorely needed, one of which was a new library building.

On this significant date, he saw fit to name this new graduating class the *Coronation Class*. He urged the cadets to pay special homage to the Queen in this Coronation Year by dedicating themselves anew to Her Majesty and by following the service of Her Majesty in the armed forces. Following this inspiring address, the awards were presented to the deserving winners. Finally the moment that every cadet had been looking forward to arrived and the Diplomas of Graduation were presented.

This was a memorable day, not only in the life of the Commonwealth but in the lives of those cadets who were graduating. Graduation was an important step, both for those contemplating service careers and for those continuing their academic careers. However, before parting from their classmates, there remained the festivities of the June Ball, an event that had long been awaited. Thus the Class of '53, the *Coronation Class*, joined the ranks of those who proudly call themselves ex-cadets. Everyone was optimistically looking to the future whether it meant a career in the Armed Forces of Canada or in civilian life.

—No. 3062 A. R. KEAR



GRADUATING CLASS

Royal Military College of Canada

No. 3300

C.W.C. JAMES ALICK MARSHALL
CASTOR HIGH SCHOOL

The sleepy little (pop. 1000) town of Castor, Alberta awoke on April 1, 1932 to find a new arrival at the Marshall household. Al tarried just long enough to meet the neighbours, finish high school, and dabble (he won't admit it now!) in Army Cadets. When he learned that all young enterprising men should go west, he bade *adieu* to Castor in 1950 and set off for Royal Roads.

At R.R. the "Redman" set about winning top honours in his class with disturbing regularity. In addition to his academic prowess, he impressed everyone with his military bearing and leadership. Thus it was, Al naturally became C.W.C. in the fourth term of his final year.

He was indeed fortunate in being Wing Commander on the occasion of the visit of Queen (then Princess) Elizabeth to Royal Roads and was honoured in attending a tea party held for the regal visitors.

Once Al passed through R.M.C.'s portals it became evident to all that he would be occupying the C.W.C.'s suite in a year's time.

Even with the added burden of guiding the Cadet Wing he has shown a sense of proportion rarely found in a young man. He has maintained his high scholastic standing as well as finding time to play soccer and intercollegiate hockey.

Alick has had to pay the price of being on top of the pole — at times a lonely and thankless job. As C.W.C. he has succeeded in bringing harmony to the Cadet Wing, no mean feat considering the varied personalities of those under his command. His classmates have found that behind that stern and austere appearance Alick has managed to maintain a lively sense of humour.

Upon graduation, the "Redman" will trade in his sword and sash for a shiny jet. If his previous summer's training achievements are any indication, Alick's future in the R.C.A.F. seems bright indeed!

E. L. B.





No. 3235

C.S.L. RONALD FRANCIS MANN**Fort William Collegiate Institute**

Born in Winnipeg on August 18, 1931, Ron spent most of his early life in Northwestern Ontario's bush country before he finally settled in Fort William, his present home. While in secondary school, he became interested in the Reserve Army and joined an artillery unit. He has remained a gunner ever since.

During his four years at the College, Ron, with his warm personality and efficient manner, has won the respect of all his classmates and gained for himself a prominent position in the wing. Always a good student, Ron developed himself along other lines. In athletics he has net-minded for the College soccer teams for four years, participated in the College open boxing tournaments and showed considerable skill in other sports. Taking over as editor of *The Marker* in his third year, his literary talent and talent for organization have helped to make the College paper a success. Not only in College life has he made his mark, but also in summer training where he has been singled out as one possessive of more than the normal share of officer-like qualities.

Ron boasts one of the most formidable moustaches at the College. Having tried it out as an experiment in his first year here, it has remained a permanent fixture ever since. It is doubtful whether many of his classmates would recognize him without it! On graduation, Ron plans a career in the permanent army and matrimony in the near future.

(G. W. B.)



No.3334

C.S.L. DAVID PHILIP WIGHTMAN**University of Toronto Schools**

"Wighty" was born in Toronto on December 20, 1931. He came to Royal Roads in the fall of 1950 and distinguished himself in studies, winning the Governor General's Bronze Medal. Aided by his exceptional powers of concentration, he has always succeeded in standing first or second in his course.

At Royal Roads Dave always fought hard in sports. He reached the finals in tennis and in boxing. During the summers, Dave has taken R.C.A.F. training and he won his pilot's wings. The parties and week-ends during the summer months were from all accounts very enjoyable and provided relaxation from the difficult course.

Wighty has exceptional leadership ability which has been observed continually. At Royal Roads he held cadet officer appointments and graduated from R.M.C. on top of No. 1 Squadron. He has a quiet, unassuming manner with a good sense of humour but an unbending will; a combination that made him suitable for the appointments he held.

At R.M.C. Dave again showed his ability in tennis and boxing and it was often he was seen tightening a laniere in front of the "Crossroads" in his capacity as Manager of the Ski Team.

Wighty's future is well-planned. It includes matrimony, an Electrical Engineering degree at McGill and then the R.C.A.F.

(I. A. M.)

No. 3241

C.S.L. CHARLES DAVID PARMELEE
Glebe Collegiate

"Chuck" was born in Ottawa in 1932 and managed to survive the horrors of Hull until 1950, when he passed under the Arch for the first time. During high school his chief interests were: French-Canadian girls, red strides, and hot-rod riding on his whizzer bike. In academics he always stood near the top of his class.

At R.M.C. he has maintained this same high standard and has captured a number of prizes for his efforts. He was elected Vice-President of the R.M.C. Engineering Society upon its formation last year. When he is not driving his boys in No. 3 Squadron, or feeding his goldfish, he finds time to take part in the numerous sports, his latest specialty being the occasional skate over to Wolfe Island. His duties include: being mother to the recruits (for which he received a giant cigar), part time duty as private eye for Chief Murray, and chief computer of points for the section competition. Chuck has spent his last three summers in the Aeronautical Engineering branch of the R.C.A.F. where he led his class for two years and was rewarded last year by being posted to No. 2 Fighter Wing in Gros Tenquin, France for the summer. His exploits in Europe are too vivid and lengthy to recount here, but sufficient to say he left his mark in many European countries. The future looks promising for Chuck who will attend McGill next year to obtain his Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. Then he will go to Osgoode Hall to study law.

(I. R. B.)



No. 3221

C.S.L. JON HUBERT FELIX JENNEKENS
Port Credit High School

Born in Toronto, October 21, 1932, and later living in Kingston while his father was messing officer at R.M.C., Jon was probably the first recruit to enter R.M.C. with previous experience at the College—a feat due no little merit. A carry-over from high school academics, he has felt it his duty to place continuously in the top ten and in successful combination with his extra-curricular activities it was no surprise to find him at the head of the memorable No. 2 Squadron.

With his natural water wings, "Felbert" was a three-year member of the College swimming team as well as a member of the Royal Roads team in his second year. Without him No. 2 Squadron would have found it extremely difficult to have done so well in the intersquadron competitions.

Three summers with the R.C.E.M.E. Corps has shown Jon his future career as well as providing him with a long-to-be-revered motto, *Illegitima non carborundum*. It was during one of those summers that a fiancée entered the picture and shortly afterwards we found ourselves with a more sedate cadet-officer in our midst. Felbert did go on, however, to get checked out in "the life-of-the-party club" at the College. On graduation he intends to carry on with R.C.E.M.E. as a Mechanical Engineer but we feel that, in view of his uncommon interest in sinks, etc., he should become a plumber.

While one of the worst joke-tellers at the College, Jon will always be considered the greatest of cheerleaders. At any rate, Felbert will long be remembered by his classmates of '54 for his sincerity and reliability.

(R. A. R.)





No. 3301

C.S.L. GERALD JAMES MARTIN
Duncan High School

Gerry was born in September 26, 1931 in Duncan, British Columbia. During his high school years he played basketball and baseball and was a member of the Student Council. In 1949 he graduated from high school with honours and after his senior matric year at Victoria College, entered Royal Roads.

At Royal Roads, Jerry was very active in sports, specializing in soccer, basketball and boxing. In his first year he won the College welter-weight championship and was twice a member of the boxing team for the annual R.M.C.—Royal Roads tournament. His consistent drive and sportsmanship coupled with a well-developed sense of duty, earned him a cadet officer appointment in his second year.

Jerry's first two summers of training were spent at the R.C.A.C. school, Camp Borden, and in his second summer he was selected as the outstanding cadet at his school. His third summer was spent in Germany with the Royal Canadian Dragoons. This trip will undoubtedly be famous someday as it was responsible for the important experiment concerning the fire effect of a troop of centurian tanks on a troop of boy scouts and for the introduction of the *nickolashka* to North America.

A truly enlightened artsman, Jerry majored in English at R.M.C. He continued his athletic career as an outstanding player for the first soccer team and as the *Green Wave's* guiding light, his character inspired the respect and confidence of his associates. Jerry's future plans include matrimony soonest and an army career.

(F. A. M. T.)



No. 3279

C.S.L. IAN FRANK FLEMMING
Hampton Consolidated School

"Angus" first appeared at Royal Roads in 1950 and has been appearing ever since. He couldn't say, "I'm from Hampton, N.B." and expect everyone to reply, "You are? Say, you must know — ". No, Ian had to make his presence known. He has done just that by being prominent in four phases of a cadet's life: sports, academics, extra-curricular activities and summer training.

Ian was Welterweight Champion in his senior year at Roads. In his two years at R.M.C. he has excelled in track and field, badminton, the Glee Club, and has received his athletic crest. Academically, Ian stood high among the Mechanical Engineers. In extra-curricular activities he can "make beautiful music" on the saxophone, clarinet, comb, and scrub board. Therefore, it was only natural that in his third year he should master the bagpipes. Here let us note that Ian is the only person who can make all these instruments sound alike. "My Willie Can Do Anything!"

In summer training Ian has secured lasting fame as a Navigator. He teamed up with "King Pit" Hamlin to change a triangular course of Summerside, Thetford Mines and Sherbrooke into a much less involved and considerably shorter trip from Summerside to Quebec City and return. No doubt it was this consideration for economy that led the Air Force to notice the lad of outstanding initiative and to reward him by the appointment to Germany for his third year Flight Cadet Training. Being R.O.T.P. Ian will spend next year at Queen's obtaining his degree, then into the Air Force — "Life Has Such a Dismal Aspect".

(J. C. T.)

No. 3201

C.S.L. AUSTEN EDWARD CAMBON
Quebec High School

In the Fall of '50 the air around R.M.C. was filled with frantic cries in defence of Habitant pea soup, maple sugar and Jean Marc Beliveau. Although "Aus" has mellowed in four years at R.M.C. he still maintains that Quebec is the land of the chosen.

Entering R.M.C. on a Dominion scholarship, Aus continued to be active in extra-curricular activities while maintaining a good academic standing. As a second year cadet he helped bring the College its first basketball championship of the post-war era and he travelled to Royal Roads to compete in both basketball and volleyball. Since then, "Cambone" has also been closely associated with football. Covering sports for *The Marker* he also directed constructive criticism toward the organization of College athletics. His third year pastimes included a sports spot on the R.M.C. radio programs. This year Aus played basketball with the Firsts.

Although he spent his first summer with R.C. Sigs at Vimy, nuts and volts did not appeal to him and the next summer found Aus strafing pigeons with the R.C.A. (AA) at Pictou. A well-deserved third phase posting to Germany with the 79 Fd. Regt. enabled Aus to put his bilingualism to good use while enjoying the "Cooke's Tour" of Europe. In his capacity of C.W.S.O Aus developed a smooth functioning organization which has made full use of the College facilities. An exceptional organizing ability and an excellent sense of humour have enabled him to do a first rate job. Aus' future lies with the Permanent Force with possible post-graduate work at the University of Pusan in the offing.

(J. D. P.)



No. 3195

C.S.L. EDWARD LUCIEN BOBINSKI
D'Arcy McGee High School

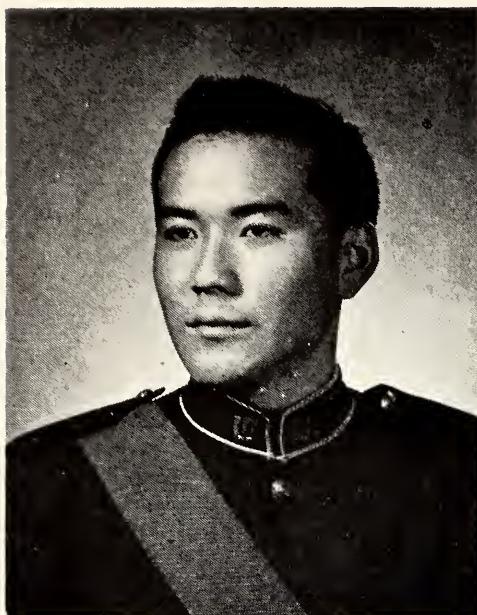
"Bobo" claims he was born in Montreal on October 3, 1932. He spent a normal early childhood — learning to call out cadence before he was two years old! Having mastered this art it was but an easy step to a high position in his high school cadet corps as well as a sergeantcy in the Canadian Grenadier Guards. To his dismay he soon learned that at R.M.C. he had to do things by numbers once again; however, he soon recovered from his initial shock and finished his recruit year by winning the Queen's Challenge Shield.

Among the many College activities in which Ed has taken deep interest are the Camera Club, the International Relations Club, and the Art Club. His strength, however, lay in soccer and rifle shooting. In the latter, he has won two crossed-rifle awards, fired against Royal Roads in '52, and has been a member of R.M.C.'s team which has capped the laurels for the Inter-Service and University Shoot in both years of its operation. In the literary field, Ed will be remembered for his fine job as News Editor of the 1953 *Review*.

Summer training holds many memories for "Bobo". During his first summer he trained with the R.C.O.C. During this phase he acquired the nickname "Bobo" and a desire to be back with the R.C.I.C. Even the sands of Camp Borden the following year couldn't dampen this desire and when he was exposed to a diet of German beer and Parisian nightclubs in '53 he knew he hadn't erred. His plans? "Why" he says, "who knows, maybe 'Bobo' will become a household word like 'Monty' or 'Rocky'!"

(J. A. M.)





No. 3188

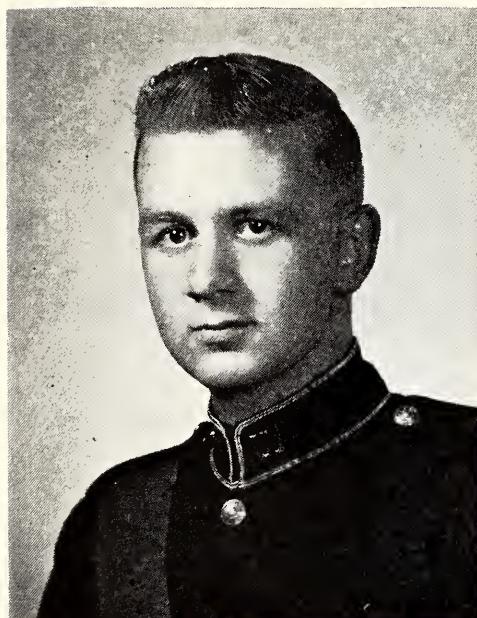
C.F.L. TONY TAKASHI BABA
CHATHAM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Although originally a Vancouverite, Tony has lived for the greater part of his life in Chatham. At C.C.I. he is most remembered for his work in the Glee Club, where his voice won him quite a following, especially among the female students. (We have to take his word on this). Here, too, he was active in "the best cadet corps in Southwestern Ontario", and rose to the rank of major in his final year. This, coupled with work as a sergeant in the Reserve Army, well prepared him for the life at R.M.C.

Always an eager participant in College life Tony has held such positions as President of the Glee Club for the past two years, and Sports Editor of *The Marker*. At present, he devotes his energy to being sports officer and chief ukulele player of No. 1 Squadron. Upon graduation he intends to complete his course in Civil Engineering and follow a career in the army.

In this there is no need for us to hope for the best for Tony. It will surely be his; for ambition, willingness to work, and a cheery disposition are always signposts of success.

(R. A. H.)



No. 3189

C.F.L. GERALD WILLIAM BAKER
FORT WILLIAM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

A son of the West, Gerry was born in Winnipeg on December 9, 1932. At a very early age he emigrated to Fort William, the gateway to the West, and just last year moved west to Saskatoon.

Coming from a seaport, Gerry naturally chose the R.C.N. on entering R.M.C. in 1950 and has stayed with the senior service through world cruises to Europe and Vancouver Island. After entering the R.O.T.P., Gerry was one of the few cadets in Engineering Branch who persisted in taking Civil Engineering — surveying on the decks of aircraft carriers seems to be looming in his future.

Gerry has consistently done well in academics at the College, amazing his classmates with his over-night stamina during examinations. The second soccer team saw Gerry at the half or full-back position during most of its games in the past four years.

The future holds a career in the permanent navy and, as Gerry would say, matrimony in "ten years or so".

(R. F. M.)



No. 3190

C.F.L. IAN RICHARD BALLANTYNE
KITCHENER-WATERLOO COLLEGIATE

Born in Scotland in 1931, Ian came to Canada while he was still too young to be dangerous. Outstanding in sports he won an award as the top athlete in his school. On his first day here at R.M.C Ian surprised all by arising at 0515 — he hasn't been up so early since. Very active in sports, he has played senior football, senior basketball, and some hockey until a broken arm ended his hockey efforts. Formerly famous for filling up large numbers of leave cards, he has changed his tactics this year — it seems she is not living in Kingston this year. In his spare time Ian is the spearhead of all the Flight and Squadron teams he plays for, and last year he won the Trophy for the most valuable player in intersquadron sports.

Academics — fortunately he lost his ambition to be a Chemical Engineer in time to enroll in the Civil Engineering class whose vacancies were rapidly filling, and he has been smiling ever since. Next year — McGill (Reasons: close to Ottawa and E.E. is not a prerequisite for entrance).

(L. W. S.)

No. 3191

C.F.L. GERALD ARTHUR BEAMENT
ORILLIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

"Amby" woke up for the first time on September 7, 1931, in Toronto. He's been trying to catch up on his sleep ever since. Not satisfied with the big city, he moved first to Sorel and then to Orillia which he still calls home. While in high school he claims that his only notable achievement was that he passed; however, he did learn how to shoot.

In 1950, Gerry began his career as a cadet with great enthusiasm, taking part in almost everything including swimming and rifle shooting. The next year he became a charter member of the *Green Wave* and has been a pit artist ever since.

Three summers in Halifax and Victoria have sold the Navy to Gerry; he's planning on entering the Supply Branch. In Victoria last year he was a cadet captain and also received the Nixon Memorial Sword of Honour for outstanding officer-like qualities — a good start for his career in the R.C.N.

(F. S. M.)



No. 3262

C.F.L. HENRY BEPPLE
KAMLOOPS HIGH SCHOOL

"Hank" was born in August, 1932 in Trochu, Alberta. In high school "Bep" was always a hard worker and an enthusiastic air cadet. He won an Air Cadet Scholarship to Royal Roads and a totally different life. Here his Spartan character led him to take everything seriously from rifle shooting to being the most effective alarm clock a buddy ever had. Outstanding expression — "Beplee Sir!"

At R.M.C. Hank followed Mechanical Engineering. Here his spare time was spread among musketry, soccer, photography and — get this — girls!

To his friends Hank is known as a responsible, active, extremely dependable chap whose sense of humour has grown with his College career. Henry has an extremely high code of ethics and adheres to it; his character has gained him the respect of all his classmates.

An R.C.A.F. pilot during the summer, Hank likes instrument flying, Navy trips, and blacking-out instructors.

Next year — university, then Hank aspires to a sinecure such as jet-jockey with one of Canada's crack "Sabre" squadrons.

(E. A. T.)



No. 3194

C.F.L. BARRY DOUGLAS BLAIR
GUELPH COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE

Being a Guelph lad, the B.D. had no choice but to attend high school there. During this period he became interested in girls at an early age (a diversion he has never completely outgrown) and on weekends toured the land with an orchestra, playing his clarinet or sax.

Having no one to dissuade him, he came to R.M.C. where he became a member of the Blair, Boyd, Gill triumvirate. From incessant study, the "Adj." probably knows more ways of "beating the system" than anyone else at the College. — Complains it's no fun in fourth year though; — too easy. Barry consistently heads his Civil Engineering course besides being an authority on sailing, pistol-shooting, sports cars and Pogo. During summer training with the R.C.E. he has distinguished himself by his nightly trips from Chilliwack to Vancouver (140 mi. return) and his study of native life in the Yukon.

Should he survive Korea, B.D. will then buy an Austin Healey and attend Queen's for his B.Sc.

(E. K. G.)





No. 3196
C.F.L. FINN OLAF BOGSTAD
QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL

Born at Dalhousie, Nova Scotia, July 18, 1932, Finn has lived most of his life at Drummondville, Quebec. An aspiring athlete at Quebec High School, from which he graduated in 1950, Finn Olaf majored in soccer, track and curling. Working during the summers with his father, who is in charge of electrical maintenance at the Canadian Cellanese plant at Drummondville, Finn became interested in a career among the amps and volts.

Coming to R.M.C. after High School, the smiling Finn was able to best the staff consistently in academics to get into Electrical Engineering. Finn (Bog-in-the-head to Chief Coe) starred on the junior soccer team for three years. His efforts on the parade square enabled him to trade his rifle for three bars in fourth year as No. 4 Squadron Training Officer. A confirmed bachelor for two years Finn has been attracted by a little blonde from Queen's and now believes that there may be something in matrimony.

In the Air Force, Finn considered being a Radio Officer; however, Air Crew Selection at London found him on his way to first phase pilot's training at Trenton. Some months and several instructors later Finn was in the Telecommunications at Clinton from which he graduated in 1953.

Upon completion of his Engineering course at Queen's, Finn is planning to become (at least for 3 years . . . R.O.T.P.) a Telecommunications Officer in the R.C.A.F. (F. W. M.)



No. 3273
C.F.L. ROBERT JOHN DAVIES
VAUGHAN ROAD COLLEGiate INSTITUTE

Bob was born on September 11, 1930, in Toronto, where he attended high school, played football, and became interested in photography.

Both these interests held him in good stead at Royal Roads where he played a very good game of football in the guard slot. His photography came in handy and he became Camera Club President in his senior year. These two interests, coupled with the strong man activities of weight training and wrestling took up much of Bob's spare time, but left enough for him to act as barber for many of his team mates.

Rapid Robert (on account of his speed) continued all these activities at R.M.C. and in addition took up light housekeeping in the Frigate. His tea has even attracted guests from across the square.

Bob has spent three summers travelling between Camp Borden and Toronto on the weekends with the interim spent with the R.C.A.C. He leaves R.M.C. for Varsity to complete the last step towards a career as a Mechanical Engineer. (T. H. C. G.)



No. 3029
C.F.L. RICHARD GRANT DAY
HUMBER COLLEGiate INSTITUTE

Dick, born in Toronto June 2, 1931, attended Humberside C.I. where he majored in nothing, but played junior rugby and junior basketball. He graduated with a Dominion scholarship to R.M.C. Dick has always enjoyed College life, especially the spare periods in the Arts courses. Being the only cadet in external relations, he always topped his class academically. However, we soon discovered that he had another natural ability: to talk, a talent he successfully developed on the R.M.C. Debating Team.

No. 1 Squadron appreciated his drive and spirit in most intramural sports and so it was not surprising to find him representing the College on the volleyball team.

Naturally, Dick's summers were spent with the Air Force. He graduated from Clinton as a radio officer and returned there for his third summer to enjoy Air Force life — that is, Grand Bend, W.O.'s, and a 1939 Ford. For the future, Dick's plans include an M.A. at U. of T. and a position in the Department of External Relations.

(R. E. R.)

No. 3032

C.F.L. ALAN STANLEY DERRICK
KINGSTON COLLEGIATE AND VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE

Born in Eston, Saskatchewan on July 24, 1930, Al migrated East at an early age, finally settling in Kingston in 1941 under the very shadows of the grey walls of R.M.C. Winning the obstacle race in his recruit year, he displayed the drive and determination which were to dominate all his activities. He excelled in rifle and pistol shooting, becoming R.M.C.'s best rifle shot in his third year. He participated in every squadron sport and did so with such energy and skill that he was appointed squadron sports officer in his final year.

Al spent two summers at Chilliwack with the R.C.E. and one at Whitehorse, working on the Alaska highway. On the academic side of his first year he began as a volt (potential drop) and by the end of the year had lost his potential, becoming a drop. This had a strong influence on Al as he became a cement mixer, instead of an Electrical Engineer.

Al plans to continue in Civil Engineering at McGill and is also engineering matrimony for 1955.

(G. C. R.)



No 3035

C.F.L. JERROLD JOSEPH DONAHUE
SCOLLARD HALL

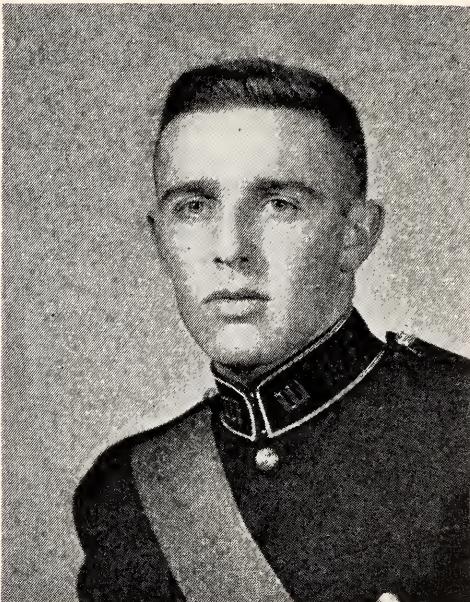
"Shmoe" was born at Fossmill, Ontario on October 22, 1930. His pursuit of higher education led him through Scollard in North Bay to R.M.C.

Although a hard-working student, 'Jerry' managed to find time for hockey, becoming captain of the senior team in his fourth year. Quiet and unaffected by nature, he has never been known to turn down a party. In fact, after a certain weekend in Montreal, he spent four days in sick bay recuperating from an alleged *upper respiratory infection*. Shmoe is one of the cadets who learned that it doesn't pay to stop for a sandwich in town at 11:55 on a 12 o'clock pass.

A 'bird-gunner' at heart, Jerry joined the Artillery. Having decimated the seagull population of Victoria, he went to Picton where, after two summers, he finally learned to distinguish between an aircraft and a towed target..

Jerry's future includes matrimony in June, a year in Korea, and a service career.

(A. M.)



No. 3278

C.F.L. CHARLES CRICHTON FERGUSON
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO SCHOOLS

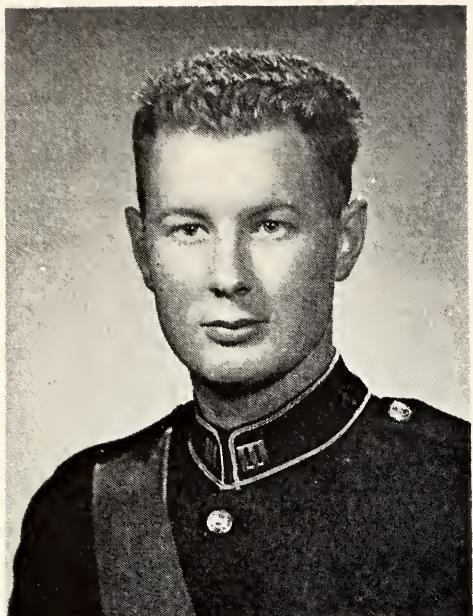
An attempt must be made to capture for future years the events through Chic's college life that have helped to build his fine character and personality. Glancing back, we can easily remember his very active participation in literally every sport. While at Royal Roads, he was presented with the Director of Studies Cup, awarded to the outstanding Junior Term cadet for athletic ability and sportsmanship. Chic continued prominently as an athlete at R.M.C., playing on both senior football and basketball teams.

In addition to athletics, Chic's conscientious attitude brought reward both academically and in his cadet officer appointment. The high calibre of efficiency and leadership he displayed during his summer months with the Armoured Corps resulted in a European posting during his third summer.

Academics and athletics did not however occupy all of Chic's time at college. Unselfishly he contributed many working hours to entertainment committees, class parties, and college dances. Unfortunately, these inanimate records give little indication of his warm and friendly personality, of his ability to become a welcome addition to any group.

(J. E. C.)





No. 3216

C.F.L. ROSS ALBERT HAMLIN
CHAPLEAU HIGH SCHOOL

It was on April 5, 1931, in the Arctic settlement of Chapleau, Ontario, that Frontenac Squadron's 2 i/c entered the world. After spending nineteen years in relative isolation, he felt it somewhat of a novelty to migrate to the bleak shores of R.M.C. and join the herd for a four-year stretch. Here the Hamlinian skill in "pit-hitting" was perfected to an extremely fine degree and became one of the major sports in which he participated. Carrying this sport on into summer training, he was crowned "king pit of U.R.T.P. — '51". However his accomplishments in this particular pastime should not, in any way, overshadow the admirable qualities displayed as a forward on the R.M.C. hockey team.

Ross's summer training as a navigator with the R.C.A.F. took him to the potato patch at Summerside, P.E.I. He developed a strange magnetism for Quebec City, and ended up over the Chateau Laurier on numerous occasions when his destination was Thetford Mines. At 408 Squadron, Ottawa, during his third summer he managed, through constant practice during the spare time donated by the Air Force, to become the most adept billiards sharpie in the Mess.

The future is still a question mark for Ross. A year at Queen's is a possibility if he doesn't succumb to the lures of R.O.T.P. within the next few months.

(F. W. A.)



No. 3287

C.F.L. KENNETH FREDERICK HOFFER
KITCHENER-WATERLOO COLLEGiate VOCATIONAL
INSTITUTE

Born in Kitchener in 1931 Ken, better known as "Boggs", took his complete schooling in that city. His early interests lay in the radio and boxing clubs. He started his college career at Royal Roads where he is remembered for his ability quickly to finish off opponents in the square ring. Boggs' other claim to fame at Roads was an appetite for Louis Armstrong records. How he could eat them up!

At R.M.C. Ken took up Social Studies and in this year is 2 i/c of No. 2 Squadron. Besides being an outstanding boxer he played football at both Roads and R.M.C. A head-on collision with the diving board and fourteen stitches put an end to his attempts at being an aqua star.

During his summer training with the Air Force he is noted for his three-point landings — two wheels and a wing tip. A member of R.O.T.P. Boggs is uncertain as to whether he will remain with the Air Force or go to university.

(H. W. W.)

No. 3218

C.F.L. GEORGE BARRY HOLT
LISGAR COLLEGiate

Barry hails from Ottawa where he was born in 1932. Always a standout in academics, he turned down a scholarship to Carleton College in favour of one for R.M.C. and has ever since been devising schemes to spend as little time in Kingston and as much time in Ottawa as possible.

Barry spent his first two phases of summer training with the R.C.E. at Chilliwack and his third summer with the Chemical Department of the National Research Council in Ottawa. Known as "Black Barry" to his friends in the Stone Frigate, he is always ready with a quick barb of wit for anyone careless enough to leave him an opening. He has the unerring ability to twist the point of any conversation to his own meaning. His sense of humour, coupled with a questionable mastery of the mouth organ, makes him a "must" on the list of necessities for a successful squadron party.

Despite his motto of "never let academics interfere with week-ends" Barry still manages to keep well ahead of the staff in his battle for survival. He took prizes in Chemistry and Economics in second year and after standing near the top of the class in third year, is well on his way to his objective of obtaining a degree in Chemical Engineering from Queen's University. (K. G. J. M.)



No. 3292

C.F.L. DONALD ANDREW KIDD

GALT COLLEGE INSTITUTE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Don was born, believe it or not, in Galt on June 21, 1932. He decided to leave this settlement, however, and in 1950 he hit the road which led him to Royal Roads. While at Royal Roads his good nature and kindly disposition won him the high regard of many, and in his second year he became President of the Radio Club.

After a two year battle with the staff at Royal Roads, Don came to R.M.C. to make further conquests in the field of Electrical Engineering. Although his studies have kept him quite busy, he has managed to find time to be a member of the electronics club, and Secretary of the Engineering Society. His efforts were well rewarded in the final term when he was given a brevet appointment of C.F.L. and the thankless task of a Sports Officer.

After two summers at the Royal Canadian School of Signals, Don was posted to the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade, in Germany. While there he decided to conduct his own personal tour of the countryside in his own private (borrowed) jeep.

Don plans to take a holiday over in Korea with the Army after graduation, followed by another year's rest at Queen's University, where he intends to obtain his degree in Electrical Engineering. After this . . . a career in the Army.

(G. L. K.)



No. 3293

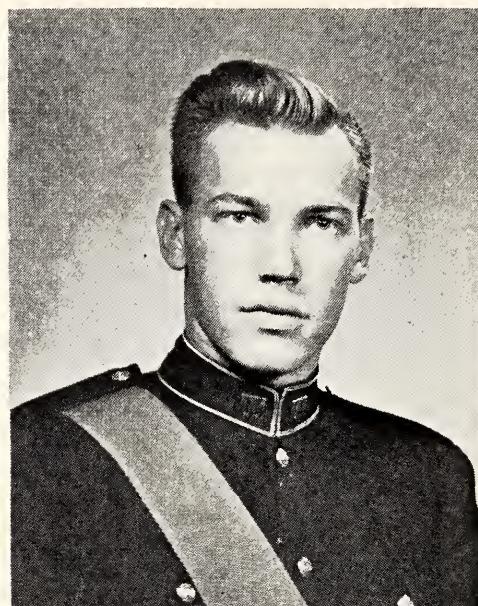
C.F.L. GORDON LOUIS KILGER
LISGAR HIGH SCHOOL

Gordie was born in Canada's capital and still calls that fair city his home. As an air cadet he journeyed to England and whether or not he fore-saw a life of world travel we cannot say, but upon graduation he entered Royal Roads as an air force cadet.

At Roads, Gord's easy manner and booming "fourth for bridge!" soon won him many friends. His driving energy on the field gained him a position on the College football team both years. The summers saw Gord as a pilot at Trenton, Centralia and finally, buzzing gophers on the prairies. A civil air license before entering R.R. aided him in becoming a top-notch pilot.

Gord entered R.M.C. in Mechanical Engineering but for his final year became a "circuit breaker" of the first order. An all-round athlete he proved a valuable asset to his squadron and was named squadron sports officer of the *Green Wave*. Next year Gord will complete his degree at Queen's and plans a career with his first love—flying.

(D. A. K.)



No. 3298

C.F.L. IAN ALLAN MACDONELL
WESTMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL

Tiring of the Montreal social whirl in 1950 Ian took that fateful step which led him to scenic Royal Roads and a military education. Since that time his amazing wit and complete lack of inhibition have become renowned at both Colleges. Very much the extrovert Ian makes friends easily, and all of his acquaintances find him extremely thoughtful and entertaining company.

Ian's introduction to life at R.M.C. in third year was made more gentle perhaps by his fortunate location in "Old Sailor Alley". In the field of athletics he added to his Royal Roads tennis singles crown by capturing the R.M.C. championship. He captained both the tennis team and the ski team and was an active member of the swimming team.

Ian's summers were spent trying to make money in the used car racket but this failed and he was forced to depend on the Armoured Corps for his support. Ian is looking forward eagerly to a civilian future and next year will complete his education at McGill University.

(D. P. W.)





No. 3299

C.F.L. KEITH GEORGE McKEY
TIMMINS HIGH AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Deep in the northern woods amid the head-frames of Timmins, Keith came into this world on September 11, 1932. After spending his early years in Timmins, he came out of the woods and went to Royal Roads on a Navy League Scholarship in 1950. At Royal Roads Keith was Flight Leader of Fraser Flight for a term. As Keith was from Timmins, salt water had a fascination for him so he has taken his summer training with the senior service. After spending his first summer cruising to Hawaii as a cadet captain, Keith transferred to the Electrical Branch. A supp in third year and a bout with the high tension end of a transformer have not deterred him from his goal.

Beneath Keith's slow-moving exterior is concealed a heart of gold and a tenacity that is surprising to some who do not know him. He is a good one to have around at trying times such as 12 o'clock the night before a lab has to be turned in — nothing ruffles him. He seems well cut out for his chosen career in the Navy.

(A. J. A. M.)



No. 3071

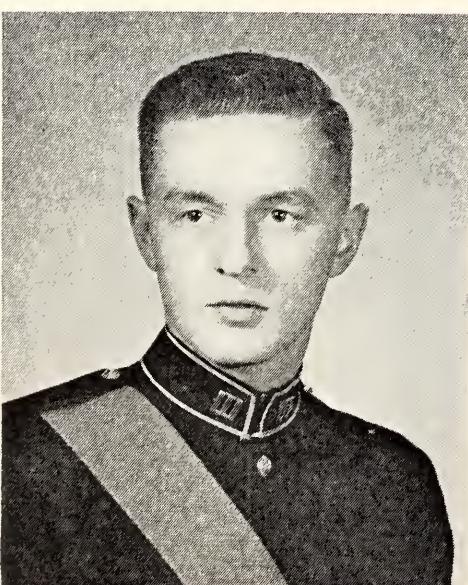
C.F.L. ALLAN McLELLAN
NORANDA HIGH SCHOOL

When "Piggy" was born on February 16, 1932, he was put to bed . . . he did get up a few times in the next twenty-two years. Having completed his secondary education, he came to R.M.C.

For posterity, he is cast as a jovial, good-natured, rotund figure . . . in other words, an "all-round cadet". He played football for two years and was active in interflight sports. He managed to maintain a high standing in his history course although he will be well remembered for his all-night "stands" on essays already two weeks overdue.

His other main interest led him to Summerside, P.E.I. where, after two summers he won his navigator wings. For the next two summers, he was attached to Air Transport Command. Many tales could be told of his exciting trips to Japan, but we "won't squeal". With the prospect of such future trips it is not surprising that Piggy is planning on a service career.

(G. A. S.)



No. 3234

C.F.L. FREDERICK STUART MALLETT
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO SCHOOLS

July 13, 1931 was a big day in the life of Fred, he was born. Toronto, the seat of this happy event was also the home of all his education prior to entry into R.M.C. During his high school education at U.T.S. he made quite a name for himself as a stagehand, a cadet corps officer, and a student who with his aptitude for study could easily have failed.

When he reached R.M.C. in 1950 he set out to prove himself adept at both the athletic and academic contests. In both of these fields he has been successful. In the first he has managed to glean the title of the permanent light duty king, and in the second he came away last year with the Lieut. Governor of Quebec's Silver Medal. Since his initiation to it in second year he has been diligently following a Commerce course. He intends to follow up this education by getting a C.A. in Toronto.

During the summers Fred has been a gunner in Victoria. How gunnery and accounting go together we will never know but we're sure Fred will make a success of both.

(G. A. B.)

No. 3236

**C.F.L. ANDREW JOHN ANGUS MORRISON
WEST HILL HIGH SCHOOL**

Many have to wait till later years to see other lands but not No. 1 Squadron's Adjutant. On September 18, 1932 Andy was born at a place in South India. From these distant lands he came to Montreal.

The travelogue ended when Andy spent four years around Kingston. His summer periods have been spent at Barriefield's R.C.E.M.E. School — the exception being last summer when Andy enjoyed 202 Base W.K.S.P. at Montreal.

Representing the College in many ways, he has applied his energies to soccer, debating, and the Engineering Society. In previous years he was a member of the junior soccer team, but this season he switched his talents to managing the senior soccer team. Last year Andy was not only President of the Debating Society but also a top debater against McGill and West Point. This year he has spent a great deal of time as President of the Engineering Society, and still continues as President of the Debating Society.

When the class of '54 has scattered across Canada, its members will remember Andy for his cheerfulness, his moustache, and for his tea room.

(F. E. T.)



No. 3305

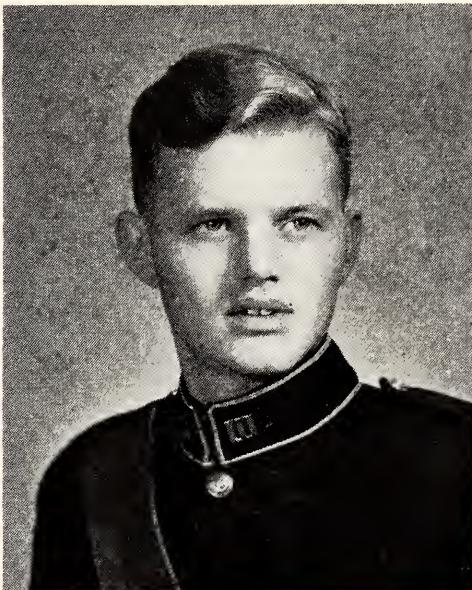
**C.F.L. KENNETH JAMES PERRY
KENORA HIGH SCHOOL**

Ken was born in Kenora, Saskatchewan in 1932 winking at the nurses whom he has been chasing ever since. After a leisurely time in High School Ken decided to give up a promising music career for a military one. However, he has impressed us on both scores; as a man to follow up Princess Street after a social evening at the Vimy Mess and as a musician trying to play the Last Post after a Christmas dance at Royal Roads.

Ken was one of the few privileged ones in the Signal Corps to be attached to the 27th Brigade in Germany during the summer of '53, where he visited many places of interest. Our friend has finally become one of the R.O.T.P. lads who will be assured a year's leave in that wonderland Korea after which he plans to go to Queen's to get his Engineering degree. His specialty no doubt will be the dialing, tuning and plugging in of electrical apparatus, etc.

Ken has a keen interest in sports with curling on the number one spot. He might even become a great sailor if he can only remember on which side of the boat the jib sheet should be tied to. Merit is due Ken for his untiring efforts in originating an R.M.C. Fencing Club and also for the safe-keeping of the key to the record library. Ken's biggest aspiration is to enter matrimony shortly after graduation.

(J. G. R. T.)



No. 3086

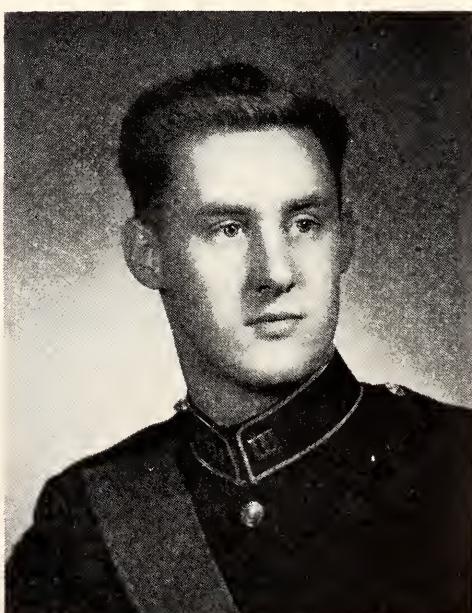
**C.F.L. MARVIN EDWARD RICH
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE**

It was a cool, refreshing breeze that blew that memorable day in September, 1949 when M.E.R. arrived at R.M.C. However, the solitude was soon shattered by the cries of seniors and so began the first of Marv's five years at the College.

Marv, better known by his friends as "Jigs", was born May 5, 1930 and since that date has proven his cheerfulness and warm personality. In spite of his mischievous grin Jigs will long be remembered for his ability to "get serious". After three years with the Junior Football team, Marv won a well-deserved place on the R.M.C. Firsts. His high school experience, love and knowledge of the game as well as his own personal skill ensured his success on the playing field. Many will remember Marv because of his jazz program "Listening In", others for his contributions, as manager, to the hockey teams, but most of all for his never failing support of all College activities.

All four of Marv's summers were spent at Shilo learning how to "check the breech" and "change round, one - two". Marv intends to make the gunners his career and, if his success at R.M.C. is a criterion, he will be a C.R.A. in no time.

(J. H. J.)





No. 3090

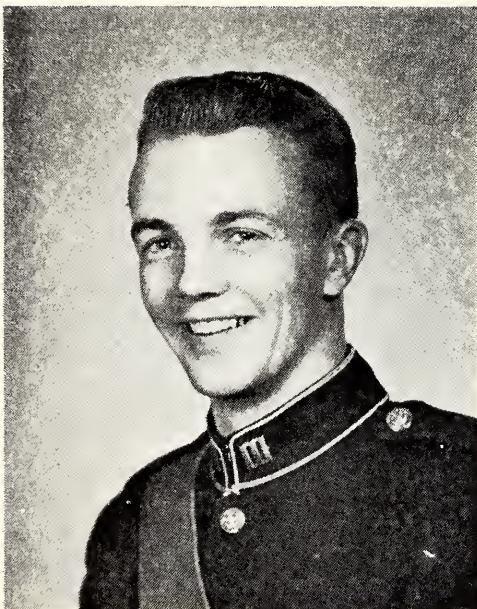
**C.F.L. RICHARD JOSEPH RUTHERFORD
PETERBOROUGH COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL**

It seems that between 1931 and the time Dick entered R.M.C. (5 years ago) his predominant pastime was Model-T's — especially the '21 job in which he went to New York.

Since '49 he has waived academics (though profs panicked . . . and Dick failed!) in favor of swimming, flight sports and the Entertainment Committee. He is also known for such sidelines as dance pins, fourth year rings, and serving toast and coffee to D.S.O.'s at 0200. In his first summer's pilot training he was declared an expert at hedge-hopping and the following year Richard studied night flying at Grand Bend. Last summer he went West to make his fortune. He had a terrific time in the oil fields of Banff and came home with a pocketful of I.O.U.'s.

Dick will be remembered for his straightforward and sincere approach to problems. He is appreciative of the concerns of others and noted for clear and impartial thinking. After graduation Richard is going to get a degree in Mechanical Engineering, buy a Chrysler and go back out West.

(J. W. T.)



No. 3314

**C.F.L. LARRY WILLIAM SHICK
GORDON BELL HIGH SCHOOL**

Larry spent eighteen years trying to leave Winnipeg, followed by four years trying to get back. Born in 1931, "Lar" spent several years as a juvenile delinquent and as a punishment was sent to Royal Roads to wear the little blue suit of a C.S.C. cadet. However, ready for anything, he was still smiling after two years in uniform, so he decided to try R.M.C. He excels in soccer and track and field, and has taken to skiing lately.

This year Larry was appointed 2 i/c of No. 3 Squadron and at the same time became the squadron plumber, dietician, quartermaster and detective. His pet aversions are blind dates, visitors to his room during study hours, the 1953 Winnipeg Blue Bombers, haircuts, and worn out uniform trousers. He likes: pretending he is the last of the great chemical wizards, the idea of McGill next year, R.O.T.P. pay, dreaming of big red convertibles, landing Harvards on soft mud, and trying to ski. Favourite expression: "Go fall on your head, 108 times".

(J. R. N.)



No. 3251

**C.F.L. JAMES WIGGINS TREMAIN
LOYOLA COLLEGE**

"Big Jim" was born in Shawinigan Falls in 1931 but has spent most of his life in Montreal. While attending Bishop's and Loyola College, Jim was active in many fields — Freshman president, football and camera work to mention only a few.

Entering R.M.C. in '50, Jim participated in football, swimming, the *Review* and canteen committee. In his third year he edited what has been considered the best postwar edition of the *Review*. His happy nature and active College spirit will be remembered by all of us.

Summer training for Jim included one phase with R.C.A.C. and one with R.C.E.M.E. — the tanks weren't big enough. An aggravated back injury unfortunately sidelined him in '52. It has been said that one of his nurses is still interested in the case — say yes Jim!

Always a conscientious and organized worker, he never tired of helping others with their problems. We are sure that Jim's plans for a Civil Engineering degree at McGill and matrimony in '55 will just begin a happy and successful career in civilian life.

(R. J. R.)

No. 3326

C.F.L. FRANK ANDREW MAURICE TREMAYNE
SUTTON HIGH SCHOOL

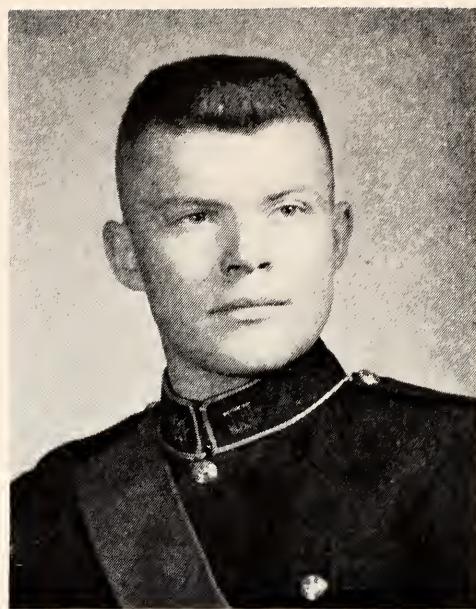
Frank was born in 1932 at Newmarket, Ontario, but soon felt the urge for city life and migrated to Sutton West. He climaxed his High School days as President of the Student Council.

The desire for an adventurous life led Frank to Royal Roads as an army cadet. As a Junior and bugler supreme, his first adventure was the Christmas Ball and the legendary phrase, "May I fall out, I feel ill."

As an infantee, Frank soon distinguished himself at Camp Borden for two summers, where he periodically berated his acquaintances over the P.A. system. "Tiger's" final summer was spent in Hanover, Germany, with 27 C.I.B. As a Highlander, Frank's bony knees were outdone only by his famous moustache and battle-scarred cane.

At R.M.C. Frank's third year was passed as an ardent supporter of the Drama and Glee Clubs, as well as the *Green Wave*, for which he was presented with "K" Flight. His ready smile and keen sense of duty are factors which will aid him in his Army career.

(G. J. M.)



No. 3252

C.F.L. EDWIN ALFRED TROMANHAUSER
CHATHAM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Ted was born in Toronto and received his secondary school education in Chatham where he was noted for his track and field ability. Entering the College on a Dominion Cadetship, Ted was soon actively engaged in training to set new College track records. To this end, he succeeded, this year, in winning the Greenwood cup for the one mile race for the fourth consecutive year. This cup will now be replaced by the E. A. Tromanhauser Cup.

For the past three summers, Ted has undergone flying training; receiving his Pilot's wings in 1952 at Centralia. Rarely seen around the station on weekends, Ted was a great instigator of Course parties—dry of course. Athlete, abstainer, connoisseur of nursing students, and friend of the recruits: these attributes all apply to Ted. Well known for his reaction against cigarettes and liquor, he is also a great exponent of keeping in shape.

After finishing his Science course at R.M.C., Ted plans to join the R.C.A.F. where he hopes to see Squadron service in Europe on Sabrejets.

(H. B.)



No. 3338

C.F.L. HUBERT WILLIAM WYERS
ALEXANDRA HIGH SCHOOL

In 1931 Calgary, Alberta was shocked by a boy born with a set of rule books in his hand. Several months later "Hub" cut his first teeth on a referee's whistle. Ever since then he and his amiable "fair'n square" referee decisions have earned him a place at high school, Royal Roads, and R.M.C. Hub, it seems, has always held a high interest in sports. He was sports editor for his high school paper, *Alexandra Ray*, for the Royal Roads *Log*, and last year *The Marker*.

Besides refereeing and sports writing Hub takes an active interest in discussing the relative merits of the M.L.B.U. Mk. IV over the old-fashioned scrubbing board. His leaves are spent at "The Queen's" watching his favourite sports programmes (naturally) on T.V. (what else?).

It always amazes the professors just how Hub manages to pass with good marks every year when he sleeps in most of the lectures. Hub's philosophy seems to be — "all work and no play makes Hub a very thin boy". After his tour of duty in the Ordnance Corps he will go on to get his degree in Economics. We know that Hub's friendly spirit will speed him along these lines.

(K. F. H.)





No. 3185

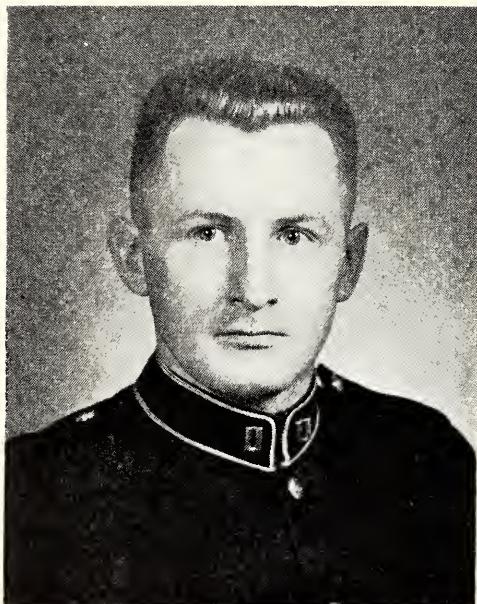
**C.S.C. ALFRED WILLIAM ALDWORTH
WESTDALE SECONDARY SCHOOL**

March 15, 1931, was a noisy day in the smoky city of Hamilton when Fred exploded into this world. He must have shone in English at Westdale Secondary School to have amassed the colorful and well-developed vocabulary, for which he is known.

He entered R.M.C. on an Air Cadet Scholarship (he beat a drum in the band). Here, he joined the ranks of the 15-periods-a-week men (Arts types), managed the Senior Basketball Team for two years, was a member of the nucleus of the Pipe Band as a tenor drummer and was active in inter-flight sports whenever he turned up. His first two summers were spent at No. 1 Air Navigation School, Summerside, P.E.I., where his showing earned him a posting overseas to Metz, France and Languar, England in his third summer.

Fred tackles anything he does with enthusiasm and hidden behind a care-free attitude is the desire and ability to do well. All this plus a sense of humour has made him a popular member of our class. A permanent career in the R.C.A.F. awaits Fred on graduation.

(T. T. B.)



No. 3196

**C. S. C. WILLIAM ROBERT ALLAN
OAKVILLE-TRAFALGAR HIGH SCHOOL**

At an early age "Diet" took up chemistry. By means of the experimental method, he found himself to be no ordinary mortal, and since then he was always felt compelled to carry with him a veritable trunkful of pills, powders, ointments, liquids, beakers, and graduated tubes, as well as apples and the most foul coffee in order to restore the delicate synthesis composing his constitution whenever it shows signs of breaking down.

He is an avid fan of Robert Burns, pistol shooting, Saturday Night magazine, certain trains from Ottawa, skiing, Nova Scotia, folk music, history, and travelling about the world with the Navy. He dislikes intensely the turmoil of large cities, snide cracks about the Navy, and pedantry among artsmen. Most of this loyal Scotsman's character traits can be found in Walt Kelly's dour but likable Porkypine.

Diet intends to graduate in Chemical Engineering at the University of Toronto, and hopes to be just rich enough to afford a yacht in Nova Scotia.

(R. S. W.)



No. 3261

**C. S. C. ARTHUR LAURIE ALTWASSER
BRITANNIA HIGH SCHOOL**

"Alty" first saw the light of day on February 22, 1931, in Regina, Saskatchewan. His dad, as a member of the army, had various postings which took the family from Regina to Whitehorse and thence to their present home in Vancouver. "Alty" is a true Westerner at heart but he consented to visit the eastern provinces and R.M.C. after a two-year sojourn at Royal Roads.

After seeing a pair of overshoes with two inches of mud on them outside Laurie's door it becomes obvious that he is a cement mixer (Civil Engineer). He is interested in "Machines" of all kinds, especially those in the Civil building.

During his summer training he spent two years at the R.C.S.M.E. in Chilliwack. Last summer was spent with "Ye olde 58th" in Germany. At least that's what he tells us! His letters more often bore such strange postmarks as Paris and wonderful Copenhagen. *C'est la vie!*

Alty has dedicated his life to the Royal Canadian Engineers. He has the ambition and will to get ahead.

(A. J. S.)

No. 3017

C.S.C. CLAUDE ARCHAMBAULT
COLLÈGE JEAN-DE-BRÉBEUF

Very few know that Claude was quite a track champion before arriving at R.M.C., especially as a miler for Brébeuf College in Montreal. He won't tell why he dropped it. He has three pastimes, besides going into town: playing squash to be able to go in town early before supper, talking to every "ham" in the world through VE3RMC, of which he is an active member, and skiing at Snow Ridge. One can always tell when he has been skiing: he usually comes back on crutches.

Being a sea cadet, Claude is keen about the Navy: Beware those who speak against it. He should be given a job as their recruiting officer in chief . . . Does anyone want to learn how to scrub decks? Ask Claude, he has spent four summers in the Navy!

He is strictly a bachelor, and don't try to change his mind! But many of his friends have predicted that he'll fall . . . like the others, and it might be sooner than he thinks. Claude is going to McGill next year where he will take his final year in Electrical Engineering. (C. J. R.)

No. 3106

C. S. C. WILLIAM BURNETT ARMSTRONG
EXETER HIGH SCHOOL

The month of May brings forth spring and happy smiles: aye verily in 1931 it brought forth "Army" in a suburb of Windsor named Detroit. His early days were taken up in Noranda then later in Exeter.

Hockey has always been one of his major interests and in high school he was the athletic representative for the Student Council. At R.M.C. representative soccer and interflight sports took up his extracurricular time.

Luck at one time or another has cast its evil eye on Army but his perseverance has borne him through though not always without some happy comment from him. His lumberjack tendencies have come to light on occasions as evidenced when he attempted to fell the mast-head at Royal Roads and his later love for lumberjack dances up-island from Victoria.

His summer training days were spent with the Air Force Supply Branch, after a year as a Radio Operator, one summer in Ottawa, another at Sea Island and his last at Centralia and Grand Bend.

Army had his first glimpse of military life at Royal Roads in 1949; made it through thick and thin to R.M.C. and R.O.T.P. last year. Having gained a broad education in arts, his next 30 years will be in the hands of the Air Force, no doubt.

(G. K. C.)

No. 3269

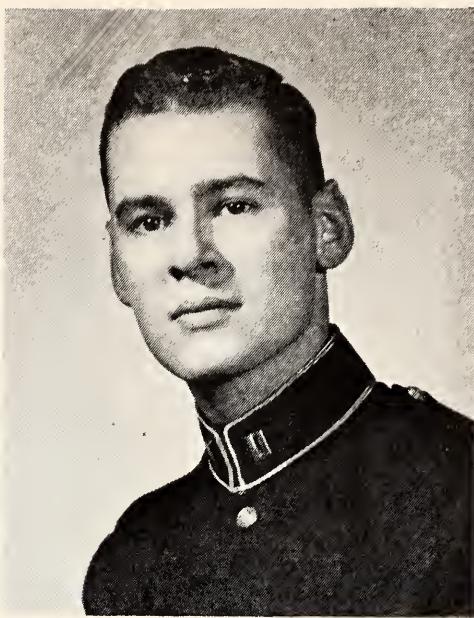
C.S.C. GEORGE KEITH CLENDINNEN
DELTA COLLEGiate INSTITUTE

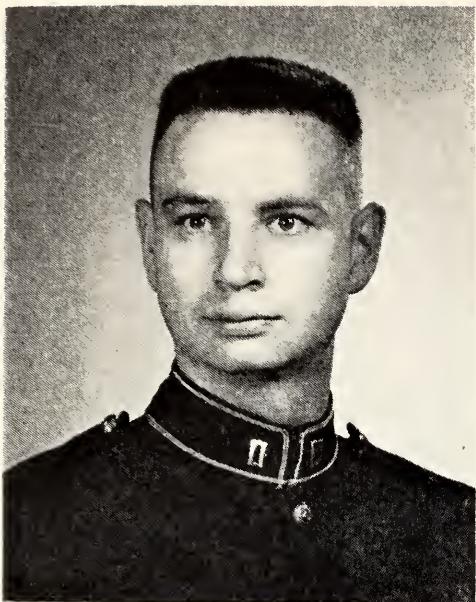
George was born on December 6th, 1931 in the shadow of Hamilton Mountain. He survived a long grind in public school and eventually entered D.C.I. where he excelled in swimming, water polo and football. He also graduated.

In 1950, he and a few others among Canada's young manhood trekked out to Victoria to attend an institution known as Royal Roads. While there he ignored academics as much as possible in order to star on the college football and swim teams. George also developed an interest in secluded dance halls and falling projectiles. If you think a 75-pound shell falling from a second story window onto a parade square doesn't make a hole, just ask him.

At R.M.C. George again found berths on the College football and swim teams. He also initiated an education program. The object was to have his birthday declared a holiday. He supported this program by sleeping through breakfast parade on that date both years he was here. Alas, there are so many unsympathetic people in this world! The R.C.A.C. and the sand dunes of Camp Bordon were his stamping grounds during his first two summers and the camp of the Lord Strathcona Horse (with more sand dunes) was his home in third phase. After graduation George plans to obtain a degree at McGill.

(W. B. A.)





No. 3202

C.S.C RALPH WILSON STREB COLLINS
NUTANA COLLEGiate INSTITUTE—SASKATOON

Born in 1932, Streb came to R.M.C. from the wide open spaces of Northern Saskatchewan, and has been loudly proclaiming the fact ever since. During his stay at R.M.C., he has been active in the Debating Club, and is renowned for his roles as a "tough" policeman and an even "tougher" sergeant-major in various Drama Club productions. Having chosen the Commerce course in his third year, he delighted in making his professors and classmates miserable by propounding new economic theories and exploding old ones.

Streb spent his first two summers training with the Signal Corps at Vimy. In his third summer however, he changed to the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps and spent his time motorcycling around Camp Borden and vicinity. He evolved from the "despair of seniors" in his first year, to the "terror of recruits" in his fourth, and this, plus his tremendous capacity for food, are reasons why he will be remembered around the College.

(D. G. L.)



No. 3272

C.S.C JOHN EDWARD CZAJA
GORDON BELL HIGH SCHOOL

Twenty-three years ago Winnipeg witnessed the arrival of her gift to the Class of '54, and Ed has certainly lived up to all expectations. While at Royal Roads he displayed his versatility in all fields and distinguished himself by graduating as the C.S.L. of No. 1 Squadron. In addition he was presented with the Michael Phillips Trophy as the outstanding boxer in 1951, and the Captain's Cup for his outstanding athletic ability and sportsmanship in 1952. Upon entering his third year at R.M.C. Ed elected to try his hand at Mechanical Engineering, though still found time to play on two varsity football teams, not to mention volleyball and curling. Undoubtedly in recognition of his many fine attributes he was chosen President of the Class of '54.

The R.C.A.F. has claimed most of his talent for pilot training during the past three summers, yet Ed still managed to find time to be dubbed one of the *immortal lovers*.

After obtaining his degree at the University of Manitoba, there is a distinct possibility that South America can expect a visit from him. Yet no matter where his future lies, Ed's warm, sincere manner will undoubtedly guarantee him success in any field of endeavour.

(C. C. F.)



No. 3291

C.S.C. GUSTAV TERRY ENGMAN
TURIN HIGH SCHOOL

"Engy" was born on August 9, 1932, at Lethbridge, fifteen minutes later than his big brother, who has been his guiding light ever since. Following his brother's illustrious example, he managed to survive the rigors of both public and high school without learning too much. Then, confronted with the prospect of getting a job Terry balked and escaped to the University of Alberta for Engineering.

Noticing the flashy uniforms of the cadets as they travelled back and forth across the country and hearing rumors of sack artists, Engy jumped at a chance to come to R.M.C.—and here he stayed.

As an army cadet, Terry has spent the last three summers with R.C.E.M.E., and seems to have enjoyed himself. Last summer, for instance, he traveled about in the deserts of Southern Alberta, demonstrating the finer points of a quick assembly jeep team to the local cow-punchers. Rumor has it that having escaped R.O.T.P., Terry intends to become a civilian and to continue his studies in Chemical Engineering at U. of A. next year.

(C. W. K.)

No. 3039

C.S.C THEODORE EDGAR ENGMAN
TURIN HIGH SCHOOL

From the wilds of Alberta came the senior "Engie". Although born in Lethbridge on August 9, 1931, Ted grew up in Turin where he perfected the art of doing nothing in particular. Naturally he decided on a military career and came to R.M.C. in 1949. A year later he was joined by his brother Terry whose likeness proved to be embarrassing at times and useful at other times.

Deciding to be an infantryman, Ted spent summers with the R.C.S. of I. at Calgary and Borden. In his third phase he went to the 3rd R.C.R. in the garden of Alberta, Wainwright. After Wainwright Ted joined RO.T.P. and 5 year plan. Last summer he was with the 1st P.P.C.L.I. at Calgary. At Wainwright, on a scheme, he put in an attack on the divisional engineers with three men. "Engie" figured the odds to be even—four Patricias against three hundred Engineers. Ted is planning on a career in the army and hopes to join either the Canadian Guards or the P.P.C.L.I.

(R. A .J.)



No. 3208

C.S.C. GEORGE ROBERT FANJOY
PETERBOROUGH COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

George was born in Peterborough, Ontario, on May 23, 1931. During secondary school he displayed military tendencies by being associated with both the Army Cadets and the Reserve Force Artillery.

Since coming to the college George has proven beyond a doubt that he can "pass em all". He has managed, without overexerting himself, to wander off with three academic awards and one scholarship in the past three years. George is the best pistol shot in the college and is no slouch with a rifle either. When the Royal Roads tournament was held in 1951 George played on the volleyball team representing the College. Another of George's extra-curricular activities has been duck shooting. A famous quote from George on duck hunting, "This blank marsh owes me a duck!"

The summer months have prepared George for bigger and better duck hunting expeditions as he has been training with the R.C.A. in their ack-ack role. The future also holds for George an Electrical Engineering Degree from Queen's.

(R. B. S.)



No. 3212

C.S.C. EVAN KERRY GILL
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO SCHOOLS

A rambling man right from the start "E. K" spent his early days in deciding whether to settle down in Toronto, London or Thistletown.

On completing high school, Kerry decided against working for a living and so carried his studies on to College. On entering R.M.C., he soon became a member of a group of radicals whose subversive energies were directed to abolishing the pass system. While not occupied in this movement, Kerry spent his spare time studying Pogo, listening to western music, trying to start a balky Morris, playing basketball, topping the class and collecting an impressive score of trophies for the College track team.

Summer training with the "gunners" carried him from the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club, through week-ends in Moosomin, Saskatchewan, to a summers posting with the 27 C.I.B. Still with the old urge to keep rolling on, Kerry is planning to work in the Yukon next summer before carrying on to McGill to obtain his B.Sc. in Chemistry. After that — ? — perhaps a return to Copenhagen.

(B. D. B.)





No. 3126

C.S.C. THOROLD HOBIEN CREEN
GOODFELLOW
GLEBE COLLEGIATE

"Chuck" (called Chuck on account of his kid sister couldn't pronounce Thorold) was born on August 17, 1929 in Ottawa. It was here that Chuck picked up his early football training and taste for "Black Label" which held him in good stead at Royal Roads. In his senior year at Roads Chuck was elected captain of the football team, swam with the swimming team, wrestled, weight-lifted, and held cadet appointments. Besides these accomplishments Chuck was a staunch supporter of *the Church in the Wildwood* and accompanied by "Logger Jack" made many a pilgrimage to Maw's and Colwood.

On entering R.M.C. Chuck dropped many of his strenuous activities and took to dieting. It was countered by the easy, relaxed life of a social studies student which Chuck has found to his liking, amply demonstrated by his standing in the class.

For the first two summers Chuck played soldier at the School of Infantry but switched to the gunners for his third. Chuck leaves R.M.C. for a career in the R.C.A. and with his happy-go-lucky personality and quiet humour will go far in his chosen field.

(R. J. D.)



No. 3052

C.S.C. WALTER ROGER GRAVELLE
SHAWINIGAN FALLS HIGH SCHOOL

Roger, or "Gertie" as he is known here, came to R.M.C. from the wilds of Northern Quebec. As he was an American citizen he considered the College a safe haven from the perils of the U.S. Draft. As a naval cadet in the summer Roger developed an intense interest in sailing and was one of the foremost in the "Island Trek" every afternoon after classes. He tried desperately for two years to bring a naval whaler in first in the regatta only to be beaten by the Army Service Corps.

Gert is here on the five-year plan, a fact he claims is entirely due to the History Department. He fought on, however, and now is taking Civil Engineering with plans to go to McGill next year. Roger always was in there digging for the squadron during sports with his best efforts put out in basketball and floor hockey. His determination and humour will ensure him success and happiness when he moves into civilian life as a Civil Engineer in 1955.

(D. M. W.)



No. 3288

C. S. C. JOHN MARTIN ADOLPH HULSEMANN
GRAF - ADOLF - VON DER MARK SCHULE

John first saw the light of day in 1931 in Wapella, Saskatchewan. In 1937 he moved with his family to Hamm, Germany, where he spent his high school years dashing in and out of air raid shelters. In 1946 the Hulsemann family returned to Canada. John completed his high school in Earl Grey, Saskatchewan.

He entered Royal Roads in 1950 and diligently applied himself to academics, became president of the International Relations Club and made frequent visits to a certain local Tea-room.

Upon graduation from Royal Roads John took the eastbound train for R.M.C. and entered the Economics course. His activities at R.M.C. included playing on the College Soccer team, rigging dingles and at one time hiding forty cannon-balls from the R.S.M.

John's summers were spent with the gunners and because of his deep interest in the Artillery he soon became a troop commander. His determination and ambition coupled with his genial good nature should be great assets to him in his future aspirations as a career officer in the Army.

(J. J. E. L.)

No. 3219

C.S.C. WILLIAM STEWART HUNTER
EAST YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

"William Stewart" was born in Toronto on August 20, 1932. Graduating from East York Collegiate Institute, Bill adapted himself to military life at the College. Since coming to R.M.C. he has played junior basketball and proven himself a valuable player in inter-squadron and inter-flight sports. Among his less athletic interests he is known for his ability to produce life-like sketches and take notes at the same time. He is a keen jazz fan though his pastime of experimenting with musical instruments has caused some of his neighbours in the dormitories to wonder if he really does like music at all.

Bill has spent the past three summers with the R.C.A.F. where for the first two summers he learned the trade of Radio Officer at Clinton, the "Hub of Huron County". In his third summer, while with 408 Squadron he had the good fortune to travel to such points of interest as Paris and London where he indulged in all the pleasures of the infrequent tourist.

Bill plans to take his final year in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Toronto where, as at the College, he is bound to win many friends.

(G. T. E.)



No. 3223

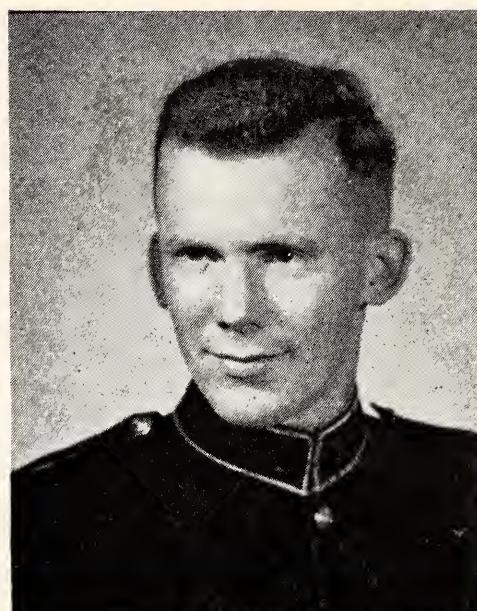
C. S. C. ROBERT ALEXANDER JOHNSTON
RIVERDALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Bob was born on February 9, 1932, in Toronto. There he whiled away his time until he came to R.M.C. in 1950. Because of his liking for spares he shied away from engineering and is one of the few survivors of the commerce course. He is the College expert on regimental histories; this knowledge he attributes to the time spent in the military library during compulsory sports!

Bob began his training in the army with the Armoured Corps, but he saw the light, and has been a staunch infantryman ever since. He was one of the lucky ones who spent their third phase in Germany with the 27 C.I.B. where he commanded a platoon. Track and field appealed to him and he could be seen every day lolling in the grass beside the track during compulsory sports. This rigorous training paid off last summer with four days in Copenhagen after being on the winning Brigade track team.

Next year Bob is going to Varsity to get his B.Com. in preparation to become a capitalist.

(T. E. E.)



No. 3061

C.S.C. RAYMON MYRON KADUCK
DELTA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Ray was born in Hamilton, Ontario on May 17, 1930. A philosopher of no mean calibre, a staunch supporter of the Tiger-Cats and a driving force in inter-squadron and College activities, Ray's ready repartee is a source of constant entertainment.

He has been an active member of the *Review*, Debating Club, band, and the football, soccer and hockey teams but the College will remember him mainly for his founding of the R.M.C. Drama Club and his stellar performances in its productions. Because of this connection with drama, he is known to the inner circle as Cecil B. Kaduck.

The billing of the Drama Club is not the only cast in which Ray has been. A year never passed during his five spent at R.M.C. in which plaster did not play an active part in his life.

Ray spent three summers with the Air Force, obtaining his R/O wings and plans on making this type of life permanent. Wishes for a successful future go out to Ray from all his friends at the College.

(A. S. D.)





No 3291

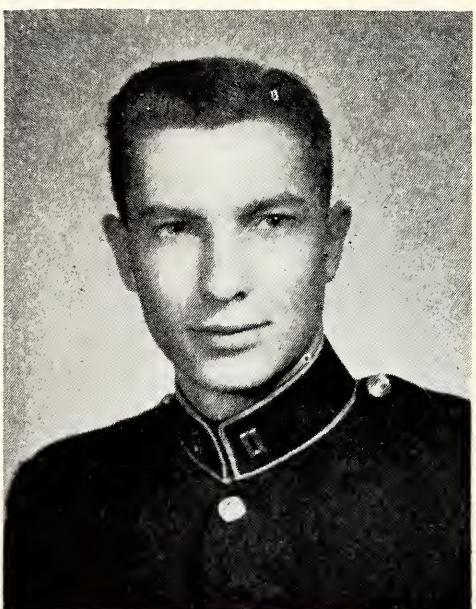
C.S.C. CHARLES WILLIAM KAIP
CENTRAL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Charles William Kaip, better known as Will, was born April 22, 1932 in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Shortly after graduating from high school he joined the Air Force where his great potential and aptitude for higher learning were soon recognized. Thus it was that Will entered Royal Roads as a service cadet.

In his two years at R.M.C. William has done well academically, his specialty being the chemistry science option course. Outside of class, Will spends a good part of his time avoiding compulsory sports. He is quite interested in cars, especially of the sports variety, and if he is not reading the latest auto digest, chances are he will be engrossed in a science fiction thriller. As for wine and women—Will says they are here to stay.

The proud owner of a set of 'nav' wings, he spent last summer travelling in Canada and abroad (Japan) at government expense. On completion of his sentence Will plans to attend university, probably U.B.C., to obtain his B.Sc.

(W. S. H.)



No. 3067

C. S. C. JOSEPH JULES EDOUARD LAFRANCE
ACADEMIE DE QUEBEC

Born in 1931, Jules spent his high school years travelling ten miles to and from school every day. As a result, it was only natural for him to come to R.M.C. where he only had to cross the square to get to classes.

At R.M.C. Jules showed his artistic nature, by falling victim to the aesthetic joys of the English option. With regard to extra-curricular activities, Jules engaged in almost all of the available sports as well as the Drama Club and the Glee Club.

During the summers, Jules got his Navigator's wings at Summerside and then managed to become the most travelled cadet, all at the expense of the R.C.A.F. He likes to boast that his boundaries extended from Korea to Munich via most intervening points, including the nightclubs of Paris. As for future aspirations, Jules is planning on making the Air Force his career and on getting just as much fun out of life, as he has been getting so far.

(J. M. A. H.)



No. 3296

C.S.C. AUBREY FRANK LAWRENCE
NEPEAN HIGH SCHOOL

The "bearded, sleeping beauty" "Bearded" . . ? Aub's wit and imagination came to the fore one morning when he found himself on parade — without having shaved! "I'm following the new regulation that naval cadets may grow beards", answered Aub blandly upon being queried by a cadet officer. It was some three days later that the wing staff realized that they had been bamboozled.

During his two years at Royal Roads, Aub was an active participant in the camera and radio club as well as entering the field of sports in soccer and gymnastics. A naval man through and through, Aub spent most of his sports periods at the boathouse in a canoe.

During his summer training periods, Aub was fortunate in visiting England and Hawaii. We often wondered why he preferred Pan-American music and why in a conversation he always seemed to turn to the Hawaiian Islands. The grass skirts caught his fancy! Aub is in R.O.T.P. and even though he slept through a three-hour Fluid Dynamics exam at Christmas, he hopes to obtain his Electrical Engineering degree in the near future.

(P. H. W.)

No. 3227

C. S. C. DAVID GEORGE LAWRENCE
BELLVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Dave was born in 1932 and grew up in Bellville. During his first year at R.M.C. he soon became known as a staunch and cogent defender of recruits through his witty articles in *The Marker*.

Dave has proved a friendly, generous, and cheerful cadet, sincere and earnest, with a fine, delicate sense of human values. Active in extracurriculars throughout his College life, he was production manager of the Drama Club, manager of the Pipe Band, and co-winner of the College Debating Championship in his final year.

Dave spent his first two summers at Clinton learning to be a Radio Officer, and his third vagabonding about Canada and Europe as a guest of the R.C.A.F. Academically, Dave is an enthusiastic artsman. Calculus and Physics nearly got him in first and second year, but he hung on for two years of good marks in the English option. After graduation, Dave is happily looking forward to civilian life and the study of Law.

(R. W. S. C.)

No. 3238

C. S. C. FRED WARREN MYERS
GRAVENHURST HIGH SCHOOL

Fred was born on August 7, 1931. His home is in Gravenhurst, the Gateway to the Muskoka Lakes. Fred's high school career included track and field, soccer, and several shady years as high school treasurer. When asked for a treasurer's report, Fred left for R.M.C.

Arriving at R.M.C., Fred deposited his money in the bank and settled down to four years of hard work. Through his years at the College, Fred has stood well in the top part of his class and has proven to have the most unusual ability of being able to study weeks before the exams. He is quite interested in winter sports and has been known to curl a stone as far as the button.

Fred's Air Force career includes two summers at Clinton as Radio Officer and one summer at North Luffenham, England with No. 1 Fighter Wing. He had the hard luck to travel to England on the same boat as some few hundred girls going to the Coronation. Being rather anxious to see his first Coronation, he went directly to the nearest T.V. set and watched the whole proceedings from the confines of a huge easy chair.

Fred has entered the R.O.T.P. in the R.C.A.F. and next year he plans to go to Queen's where he will major in Electrical Communications. With his good nature and ambition, we are sure that Fred will be successful in his service career.

(F. O. B.)

No. 3303

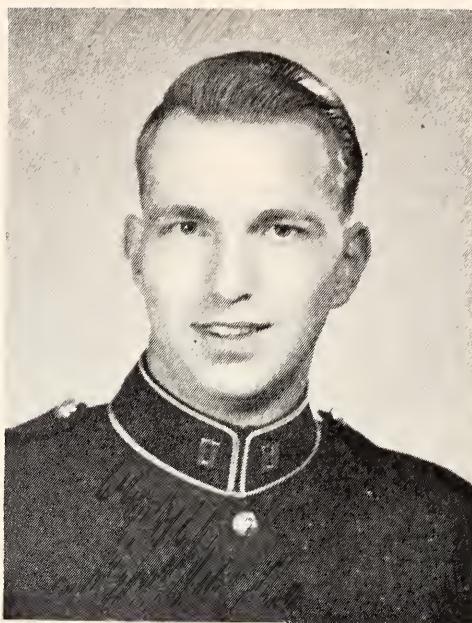
C. S. C. JOHN ROBERT NEROUTSOS
MOUNT ROYAL HIGH SCHOOL

Contrary to popular opinion "Neut" was not born in Greece. A Montreal hood, he as given the name "Knifie" soon after his arrival at Roads. The last of the great pilots, Neut is never caught without his issue sun glasses, especially when driving his father's big Chrysler around the parade square. He likes hockey, Rocket Richard, Montreal, swimming, jet pilots, and Americans. This year he has taken up a new activity — chasing women in Kingston. Rumour has it that he deals severely with those who don't spell his name properly.

One year of Mechanical Engineering, plus rumours of fourth year winch problems, was enough to convince him that Civil Engineering was here to stay—even though it is a long, cold walk to the C.E. building. This year Neut has a new pen, three hockey sticks, five U.S. Army badges, a graduation picture, and a parka for hockey and C.E. hikes.

Next year he hopes to have a McGill Students' Card, a jet pilot's G-suit (reserve model), a new white silk scarf, and his freedom. Future — an engineering job that involves no engineering, and a brilliant career we're sure.

(C. D. P.)





No. 3240

C. S. C. JAMES DAVID PALMER
ALBERT COLLEGE

Dave elected to spend his twentieth birthday "away from home". "J. D." entered R.M.C. on a Dominion Scholarship following an active secondary school life at K.C.V.I. and Albert College which left him well prepared for the strenuous days of first year.

Famed as a ringleader in various mischievous exploits, Dave managed to inject a note of humour into many a dark hour with his quips in lectures and flips in P.T. He has recently taken to raising goldfish in the quiet atmosphere of progressive jazz.

Dave played representative basketball and volleyball and competed in two Royal Roads Tournaments in these sports. As quarterback and team captain he spent many extra hours of practice on the gridiron, and graduates as the only man in the class to have played for four years with the R.M.C. Firsts.

After two summers "up-the-hill" at the R.C.E.M.E. School, Dave broke away from his beloved Kingston to serve at 204 Workshop, London. Next year he'll be at Queen's taking Mechanical Engineering, playing football for Jake and enjoying civilian life. Thereafter Dave plans to see foreign soil.

(A. E. C.)

No. 3306

C.S.C. TERRANCE HENRY POCOCK
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

A native of London, Ontario, Poke received his early education in Toronto before migrating to the West coast and Royal Roads.

Upon arrival at our sister college this lad immediately ignored academics in favour of football, Victoria and Scud's rather infamous club. Coming down to R.M.C. Poke enrolled in the sleepy-eyed ranks of the artsmen, yet he still managed to continue his football ways and master the art of playing a guitar and an auto-harp. Poke's bubbling personality, coupled with his happy-go-lucky outlook on life have ensured him of a permanent seat on all "planning committees".

The *Queen of the Battlefield* has claimed Poke's time during the summer months, first at Camp Borden and last year in London—not to mention a few trips to Barrie. Next year will probably find Poke at McGill—who knows? No matter where he goes, however, this affable character is bound to have a host of friends, and be a crowning success.

(C. C. F.)

No. 3308

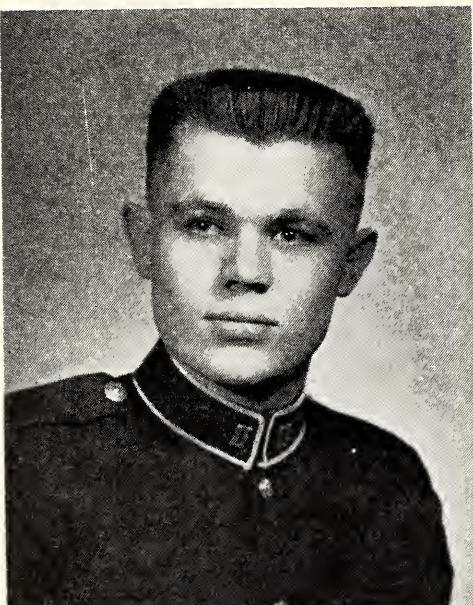
C.S.C. GORDON CECIL READE
LORD BYNG HIGH SCHOOL

Two days before Christmas in the year 1930, as the people of Vancouver rushed through last minute shopping, they little realized that into the Reade household was arriving a screaming little present with a screaming little future.

At the age of 18, Gord entered Royal Roads on an Air Cadet League Scholarship and after his burberry wore out he came East. While at the Services Colleges he was prominent in both sports and academics. In the sports line he dabbled in basketball, soccer and gymnastics, winning an award for fymnastic in his third year; in academics he concluded, after long and diligent research, that there was something lacking in the educational system, i.e., sufficient open book exams.

He spent two summers with the R.C.A.C. at Camp Borden and one with R.C.E.M.E. at Kingston. However, Gord achieved notoriety chiefly through his extremely clever and hilarious impersonations on his *Spike Slammer* radio program. Because of his ability to derive humour from even the gloomiest of situations, he will be remembered as an asset to his friends, his squadron and the College.

(R. M. K.)



No. 3243

C.S.C. ROBERT EARL REID

STAMFORD COLLEGiate INSTITUTE

On June 4, 1931, Bob entered the world in St. Catharines, where he spent the greater part of his youth. He moved to Niagara Falls for his last two years of High Schools, where his proficiency won him the Kinsmen Club Scholarship for academics. An avid interest in motors made Bob choose Mechanical Engineering at R.M.C., where he has kept up his good standing.

Bob's main hobby is making, flying, and smashing model aeroplanes, although he took up curling in fourth year, after three years practice — sweeping out his room. A man of many names, "Mud" will support anything resembling a revolt, and he is best known for his quiet way of attacking existing situations with good-humoured irony.

A desire to go up in the world made Bob a natural for an Air Force "Fly boy" in the summer, and "El Khobar" received his wings at Centralia in 1952. He spent his third summer at Portage La Prairie, where he helped run the well known "Camel Corps". Flying pay and Air Force life have led Bob into R.O.T.P. but he plans to follow a civilian career, when his "term" is up. Next year will find him at Queen's, working for his B.Sc.

(G. B. H.)

No. 3084

C.S.C. ROBERT ALBERT RHIND

EARL HAIG COLLEGiate

"Stones", as he is better known to one and all, is *un caractère extraordinaire*. His capacity for humurous incidents is infinite; his constabulary acquaintances stretch from coast to coast; his telephone pole pantomime in Chicago and his perilous leaps from second story windows are now fables told only over a glass of hops at reunions.

"Bo" was born in Montreal in 1930, and there he began his "informal education". After graduating from Earl Haig in Toronto he entered the hallowed halls of R.M.C. to place his name alongside many other forgotten "five year" immortals. His military career began with the R.C.E. but since he was an engineer he switched to the R.C.A.F. and the glory of "piloting". It is rumoured that the deciding factor of his change of services was the ten-hour week and the extra \$30 "goodies money".

Bo's insatiable desire to "work for a living" has driven him to civie street and the completion of his Mechanical Engineering degree at McGill.

(M. E. R.)

No. 3309

C.S.C. JOSEPH CLAUDE GEORGE
JEAN RINFRET

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

The year 1931 saw the great metropolis of Montreal gain an illustrious son. Claude is non-committal about his early years but admits that he finally surmounted the rigours of high school and in 1950 entered the portals of Royal Roads.

At R.R. Claude will be especially remembered for his aquatic achievements. After making a name for himself in two C.S.C. tournaments he turned his sights towards the east, eyeing the R.M.C. pool with anticipation.

Claude had no difficulty in making the College aquatic team and made a new record in the individual medley relay. Claude also takes a keen interest in hockey, skiing, and rifle shooting. While on the subject of sports, his participation and organizational ability in his squadron's sports programme have led him to be facetiously called the "assistant sports officer".

During his summer terms Claude has divided his time between Clinton and Trenton where he developed a great thirst for knowledge in the radar and radio communications fields. On the lighter side are the famous beach parties for which Claude was responsible.

On graduation, Claude plans to attend McGill to obtain a degree in Electrical Engineering and then it will be off to M.I.T. for him. Everyone is certain that Claude's steady drive will ensure his making a great success of his vocation.

(C. A.)





No. 3246

**C.S.C. ROBERT BRUCE SCREATON
KELVIN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL**

In high school Bob, as always, was no slouch at school activities. He played an active part in basketball and rugby and wound up as School President in his final year.

Bob kept up his interest in basketball in R.M.C. He represented the College on its teams for two years. He will always be remembered here for his contributions to the various dances with his attempts to include outhouses and such like in the decorations. Too bad Bob — better luck next time. He himself will never forget a tussle he had with a car, some ice, and a ditch. He holds the College record in differential equations. He managed to obtain less than 1 per cent one Christmas. Needless to say he is very proud of this achievement.

Bob spent two of his summers here at Barriefield with the R.C.E.M.E. He is one of our better Mechanical Engineers and plans to obtain his degree at Queen's. His future from there will be in the Army and we will probably see him directing the R.C.E.M.E. corps in a few years.

(G. R. F.)



No. 3313

**C.S.C. ALAN JOHN SHADE
MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL**

On April 9, 1933, Al saw the first light of day in Coventry, England, but soon his love of adventure carried him off to Montreal. After a suitable period, Al finally went to high school and graduated at the tender age of 16. The next fall found him at Royal Roads (running the inevitable circles) and in the fall of 1952 he called in at R.M.C. He is a so-called Mechanical Engineer and as such is interested in cars, one of which he tests on weekends on the highway to Montreal.

During summer training, Al tried to keep busy first with the R.C.E.M.E. at Barriefield for two years, then with the R.C.A.F. for the third summer. Al is an avid opera fan and his record player gives us many of the masterpieces. Needless to say, all his neighbors enjoy the music! He is cheerful and friendly, especially to Tony at 1600 each day. His favorite sport is naturally P.T. After graduation Al will sell his car and join the R.C.A.F. Technical Branch.

(A. L. A.)

No. 3321

**C.S.C. JOSEPH GUY RAYMOND TARDIF
SULLY, NOTRE-DAME-DES-CHAMPS**

Ray was born at St. Eluthière on November 29, 1931. It was there that he received his first eight years of schooling before entering Notre-Dame. After the completion of his studies there, Ray joined the R.C.A.F.

In 1950 someone realized Ray's latent talents and he was accepted at Royal Roads. For progress in English while there Ray was awarded the Bronze Medal. 1952 found Ray in No. 2 Squadron at R.M.C. where he has been ever since. Displaying remarkable courage, but extremely clear decision, Ray turned his attention to Electrical Engineering. It is his intention to carry on with this course and obtain his degree at McGill next year.

During the warmer seasons Ray spends most of his recreational periods with his favourite hobby — sailing. His enthusiasm for this sport is only exceeded by his strong desire to possess the best moustache at the College. Ray is also quite a crack-shot with a rifle and plans many hunting trips in years to come.

The past three summers have found our "mad Frenchman" with the R.C.A.F. as a navigator, the last being spent with 408 Squadron. The Air Force will be privileged to have this young gentleman in its ranks after his graduation from McGill.

(K. J. P.)



No. 3325

C.S.C. JOHN CLAYTON TILL
SAINT JOHN HIGH SCHOOL

From Saint John, N.B. (no, it's not in Newfie) comes our "Herring-choker" friend. Having lived there all his life John was affected by the salt air in some queer way and, after six years of sea cadets, he went to Royal Roads as a naval cadet.

Being a staunch "Room One" member at Roads, John wasn't able to pursue his favorite pastimes, sailing and badminton, as much as he wanted. However at R.M.C. he has more time for academics and other activities. John assisted No. 1 Squadron in the last regatta by winning the Ackroyd race with half an hour to spare and he is indispensable to the squadron as i/c coke machine.

John spent his summers at Halifax and cruising in European waters. Four flat tires prevented his seeing Monte Carlo but it gave J. C. the privilege of being the only Cadet Captain to have stoppers from Toulon to Halifax. John's visits to the Ongwanada Sanitorium (not because of poor health either) are marred only by his quest for learning. After finishing his course at Queen's next year J. C. plans to raise a family under naval environment.

(I. F. F.)



No. 3253

C.S.C. FRED EUGENE TUERK
BOWMANVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

"Turkey" was born in Bowmanville on July 1, 1931. He attended Bowmanville High School where he played junior football and starred in the dramatics club. After an absence of one year from school he decided to enter R.M.C.

At the College he has majored in Commerce and tried his hand at debating. In third year he became convinced (it took 21 days) that punctuality pays. Fred likes outdoor activities and is an expert on hunting and fishing. He also professes to skiing ability.

"Turkey" is a quiet, friendly cadet with a philosophy of his own. His warm personality and ability to enjoy a laugh at his own expense have won him many friends who will remember him for his honesty and spirit.

Fred is a graduate navigator in the R.C.A.F. and spent last summer with the airforce in North Luffenham, England. His future is bound up in a permanent commission with the "Brylcream" corporation.

(R. G. D.)



No. 3257

C.S.C. RONALD STANLEY WAREHAM
CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL OF MONTREAL

Ron is reputed to have memorized Plato's *Republic* before he could read. At Catholic High he developed his interest in philosophy, literature, and his skill in writing which, as a recruit, he used in writing the three "year" songs.

As an excuse for handing essays in late, Ron engaged in many activities. When not acting or serving as production manager in Drama Club productions he was debating—a skill acquired early while expounding philosophy to Engineers. He was Newman Club president in his final year. However, his major contribution was on *The Marker* staff—a position he obtained in order to ridicule Uncle Dudley's purple ties.

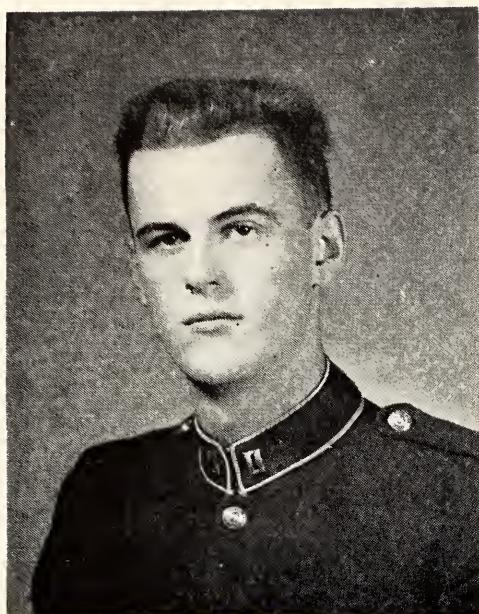
He enjoys squash, tennis, canoeing, skiing, and fencing; and in his spare time he listens to classical music, analyses *Pogo*, and dabbles in colour photography.

He is sincere, religious, and lives to a strict ethical code. Although outwardly quiet, he is more than active in discussion.

His summers were spent at Dartmouth working for his Observer's Wings with Naval Air. After graduating, Ron plans to work towards his Master's degree in English.

(W. R. A.)





No. 3258

**C.S.C. DAVID DONALD MACKENZIE WHITMAN
WEST HILL HIGH SCHOOL**

"Mack" was born in 1933; thus the "junior" of the class of '54. His up-bringing in the wild city of Montreal has planted adventure in his system. He has gone as far north as Whitehorse for summer employment during high school. At R.M.C. he joined the R.C.N. in the hope of seeing the world, but so far Mack has spent most of his training on *terra firma*.

In sports, he has always shown a keen interest in all inter-squadron activities with honourable mention in water polo (organizer), jeep driving, football, sailing and skating (combined with swimming in icy waters). Some of these have been major assets to his research problems on Wolfe Island.

Mack's wit and amiable personality, along with his athletic capabilities, have rendered him a lasting position with the unforgettable characters of the class. Academically, he is buried shoulder-high with outstanding electrical lab reports.

His first and foremost plan is to make those wedding bells ring loud and clear. He will then enter McGill University to acquire his degree in electrical engineering followed by a stretch in the Navy.

(W. R. G.)



No. 3336

**C.S.C. PAUL HENRY WOJCIECHOWSKI
RIDGEDALE HIGH SCHOOL**

"Andy" is a Service Cadet having served as a Radar Tech (Air) in the R.C.A.F. before being sent to Royal Roads. At Royal Roads he was prominent in gymnastics and was a member of the representative soccer team. At R.M.C. Andy soon became one of the top men on the pistol team, competing with both Sandhurst and West Point. Among other achievements he skipped a curling rink and was an active participant in soccer and canoeing.

Upon entry into the Canadian Services College he qualified for Air Crew training. In his first summer he took the pilot training course at Trenton and during the subsequent two summers he received wing standards at the Air Navigation School at Summerside, P.E.I. His success in both the official and non-official fields is exemplified by the fact that he became 2 i/c of the Flight Cadet Organization and also earned for himself the nickname of "Valentine".

Although Andrew is somewhat reserved he has proven to be both a congenial companion and a valuable friend to those who have taken the trouble to break through the quiet exterior of his personality. Andy intends to get his degree in Civil Engineering and then to serve as a navigator in the R.C.A.F.

(A. F. L.)



No. 3094

**S/C GUY ANTOINE JOSEPH SULLIVAN
MOUNT-SAINT-LOUIS COLLÈGE**

Guy was born in Montreal on August 20, 1931. He remained hairless until he was 2, and is rapidly approaching the same state at 22.

Guy will be remembered for: winning French prizes (Sullivan?), hockey, inter-flight sports, his jovial good nature, guiding the hockey team through Montreal's night life, his devotion to the sack, and his faded dungarees. During his fourth year, besides distinguishing himself playing hockey, he almost extinguished himself playing hookey.

Guy spent his first two summers building bridges at Chilliwack, B.C. Having qualified as a first lieutenant in the Army Engineers, he spent the next two summers attempting to survive the strenuous life on "civvy street".

When he heard that the Air Force paid a risk allowance he decided to join their ranks. His first phase of navigation training at Summerside, P.E.I. was undoubtedly invaluable in his night treks from Wolfe Island. Guy's ambitions include getting his Nav wings and continuing his Air Force career.

(J. J. D.)

THE NEW FOURTEEN





IN WITH THE OLD, OUT WITH THE NEW

NEWS

OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONIES 1953

As has been the practice since the re-opening of the College in 1948, the 1953-54 academic year was opened with a ceremonial wing parade and the presentation of academic prizes. It was the first occasion on which the Cadet Wing went through the "new style" ceremonial parade. To begin the parade, the squadrons formed up in line at the rear of the parade square for the general salute and inspection that followed. The inspecting officer was Vice-Admiral Edmond R. Mainguy, O.B.E., C.D., Chief of the Naval Staff. Following the inspection the Cadet Wing marched past, first by squadrons in line, and then the whole Cadet Wing in squadron column. This was the first time that this type of march past had been carried out and the results were quite favourable considering the short time we had to practice for the parade.

Upon the completion of the march past in column of route, the Advance in Review Order, and the General Salute, the Cadet Wing formed hollow square for the prize giving ceremony. Vice-Admiral Mainguy presented the awards. Outstanding prizewinners were C.W.C. J. A. Marshall, C.F.L. F. S. Mallet, Cadet W. C. Moffatt, and Cadet N. K. Sherman. These cadets received medals for general proficiency. C.S.C. G. R. Fanjoy was presented with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario Scholarship and C.W.C. J. A. Marshall won the Engineering Institute of Canada Prize. The Queen's Challenge Shield, awarded annually to the best all-round cadet of the first year went to Cadet N. K. Sherman. At the conclusion of the presentation the Chief of the Naval Staff gave a short address to the Cadet Wing.

After reforming line the parade marched off, much to the relief of the recruits who were beginning to feel the effects of their first ceremonial parade. The parade marked the first showing of the black leather anklets and white buckskin belts newly issued to the cadets. Music for the parade was provided by the Royal Canadian Navy Band from *H.M.C.S. Cornwallis*.

The same afternoon the R.M.C. football team brought cheers of joy from cadets and visiting ex-cadets by defeating Queen's Comets in a close 8-6 game. On Sunday morning the ex-cadets marched to the Memorial Arch for their annual memorial service and wreath-laying ceremony. The ex-cadets marched off the square amid the cheers of the Cadet Wing led forceably by C.S.L. Jennekens.

—No. 3241 C. D. PARMELEE.

OUR SERGEANT-MAJOR



A. E. BUTLER

"I've seen better, I've seen worse, but not much!" Many a downhearted cadet has been awakened from his daydreams by this apt epithet. Of course we all know where the expression comes from. It is a favourite of R.S.M. Coggins, a distinguished gentleman who has become so much a part of this institution that we would be lost without him on those Saturday morning drill parades.

R.S.M. Coggins first saw the light of day in London, England in the year 1904. A self-educated man, he ran away from home at the tender age of thirteen to see the world, and did manage to see a great deal of it as a deck boy in the British Merchant service. The month of November 1920, saw him enlisting in the British Army as a member of the Royal Fusiliers at Hounslow, Middlesex. His first day in the service was considerably enlivened when he struck an N.C.O. and promptly ended up in the guard house. After a stern lecture from the Depot R.S.M., he started his army life as an acting unpaid recruit in charge of a barracks full of Cockneys. It was at this point that his formal education commenced.

The years 1921 to 1926 were spent serving with the Royal Fusiliers in various parts of the globe. After a stint with the A.H.Q. staff at Aldershot, he got his first view of Canada in 1929 when he was posted to R.M.C. for a three-year tour of duty as a P.T. instructor. Those three years passed into the pages of time and were increased to five, until, in 1934, he transferred to the Canadian Army, retaining the same rank of Company Sergeant-Major. He remained at R.M.C. until the closing of the College in 1942.

These years saw Sergeant-Major Coggins increase in rank until, in 1941, he became a Regimental Sergeant-Major. Upon his departure from the College in 1942, he was commissioned as a lieutenant and proceeded to Camp Borden as an Officer Instructor. While there, he was instrumental in establishing and instructing the P.T. and unarmed combat courses and in generally supervising the command sports programme. Towards the end of the war he was promoted to the rank of captain and sent to the Canadian Small Arms School at Long Branch.

Contrary to popular belief, Captain Coggins did not leave the Army at war's end, but merely reverted to the rank of R.S.M., in order to return to R.M.C. under Brigadier Agnew for the reopening of the College in 1948. Aside from the occasional sojourn to far distant points during the summer months, he has remained here ever since. Last Summer, he returned to the Old Country once again to visit various military institutions. Among these were: The Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, Sandhurst Academy, and the R.A.F. College at Cramwell. It is easy to see that he has more than a passing interest in institutions of this kind and this interest is evidenced in more ways than one. In addition to his more than full time job as senior drill instructor, Mr. Coggins instructs the College pistol team and is very active in the College sports programme. After Christmas, when recruit boxing time rolls around, he can be found every afternoon in the Old Gym, giving freely of his time that aspiring boxers may enter the ring with a better chance for survival. He, himself, was a boxer of no mean ability in his British Army days. In 1922-23 he held his own battalion's welter-weight championship and competed in the British Army Championships in 1925. He was then barred from further amateur competition when he began fighting professionally. Also an accomplished gymnast, R.S.M. Coggins represented the British Army at the International Gymnastic Fete at Stockholm in 1928.

During the summer months, Mr. Coggins' time is taken up by the training of the Fort Henry Guards. Certainly everyone who has had the opportunity to witness a demonstration of their drill can vouch for R.S.M. Coggins' mastery of the art of nineteenth century drill. Needless to say, he is a past-master on this subject and can whip a sloppy group of cadets into shape for the Opening Exercises faster than any other man alive.

A great deal has been said (particularly after drill parades) about the sergeant major's "parade square manner." Nevertheless, the fact that he is the only non-commissioned officer to bear the distinction of being an honorary member of the Ex-Cadet's Club will serve to illustrate the high regard in which he is held by all cadets. This honour was bestowed on him by the class of 1952.

This is our sergeant-major as he is known to us; a man who has endeared himself to the hearts of all who have had the opportunity to know him. The cadets feel sure that his name will go down in College history as one of the men who has contributed the most to College spirit and morale.

—No. 3861 G. W. GOODERHAM.

THE MARKER

Well, it seems that it is once again time to report on the various activities of the *Marker* for the past college year. The *Marker*, as anyone who has ever read an editorial in that paper can tell you, is commonly and sometimes ironically known as the "Voice of the Cadet Wing", but being rather prejudiced on this subject we will stay away from it, pausing only long enough to thank those who have devoted both time and contributions during the year.

Volume Five of the *Marker* put in a somewhat delayed appearance this year, but after a good deal of scurrying around the full twelve issues took shape during the two college terms. This year a major effort was directed towards the financial side of the paper in an effort to provide a more stable footing for future years, and as a result it was found necessary to reduce the size of the issues. It is our fond hope that the quality did not suffer too greatly from this.

As a change from the normal article on *Marker* aims and problems it is felt that a few might be interested in a short summary of *Marker* history. It is necessarily short because the history is a short one, stretching back only five years. It all began in the second year after the re-opening of the College when a group of enterprising cadets decided that a regular publication by and for the Cadets would be an excellent idea. Officers were chosen and a complex and highly ambitious program, which even included a Personnel and Public Relations Department, was drawn up. And so the first *Marker* appeared, a large, mimeographed *Marker* which saw the first appearance of Cadet Slovens, the Shmoo and editorials on written contributions to the paper. Six issues were put out that year and the difficult job of making a cadet paper a reality was accomplished. In its second year the *Marker* assumed its present form and that year saw the full twelve issues published. In the years that followed the *Marker* has gained a firmly established place in R.M.C. life, and a succession of "Albert at R.M.C." poems, Uncle Dudley Efforts, and Letters on Scarlet Tunics, have added to the features of College conversation and life. It has provided a medium of expression for those who wish to express their opinions, and has provided enjoyment, a subject of discussion, or both to all members of the College.

One thing that has been noticeably lacking in the *Marker* is Ex-Cadet news and it is hoped that in future, graduates of the College, especially those of recent years, will make themselves heard from. News of Ex-Cadet Club activities would also be most welcome to serving cadets.

Looking back on the *Marker's* activities this year, we can most definitely say that it has been a year of most interesting experiences. A great deal of credit is due to those who have worked hard to produce a paper for the cadets, and a special vote of thanks is directed towards Cadet M. W. Hewitt, who gave a great deal of his time and patience in the position of Business Manager; to Cadet R. R. Wallace, who took on the task of obtaining by various means news and literary articles; to Dr. Fisher, who provided a constant source of suggestions and encouragement; and to all our readers, who even in the role of critics provided us with the satisfaction of knowing that the *Marker* was being read.

Wishes for success are extended to the succeeding staff and it is hoped that they will gain the same enjoyment and experience from it that we have. Finally, we would like to apologize to all those whom we have caused to spend time puzzling over the contents of the small box on the front page of the *Marker*.

—No. 3356 R. B. CUMINE

DEBATING

The R.M.C. Debating Club came of age this year when, for the first time, the cadets themselves took over the tasks of administration and correspondance. There was a good deal of work to be done: we had to organize the annual intersquadron competition, maintain communications with the various universities with whom we hoped to debate during the year, and play host to the various visiting teams.

Six teams entered the intersquadron competition for the Critchley Cup. The initial three debates were all on the same topic: "Resolved that the techniques of modern advertising are rapidly depriving man of his ability to think for himself," and those teams who supported the affirmative were given ample opportunity to voice their protest against the spot commercials which besiege the loudspeakers of our radios every morning. The three winners of the first round were given a most difficult and stimulating task; it was decided that each team should debate twice on the same topic, "Resolved that Canadian universities should exchange students with Russia," supporting it against one team, attacking it against the other. In such a manner was the problem of having three teams in the final round overcome. C.S.C. D. G. Lawrence and Cadet P. R. Hylton of 2 Squadron won the cup, defeating first, C.S.C. R. M. Kaduck (dubbed "Evil-eve Fleegle" by one of the judges) and Cadet W. R. McMurtry, and then Cadets W. C. Woodbury and D. E. Wright. Both of the losing teams in the final round were representing 3 Squadron.

While this competition was taking place, two of our teams lost debates at home to visitors. A very genial pair of debaters from McGill penetrated through what they called "The Margerine Curtain" to pay us a flying visit in order to support the topic, "Resolved that, without Quebec, Canada would be a third-rate power" against C.F.L. R. G. Day and C.S.C. F. E. Tuerk. The McGill team won. Shortly afterwards. C.S.C. R. W. S. Collins and Cadet R. K. Roberts lost a decision to Ottawa University on the advertising topic.

Soon after Christmas, two of our teams went abroad on the same weekend and both lost by split decisions. C.F.L. A. J. Morrison and Cadet N. K. Sherman debated against Ottawa U. on "Resolved that our educational system has declined during the past ten years." At the same time, C.S.C. R. S. Wareham and Cadet W. R. McMurtry attacked the resolution on students to Russia against the University of Western Ontario. Two weeks later, C.S.C.'s Lawrence and Wareham drove down to Montreal to participate in the debating conference associated with the gala McGill Winter Carnival. In this year's topic: "Resolved that this house deplores American leadership in world affairs," R.M.C. took the negative. Our team was able to avenge the loss to McGill earlier in the season by defeating the McGill team, but we lost to Dartmouth College and to the McMaster team which eventually won the tournament.

The last event of the season was the annual debate against West Point, which takes place as part of the competition over the West Point Weekend. C.S.C. R. G. Day and Cadet N.K. Sherman defended the resolution, "Resolved that a free-trade customs union should be established between Canada and the United States," and they did well, but they seemed a little less familiar with the topic than the Pointers, fresh from debating the same issue against McGill and Loyola.

The Club would like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. H. N. Maclean, staff adviser to the Debating Club, for his work, advice, and interest in making this year a success. We would also like to thank all those members of the Faculty who helped out as judges, advisers and critics. We all feel that R.M.C. debaters are attaining a greater degree of excellence, and hope that the talent we have developed this year will greatly surpass any achievements of the academic year which has just flown by.

—No. 3254 R. S. WAREHAM.

R.M.C. GLEE CLUB

After a late start this year the Glee Club quickly gained momentum to finish off a successful year with its annual concert. Every Sunday afternoon during the term the thirty members joined together to sing a variety of songs.

On the night of March 5th, the product of many month's work was presented to the Kingston public. The concert was divided into four parts. The opening section consisted of religious songs of the 18th and 19th century. Among these were: *Sanctus With Hosanna*, *Haec Dies*, and Mozart's *Gloria in Excelsis*.

The second group was a selection of five glees. *We Be Soldiers Three* told the story of three soldiers and their escapades while on a pub crawling expedition. To add a romantic touch to the program the Club sang *Amo, Amas I Love a Lass*, an 18th century love story. As a fitting end to the first half the Glee members sang Oley Speak's *Morning*.

The Glee Club was once again honoured to have as its guest artists, the Agnew Instrumental Trio. With the Commandant on the cello, Mrs. Agnew on the violin, and Mrs. Rich on the piano, the trio played as one of its selections the ever popular *Minuet*. Following this, the "faculty six" put on a rollicking air called *Dr. Foster* which greatly amused the audience. A traditional sea chantey, *Shenandoah*, opened the final part of the program. Some of the remaining songs included *Softly a Serenade* and *Tally-Ho*, an English hunting song.

The members all join in thanking Lt.-Col. T. F. Gelley for the time and effort he put into the Glee Club. Without his sustaining influence and good humour the Club could not have been a success. A vote of thanks is also extended to Madame C. A. Chabot who acted as the Club's accompanist throughout the year. It is hoped that next year's Club will be as successful as this past season's was, and that many new Gleemen will be initiated.

—No. 3348 R. L. RADLEY.

THE CAMERA CLUB

To start the Camera Club off on its third year, a meeting was held in early September. Plans were laid for the future and Cadet G. R. Skinner was elected president.

The Camera Club's year reached its peak with the photo contest held in late February. Last year's salon, the Camera Club's first, was a great success and many favourable comments were received. With the experience gained from the last show, the Club produced another good salon this year. The number of entries equalled those of last year but the quality of prints exhibited this year showed a marked improvement. The judges, Dr. J. R. Dacy, Professor A. E. Lauzière and Corporal A. E. Butler, (the staff photographer), picked the following winners: Sports: First, Cadet R. Fulton; Second, Cadet R. Fulton. Pictorial: First, Cadet R. Fulton; Second, Cadet G. R. Skinner. Summer Training: First, Cadet K. Ferguson; Second, Cadet R. Rutherford. Winter Scenes: First, Professor R. Vigneau; Second, Cadet R. Fulton. Honourable mention went to the following: Cadet D. R. McFall, Cadet R. Fulton, Cadet L. J. Chaumette, Cadet G. Skinner. Professor R. Vigneau's picture of the Swiss Alps was judged to be the best in the exhibit and received the grand prize.

The Camera Club wishes to thank Dr. Dacy for the work he has done as the Club's Staff Adviser. Congratulations go out to all winners with hopes that many will continue to contribute in the future. Although some of the Club's plans are as yet unfulfilled, it is felt by all that this has been a successful year. This year's results have proved that the interest in photography has certainly not declined in the College.

—No. 3316 G. R. SKINNER

THE DRAMA CLUB

This year the R.M.C. Drama Club produced the play *Charley's Aunt* under the capable direction of Professor Arnold Edinborough. The play is set at Oxford in 1892. Two students, Jack Chesney and Charley Wykeham, are in love with two of the local belles, Kitty Verdun and Amy Spettigue. Finding that the girls are about to leave for Scotland, the two young bucks decide to propose. A meeting is arranged ostensibly to meet Donna Lucia d'Alvadorez, Charley's aunt from Brazil (where the nuts come from!). Finding, at the last minute, that the aunt will not arrive, the boys get a friend of theirs, Lord Fancourt Babberly, to impersonate her. Things soon get out of hand. Spettigue (Amy's father and Kitty's guardian) proceeds to make love to Babberly, as does Sir Francis Chesney, Jack's father. To complicate things further Donna Lucia arrives, and with her Ela Delahay, Babberly's dream girl. The only character who achieves any state of imperturbability is the butler, Brassett, who is always fleecing the students. After some intricate re-shuffling, everyone ends up with a girl except Spettigue and Brassett.



R.M.C.'s version of this play brought the Club one of its most successful years. Ray Boal, whose first appearance with the Club was in *If Men Played Cards As Women Do*, kept the audience in tears of laughter by his impersonation of Charley's aunt, in the rôle of Lord Fancourt Babberly. Rob Younger, who made his stage debut at the same time as Ray, made a thoroughly sympathetic Sir Francis Chesney. Pete Hylton, fresh from being a ghost in *Where the Cross Is Made*, did a very commendable job of playing Jack Chesney, the most difficult part in the play. Ron Wareham, still remembered for his mental break-down in *Journey's End*, did a very humorous portraival of the effervescent Charley Wykeham. Jay Howard, who played a blustering ex-army officer in *Brothers in Arms* was extremely funny in the rôle of the blustering and over-amorous Stephen Spettigue. Ray Kaduck, notorious for his role as Mason, the man-servant in *Journey's End*, turned in a cool and comic performance as Brassett. Cathy Young and Nan Chouinard deserve much praise for their portrayal of the "prim and proper" yet gay and coquettish Kitty Verdun and Amy Spettigue. Doris Philip's smooth and graceful portrayal of Donna Lucia, and Val Baker's performance as the overly-romantic Ela Delahay provided the very necessary contrast in the play.

In any production put on by amateur actors, the degree of success is dependent upon the direction, and as is usual with Professor Edinborough's work, *Charley's Aunt* was very successful. Finally, we should mention Mr. W. S. Avis, chairman of the Drama Club, who did a great deal of work in all aspects of the production,

—No. 3061 R. M. KADUCK

THE ARTS CLUB

Beginning this year, the Arts Club plans to hold six exhibitions annually. Five of these are to be dedicated to European painters while one will be devoted to Canadian artists.

The Baronial Hall has had its face lifted this past year. Where once hung the austere portraits of former officers at R.M.C., now canvasses by Ducio, Giotto, Michelangelo, van Dyck, Hogarth or Dali are to be seen. The Club is deeply indebted to Mr. H. O. McCurry, director of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, for making possible our exhibitions. To Dr. Lauzière must go all the credit for the increasing interest in art at the College. His full and instructively written guides as well as his conducted discussions of the exhibits have served to turn many a curious cadet to a true appreciation of the masters.

One of the highlights of the year came in February with a visit by the Club to the Art Gallery at Toronto for a tour of originals of old and modern painters up to the 20th century. Close to thirty-five cadets attended this tour. Next year it is hoped another such tour will be arranged. In addition, 1954-55 will see another six exhibitions at R.M.C. They will include the French Renaissance and classical painters, 18th Century English painters, 19th Century Romantic painters, 19th Century Realist painters, the Impressionistic painters, and a group of seven Canadian painters.

The ever-rising interest in art at R.M.C. seems to be fulfilling Dr. Lauzière's hopes that the Arts Club will "instil, by and by, a passion for beauty, a love of culture, and an understanding of the loftiest ideals of mankind . . ."

--No. 3195 E. L. BOBINSKI.

THE NEWMAN CLUB

The R.M.C. Newman Club continued to grow in strength and activity this year as in the past. The most important happening this year was the admittance, on equal footing, of the R.M.C. club to the Queen's club. This means that cadets may now be elected to executive posts in the Queen's Newman Club. This is the final step in the formalizing of the friendship and co-operation which has existed in the past between the Catholic cadets of R.M.C. and the Queen's Newmanites. The coalition was not surprising in view of the large cadet attendance at Newman functions; but nevertheless it was very gracious of the Queen's members to permit us to invade their ranks. It is now up to R.M.C. to prove that their confidence was not ill-placed. Perhaps the best indication of R.M.C.'s interest in Newman activity was the fact that the President of the Queen's Club this year was Hugh McKee, an ex-cadet of last year's graduating class, who attended Queen's this year.

The highlights of the year's activities were the Newman Nights, the discussion groups, the Newman Masses and Communion Breakfasts, the social evening held at the College, and the final banquet. The Communion Breakfasts were well attended, and it was felt that the choice of after-dinner speakers was admirable. The discussion groups, particularly the Marriage Preparation group, received strong R.M.C. support and brought out the debater in many a seeker after truth. Father Hanley's wit and wisdom made the Marriage Preparation discussions entertaining as well as informative. The Newman Nights never failed to draw a crowd. Who could resist good food, good company, and good entertainment? Those who attended the Christmas party will testify that it was a smashing success. The spontaneity of the occasion was well illustrated by the laughter and high-jinks which always accompany Newman get-togethers, but particularly by the fine caroling. And, of course, the Parliamentary Debate was a howling success. The R.M.C. Newman Night again drew a large crowd, and helped initiate the Catholic recruits to the Newman tradition through the general discussion, the dancing, and the food.

—No. 3517 N. K. SHERMAN

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB

New interest was brought into the I.R.C. this year with the representation of R.M.C. at the sixth annual model Security Council of St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York. For several days, three cadets upheld the interests of the United Kingdom in the Council, following as much as possible the tactics and policies of the delegation from that country.

Chief delegate from the College was C.F.L. A. McLellan. Accompanying him were Cadets A. F. Isbester and P. R. Baker. Topics under discussion included Trieste, admission of Red China to the U.N., interference of American Senate investigating committees in the secretariat of the U.N., and the Arab-Israel problem. Cadet Baker carried off an honorable mention for his part in the public speaking. In addition to providing valuable instruction, for the students participating, in the purpose and function of the United Nations and in public speaking, the Council did much to further international friendship between students of the United States and Canada.

During the course of the year two speakers were heard by the Club: Brigadier T. E. Quilliam who spoke in defence of the Arab nations, and Captain Hongard, a Turkish officer attending the National Defence College. He discussed Turkey and its strategic importance in the Middle East today. Both gentlemen were well worth listening to and it is unfortunate that although there was a good turn-out for each, more of the College could not have been represented. Late in February, the R.M.C. Club was invited to attend a Queen's I.R.C. meeting at which the subject "Czechoslovakia 1948—Failure of Democracy" was discussed. It is hoped that next year will see many such get-togethers between the two Clubs.

—No. 3434 A. F. ISBESTER.

LECTURE SERIES '53 - '54

During this College year, the staff and cadets were extremely fortunate in obtaining four outstanding speakers to address them. The topics chosen were quite varied but all dealt with subjects of utmost interest to this generation and of special interest to the people of Canada.

On October 29th, the series opened with the Honourable Mr. R. R. Saksena, the High Commissioner for India in Canada, addressing the cadet wing on the subject of Modern India. As the present world situation depends very much upon the developments in the Far East, this informative talk on India's problems and future plans was quite appropriate.

Professor Keirstead of McGill University, a figure well-known to Canadian radio audiences, spoke to the staff and cadets on November 26th. His topic was "The Business Man, Fact and Fiction." As every cadet, at one time or another, is subject to the principles of economics, Professor Keirstead's speech, liberally sprinkled with his ready wit was very well appreciated by those hearing it.

On the evening of January 21st, the cadet wing had the pleasure of hearing a talk by Canada's leading novelist, Dr. Hugh MacLennan. His subject, presented in a very entertaining manner, was "Writing in Canada: Its Position Today." This talk pointed out that, at last, Canada is developing a mature culture of her own, and that each year we progress towards a position of importance in world literature.

The last lecture of this year's series was a speech by Dr. Bruchési, Under-Secretary of the Province of Quebec, on February 10th. Speaking on "Canada Two Races, Two Cultures," Dr. Bruchési dealt with a subject of great significance to Canada, namely that of her internal relations. In his speech he pointed out the difficulties connected with the "rapprochement" of the French Canadians and English Canadians in this nation of ours.

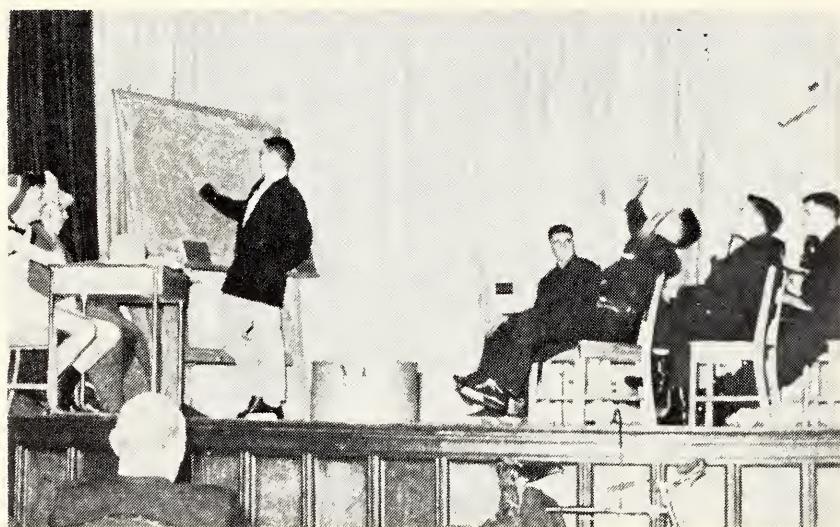
—No. 3347 R. R. WALLACE.

A RECRUIT'S EYE - VIEW OF R.M.C. ACTIVITIES

The recruit's first week is an experience which no cadet will ever forget. Seemingly far behind now are those first inspections in our brand new dungarees and unpolished boots. The circle was an omnipresent threat to relaxation and most of us ran off a few pounds for not wearing name-tags in the halls or not swinging our arms high enough. Sales of liniment hit a new high as stiff muscles became stiffer every day. Then the rest of the College returned and classes began, giving the recruit a seven-hour lecture day plus two hours of supervised sports.

With the nearing of the Ex-Cadet Weekend, recruit activities reached a feverish pitch. Whenever recruits gathered you could hear "Wurtele, Freer, Wise, Davis . . ." or "Blow out ye bugles over the rich dead . . ." or "The Commandant's college number is 1137" mingling with discussions of what is on the top, bottom and sides of the Arch.

Drill practices continued, of course, and day by day the Recruits' Flights improved until finally we marched onto the Square with our Squadrons for the Commencement Exercises. We were wearing battledress and borrowed trousers for the inspecting officer, Vice-Admiral E. R. Mainguy. The Chief of the Naval Staff, passed before our eyes, a blue and gold blur, as we stared fixedly at a spot on the MacKenzie Building. The Ex-Cadets' parade recalls to us the spirited cheering of the cadets with C.S.L. Jennekins acting as cheerleader.



To many recruits the Harriers race was like a pleasant little outing in the country. Those hours of running circles paid off as most of the recruits were in good shape for the four-mile jaunt. The Recruits' Obstacle Course was a landmark in our year. There were many weary recruits who staggered into the showers, clothes and all, that night. Christmas exams were another obstacle race but waiting at the finish line was the Christmas Ball, a four o'clock pass and two weeks at home.

In early March came the Cake-Walk and the time for us to satirize our seniors. Colonel "Swami" Sawyer, the Brigadier on Wing Orders, the C.W.T.O.'s protruding back, the drill staffs' yard-long swagger sticks and the famous "Recroot — dubble on your heels" of *The Jowled One*, all came up for humourous treatment by the recruits for the amusement of the College.

We remember the infamous afternoon when six squadron leaders exhausted themselves taking turns giving us rifle drill but on the other hand we remember the lesson learned from it. We shall never forget the Squadron parties, the West Point Formal, and the extra-curricular activities we met at the Commandant's tea parties.

There have been both hardships and rewards, and we recruits have had our fair share of both.

—No. 3828 W. C. WOODBURY.

CQ CQ CQ de VE3RMC

The Electronics Cub started off the year with a general meeting in the Gunshed at which Captain Croft took over the president's reins for another year. Elections were held and the following positions were filled: Don Bucher, Quartermaster; Phil Cheevers, Secretary; Doug Hardwick, Construction Manager; Claude Archambault, QSL Card Manager; Dave McFall, Operations Manager.

We were informed that the club had acquired new quarters in the pump house where we were to have two rooms which would be set up as an operations room and a workshop. Three new antennas have been purchased and with their erection VE3RMC's signal should be heard in many new parts of the world.

With the U.S.M.A-R.M.C. hockey game in Kingston this year we are going to do our best to keep the Pointers up to date on all scores. Also the Royal Roads, Collège Militaire Royale, Royal Military College Tournament will be slated for some interest as we hope to maintain contact with the west coast and post scores as we receive them.

Although air activity this year has not been as great as last year, message handling has increased. It might be worthy to note that Bob Laidley has been promoting the love-life of one of the recruits via Ham Radio. We have been in contact with the University of Western Ontario and it is hoped that by the time this goes to press the University Net will be meeting regularly; the stations participating being those of Canadian Universities and other educational institutions. This will give us the chance of getting to know the fellows from other universities and show us how the other students live. It will also facilitate the passing of messages to the cities in which the universities are located.

Recruit interest in the club this year has been rather disappointing as we had only one turn out. Bob Laidley has kept the air hot and achieved our first seventy-five metre contact with the West in the past few years. He hopes to get his own rig down here in the near future and we hope he does as well with it as he has done with the club's 450 watts.

To the uninitiated, Ham Radio may seem a collection of odd characters who have no better way of wasting their time than going around blowing out all available fuses. In reality Amateur Radio is an adventure in science. It affords the Ham the opportunity of making and talking to friends all over the world. Experimenting in the various fields of electronics is carried out by many Hams and in more than one case, scientific developments have resulted from these Amateur Radio experiments. In a time of national or local emergency, Ham Radio may be the only means of communication. This fact has been recognized by the Civil Defence authorities and communications exercises have been carried out successfully both in Canada and in the United States. To the cadets at the college it is an opportunity to get away from the strict life and to enjoy a *rag-chew* with some other chap who may be across town or a few thousand miles away. To any who may be interested in Ham Radio or in experimenting with electricity, the club extends an open invitation to visit the shack and become acquainted with the members.

All members of the club wish to extend their thanks to Captain Croft for his many hours spent helping them with their various projects. We assure him that his time has not been wasted. To any ex-cadets we extend the invitation of giving us a shout whenever they may hear us on the air.

—No. 3464 D. R. MCFALL

POGO COMES



REGARDS TO ALL AT RMC
from POGO, ALBERT ET AL'S -
+ WALT KELLY

TO R. M. C.

About two years ago most university students across Canada and the United States felt only half dressed if they were not wearing their I GO POGO buttons. This event marked a tremendous increase in the popularity of the already popular comic strip, *POGO*.

But all this was not confined to the apprentice level of intellect and higher learning. Although the aforementioned buttons were indeed hard to find if one went looking for them on the tweedy lapels of professorial jackets, these hallowed gentlemen have been known to peruse a page or two of the Okefenokee wonderland. As a matter of fact, while crossing the parade square one afternoon, I spied one of the staff coming toward me with a Pogo comic placed blandly atop an armload of musty texts. My heart leapt: "At last, at last, they've seen the light! The marble halls have finally seen that there is more to this little colony of swamp critturs than may first meet the eye". I cannot help but think that professors are sometimes a little more enlightened and perhaps not quite so hidebound as we (students) are often led to believe.

But enlightenment in this respect is not difficult to attain, for in displaying the idiosyncracies of human nature through the tired medium of the comic strip Walt Kelly has stamped himself as one of the greatest contemporary American humorists. After six years with Walt Disney in California Mr. Kelly returned East and began drawing children's comic books. It was here that Pogo was created and in 1948, began appearing as a daily strip. Today, our little Possum also appears in a full-colour page on Sunday and as a quarterly comic book. It is now read by more than 37,000,000 persons in the United States, Canada, Mexico and several other countries.

Pogo is truly no ordinary comic strip. People have argued vehemently and at great length about just what there is in and behind this unique portrayal of our little hero and his compeers; about just what makes it funny or not funny, and whether it reaches above an eleven or twelve-year-old level. How anyone could seriously doubt for a moment the depth of the creation is almost beyond comprehension. At first glance these little Okefenokeans demand your utmost attention: Albert, a quixotic alligator, carried away with the most rapid impulses to do heroic deeds, but who never seems able to accomplish much; Churchy la Femme, the little fall guy, always ready with a rhyme or song but never quite the hero; Beauregard, trying to live up to the classic tradition of old dog Tray; Howland Owl, the myopic Merlin; and of course Pogo Possum, who always manages to sum an episode with a classic phrase. Remember, "Critturs is nice but humans still makes the best people".

I really hate to think that it is possible, but for those who have not yet tasted Pogo, the recipe is as follows: take one Okefenokee swamp and pour in numerous uncommon common swamp creatures, more like humans than humans are; add some rebukes at human nature, well grated, a substantial portion of political satire; stir, sift in a few nursery rhymes, a little refreshingly light poetry and a completely unique language; pour on a piece of newsprint, spread around with an exceedingly fluent pen, and you have the greatest laugh, for everyone old enough to read and young enough to stand the strain, that has appeared for as long as I, (albeit a mere tad), can remember. In short, Walt Kelly has made the funny papers really funny.

—No. 3355 D. N. BAILEY.

COLLEGE DANCES

The social season around R.M.C. began this year on 7 November with the November ball. The first thing which caught the eye on entering the gym, was the figure of a huge spider, sitting complacently in his web, trying to attract some of the brightly coloured figures which were flitting fearlessly around him. At the other end of the gym, sat a more dangerous adversary, "Auld Clootie" himself, relaxing amidst the fires of hell and trying to solicit candidates for his tropical vacation resort. This, plus a tableau of the mad scientist busily at work creating Frankenstein in the midst of a myriad of glowing test tubes and vials, gave a typical Halloween atmosphere of horror to the dance. This did not, however, detract from the feeling of gaiety as some 300 couples whirled to the strains of the R.C.A.F. band, playing from within the embrace of a giant bat. Since there were no reports of recurring nightmares from any of the guests present, it may be assumed that everyone had a very enjoyable time at this first dance of the year.

The end of the Christmas exams is always an occasion for celebrating, since the marks have not yet been published and leave is just commencing. The Christmas Ball, therefore, is always a very much looked-forward-to event. The big night this year was on 18 December. The theme of the dance, was "The Night Before Christmas" done in a modern setting. Near the entrance to the gym was a large scroll spelling out the title in large glowing letters. Here also was Santa Claus descending out of the fireplace, to fill the stockings of all the good little squadrons. As the guests wandered around the gym, they were amused by scenes of his difficulties in Pogoland, which well illustrated the fact that even Santa Claus has his troubles. The alcove showed another picture of the kindly old gentleman, driving his sleigh and eight reindeer through a scale model of the Memorial Arch.



CHRISTMAS DANCE

Music was supplied by the R.C.M.P. orchestra in their bright scarlet tunics, who sat in the balcony, framed by two huge candy canes. The rest of the balcony was festooned with masses of pine boughs which wafted a pleasant woody odor over the dancing couples.

During intermission, we were entertained by the R.M.C. glee club under the direction of Colonel Gelley, and afterwards there was an opportunity for everyone to join in singing several well known Christmas carols. The dance was a complete success enjoyed by everyone and provided a fitting beginning to the holiday season.

After the shouting and cheering of the annual R.M.C.-West Point hockey game had died down there was a formal dance held in the New Gym. The decorations gave a truly international flavour to the event. In the balcony nearest to the entrance, two large crests, one for West Point and the other for R.M.C., sat side by side, symbolizing the spirit of good fellowship which exists between the two schools. To symbolize the spirit of friendship which exists between the two nations, the bandstand was decorated with a mass of intermingled American and Canadian flags. At this end also, the four squadron flags were predominantly displayed on lances projecting out over the floor. The wall bars were draped in red, with crossed sabres fastened to them, showing the military nature of the gathering. Music was supplied by the R.C.A.F. Central Training Command orchestra, which provided its usual excellent standard of rhythms for the enjoyment of the assembled guests. The success of this Ball did a great deal to strengthen the close ties of friendly rivalry between West Point and R.M.C.

At the time of writing, there are only two dances remaining in the college year, the April Ball, which marks the conclusion of the academic term, and the June Ball, which marks the conclusion of college life for the graduating class. Both of these dances are looked forward to with great eagerness by all concerned, and under the able direction of this year's entertainment committee, should be great successes.

—No. 3227 D. G. LAWRENCE

JUNE BALL 1953

Time, in the physical sense of the word, if I may be permitted such a modifier, moves steadily forward at sixty minutes to the hour in spite of feast or famine, in spite of peace or war or the atomic bomb. But who among us can appreciate such uncompromising progress? To our minds, hours have a way of slipping by when we are enjoying our first Christmas leave and minutes indeed seem like hours when it's 99 below some Saturday morning on the parade square. Stranger still in the examination of Time is the rare occasion when the moments seem to fly and yet to creep. Perhaps it is a subconscious fight to hang on to a way of life, to true friends and unique characters, to hang on with that natural tenacity that opposes all change, doing battle with the unrelenting march of the hours into history that is responsible for this double exposure. Perhaps it is the result of the festivities or a trick of a mind numbed by a too rapid flow of events. Nevertheless, as I try to focus my memory on the details of last June 1st., I am aware of a rapid fluctuation between a sign which says simply "June Ball 1953" and a moving picture of many, many events.

The first thing that struck the guests that night was the simplicity and yet the completeness of the decorations. These changed the new gym into a Coronation room and gave truth to the claim of ancient Greece that "true beauty lies in nothing to excess". At first glance the room gave an impression of silver, blue, and

white leading up to a red and white ceiling and cascading down again on the beautiful dance themes of the R.C.A.F. band. Dancing couples threaded in and out between the white columns at the edges of the dance floor while other couples stopped to admire the arms of Canada's ten provinces. Bringing touches of home from Newfoundland to British Columbia these arms hung on white and blue panels on the north and south walls. There was only one crown in this Coronation scene. It was a stately model on a cushioned pedestal at the west end of the ballroom. The opposite wall was taken up by a huge new Royal Cipher over which hung the crest of the Colleges.

This scene with its soft lights, sweet music, and light spring air was spectacular from below but from the balcony above it became a never-to-be-forgotten picture. The navy and gold of graduates, the uniforms of officers, and the beautiful gowns of the ladies set me wondering "Is this R.M.C.?" Oh, there was really no doubt about it. The sea of dancers so numerous that the same couples never seemed to dance by again was not a picture in some book. It was the College graduating its finest.

Adding further to this picture was "Ye Olde Sailor Pubbe", a spot on the third floor of Yeo Hall where all the old salts gathered and 'talked politics'. This scene really belonged half-way round the world, perhaps near a London quayside or along the Wapping docks where in a very few hours the toast "The Queen — God Bless Her!" was to ring the rafters time and time again.

There was time for everything on this night of nights, time seemed to stand still, and yet Time plodded on. When at last the band rose and played the National Anthem we wandered out, not into the black night we had left just a few short hours ago but into the brilliant sunshine of a "New Day".

—No. 3183 W. H. McKEE.



SUMMER TRAINING

THE ROYAL CANADIAN SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING

THE Engineers' School is located about 65 miles east of Vancouver and four miles south of Chilliwack. It is situated on the south side of the Fraser's flood plain, near mountains which tower above it to a height of 6,000 feet or more. The camp is immediately surrounded by a rich farming land, and bounded on the south by the Vedder River.

The garrison is beautifully laid out. At first impression it looks like a large estate with many lawns, trees, and flower gardens. The officers' mess is a large single story "H" shaped building. It is finished off inside in cedar panelling and stained oak beams. There are two reading rooms, one games room, a large rotunda, a beautiful dining room, a large modern kitchen, and two bars. The officers' quarters are not quite so lavish, but are clean and comfortable. They consist of four (formerly five) "H" huts spread like a fan around the mess.



Officer's Mess, R.C.S.M.E.

The Engineers also have the use of other areas outside the camp for specialized training. These consist of the wet bridging area, about three miles west of the camp, the steel cutting area, grenade range, mine warfare area, pistol range, rifle range, the rafting area at Cultus Lake, and the summer camp about nine miles up the Vedder River.

Classes are run on a weekly timetable similar to a university. Reveille is at 0645, breakfast a running meal (no parade) and morning turn out

at 0800. Morning inspection is followed by an hour of drill. Between 0900 and 1700 classes are held in the various parts of the camp. For the most part, the evenings are free, and all officer-cadets are free to leave the garrison after 1700.

Every Saturday morning the CO holds his parade in which the entire camp, less attached units, takes part. This is usually a grueling two hour session and everyone looks forward to the "coffee break" immediately following.

The recreational facilities are many and varied. On weekends the officer-cadets may go into Vancouver, down to Seattle, across to Victoria, or back into the interior of British Columbia. There are also a number of facilities within a five mile radius of the camp. At Cultus Lake there is swimming, boating, sailing, riding, roller skating, dancing, or just plain loafing. For the stout of heart and ambitious of soul (or rocks in the head) there are numerous mountains which provide excellent climbing.

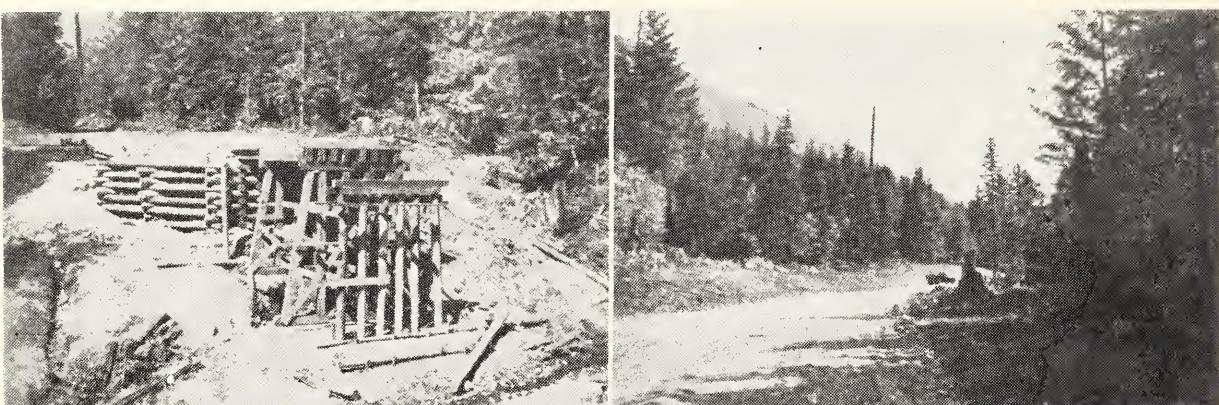
A highlight among the various festivities is the R.M.C. Ex-Cadet cocktail party, held in Vancouver at the Jericho Tri-Service mess. These parties have been well attended in the past by the Royal Roads and R.M.C. cadets and well enjoyed by everyone.

First phase training consists of ten weeks of basic infantry training followed by two weeks of specialized courses. The basic ten weeks covers such subjects as small arms' training, theory of instruction, mine warfare, demolitions. (including a detailed recce on how best to blow up the Trans-Canada highway bridge west of Chilliwack) wireless, tactics, field defences, drill and P.T., including extensive training on an excellent obstacle course. All this instruction ends in a large three day

scheme in which the troop concerned fights against a picked enemy of N.C.O.'s (usually mobile). This scheme is rugged and exhausting, but brings out all points learned in the previous nine weeks. It includes encounters by night, marching, a river crossing, marching, digging in on the opposing bank, marching, an assault landing, artillery support, marching, fire and movement, walking (no one can march by this time), and some of the largest blisters known to mankind.

The second phase of training done the following summer is the practical application of engineering instruction. It is divided into many parts of which we studied five. The first week is devoted to water supply, the second to mine warfare, and the remaining twelve weeks are divided into three, four-week periods. The first covers improvised bridging (timber trestles and associated topics), the second, equipment bridging (Bailey bridges, rafts), and the third; roads and airfields.

Improvised bridging and roads are taught at the summer camp. Camp Melville is situated on a bend of the Vedder River in a rather narrow valley with large mountains on three sides. The accommodations consist of two-man "bell tents". These have electric lights strung throughout the lines and are powered by a diesel generator. A converted barn forms the canteen. There is a permanent cook house, and a semi-permanent water tower beside it. Everything else is housed in tents. The officer-cadets take turns at being orderly officer, and fire piquet.



Bridge Site, Gap 6

Sapper Highway at 2000 ft. El'n.

All instruction is done at the camp in two large lecture tents, or outside if the weather permits (it frequently doesn't). This usually takes up the first week and a half. The remainder of the four week period is spent on the bridge site, or at the end of the road, at heavy manual labour. Water supply and mine warfare were two short but highly intensive courses. Mine warfare was finished by a night scheme in which we crawled through a mine field under fire and tear gas.

The following week we moved up to Camp Melville and studied improvised bridging. This course consisted of knots and lashings, gyns, derricks and shears, followed by one week of trestle theory. The remaining two and one-half weeks were spent working at the bridge site. We were the first troop to start on the bridge and our job was to build the near bank seat and crib. We encountered many difficulties and fell behind schedule.

The troop was divided into three syndicates which rotated jobs every day. One group worked on the bank seat, another on preparing bents, and the third on miscellaneous jobs. A night watch was required and two of us spent the night at the bridge site. Numerous slash fires had to be watched as well as all the tools and heavy plant equipment. At the end of this four week period we moved back to the main camp to study equipment bridging.

Equipment Bridging consisted of rafting, boat drills, assault crossings, Bailey bridging, and floating bridges. Rafting was interesting but wet (we invariably fell

in, especially on hot days). We built rafts of various sizes to transport different vehicles. These rafts were built at night at the water's edge and then navigated in complete darkness. It was supposedly quiet, although at times it sounded like a ladies' aid meeting and a boiler factory combined.

The last two weeks were spent at the wet bridging area. We built a complete floating Bailey bridge consisting of two types of ramps, many intermediate bays of two sizes, and a sliding bay to take up the expansion and contraction due to changes in the water level. Another night scheme was attempted during which we were supposed to establish a ferry service across the Vedder River for the first year cadets who were on a scheme of their own. It ended in a rather amusing failure. The current was underestimated, and the assault boat carrying the initial rope across was swept downstream and snagged on a pier in midstream. The people on the shore began to get excited, while "those in peril on the sea" sat in the boat, lit up cigarettes, and waited to be rescued.

For the last four weeks we moved back to Camp Melville to study roads and airfields. This course had about two days of lectures and the rest consisted of practical applications. We ran a traverse line through the bush at the end of the previous line. Next we dug bore-holes to determine the soil structure, and then drew up soil profiles and road cross sections. Soil analyses were carried out at various parts of the traverse. Later, compaction and moisture tests were conducted along the newly completed part of the road. Several culverts were also built along the road. This course required a great deal of night work to complete the drawings and calculations.

Troop No. 5 was picked one weekend in July to go up the Hope-Princeton highway to replace a span of a washed-out bridge on one of the side roads. We left on Friday night and returned Sunday night. The stream was small and shallow, but very fast and cold. The washed-out span covered a gap of 58 feet from the far bank to a pier close to the near bank. Trees up to three feet across at the butt were cut for road-bearers. These were cut near the site, dragged by truck tandem, and winched into place with an air winch and a shear. The troop worked for sixteen hours on Saturday and eight hours on Sunday to complete the span. Everyone worked hard and thoroughly enjoyed the brisk mountain atmosphere (frost at night, and 100°F. or more in the daytime).



Washed - Out Bridge, Manning Park, B.C.

The staff and instructors, who trained us were the finest we had met anywhere. Each instructor knew his topic thoroughly and did a splendid job of teaching. Credit must also be given to the administrative staff and to the Chief Instructor for planning these highly intensive and interesting courses.

The object of the engineering training is to give to the potential officer a nucleus of knowledge upon which he can expand, if the need arises. In the relatively short time

of fourteen weeks, the training can only hit upon the high spots and this leaves little time for repetition. The courses give a rough but broad outline of all engineer training and are not intended to be thorough or complete. Any student who plans to take civil engineering later in his university career is highly urged to take advantage of this training.

—No. 3354 G. P. LUKE

THE CRUEL SEA

The summer of 1953 saw R.M.C. Naval Cadets on both Atlantic and Pacific shores with the west coast having the majority. Three third, twelve second, and eleven first year cadets made the long trip west through the Rockies to sunny Victoria in early May to commence a rigorous fourteen week period of training. For third phase, this marked the end of their careers as Naval Cadets with their rise to Junior Officer status in the R.C.N. This year, all second Canservcol cadets were required to take Executive Training and the summer for this class began with Cruise Able. The two frigates *Antigonish* and *Beacon Hill* carried the entire load as the usual accompanying destroyer had joined the Canadian Fleet on the Coronation Cruise and Spithead Review. Working up exercises with the newly converted Destroyer-Escort, H.M.C.S. *Algonquin* was an appropriate re-introduction to ship life and this was followed by the usual two weeks in Bedwell Harbour. During this fortnight, fundamentals in seamanship, whaler-pulling exercises, softball games and sailing instruction were carried on daily not to mention the deck-swabbing, paint chipping and re-painting jobs which the Buffer never seemed to run out of. Every second or third day the two frigates spent the morning and early afternoon cruising among the smaller islands of the Georgia Strait, permitting cadets to take over on pilotage, anchor runs and evolution.



Antigonish Astern of Beacon Hill

On Coronation Day the two ships steamed for Esquimalt where they were suitably dressed for the occasion. No sooner had the "Mainbrace" been "Spliced" on the following day, when the good firm berth in harbour was forsaken for the great Pacific Ocean. Under the influence of a force six gale, the ocean lashed furiously at the two frigates. Wind, rain and salt spray filled the air about the pitching, rolling ships, and the "funnel watch" rapidly enlarged its ranks. Storm gave way to fog and the mournful sound of foghorns replaced the fury of the wind. Finally the sun broke

through and beautiful weather heralded the morning entrance to San Pedro harbour. Two days in Long Beach were thoroughly enjoyed by all cadets, even by those who "bought" their shore leave. The cruise wound up with oral examinations in Bedwell, and the Banyan Party.

For second year cadets, the remainder of the summer entailed an intensive two week course in Communications at H.M.C.S. *Naden*, followed by a six week course in Astronomical Navigation at Royal Roads.

First year cadets spent their early weeks of training with a three week Indoctrination Course at R.T.E. followed by Navigation I, a compact course in basic navigational instruments and methods. Upon conclusion of these courses, with the examination block, the young salts hefted their hammocks aboard the faithful frigates and embarked on Cruise Baker, with San Diego and the sunny south as their destination. Their introduction to the moody Pacific was a rugged one, and some recall days when their only companion was the lee rail. Five days in California

however, were sufficient to heal old Neptune's wounds. Bedwell Harbour, its regattas and the Banyan rounded out the first year cruise, and they swaggered ashore in Victoria, green cap badges and all, to finish the summer with a Communications Course at R.T.E.

Only three third year Cadets trained on the west coast in the summer of 1953. These were: Beament and Fortier in a Supply and long weekend course at R.T.E. and Gerry Baker, the lone Engineer, who was aboard for Cruise Able, and who spent the remainder of his summer as an "artist" at Royal Roads.

Not all the summer was devoted to training. Though weekends were few and far between, regular musters were held all over the Island and the accessible mainland. The Spit at Royal Roads was often the scene of a beach party on a Saturday night. McMorran's Seaside Dancing Pavilion provided a wonderful spot for relaxation and enjoyment. Of course there was always the Pacific Club and its T.V. for those interest in the opposite sex was superseded by the longing for a tall cool one. For classical entertainment, Hans Gruber and the Victoria Symphony Orchestra in the beautiful setting of the famous Buchart's Gardens filled the bill perfectly. U-drives were at a premium in Victoria and were very popular on Sunday drives up the scenic Malahat. Nanaimo, Port Alberni and Qualicum Beach were favourite spots for weekend parties.

One of the highlights of the summer was the sailing cruise to Sooke. It was not at first received with great glee and expectation because of its compulsory nature. However, it became tolerable and even enjoyable as time progressed. Early on the appointed Saturday morning approximately 100 cadets embarked from Esquimalt Harbor in seven cutters, each of which contained a mariner's compass, lantern, navigation chart and a good supply of provisions. The course was set in a fair breeze and almost from the start it became a race. Except for one crew, which availed itself of a tow from a passing tug and log boom, all the cutters were trimmed for racing. Each was urged on by all the sailing skills which the coxswains could muster. Around Race Rocks and on to Sooke Inlet the cutters sailed, finally reaching their destination in the early evening. Bedrolls were laid out in seven separate camps on the sand pit and soon the aroma of stew in huge iron pots brought the cadets down to the shore for a delicious meal. The girls drove out from Victoria and that evening, with bonfires blazing, a great party was held on the beach. On the following morning, the cutters were rigged and once more raced out to sea ahead of a stiff breeze. The well fortified cadets who arrived at Royal Roads that evening agreed that the previously undesirable cruise had been an overwhelming success.

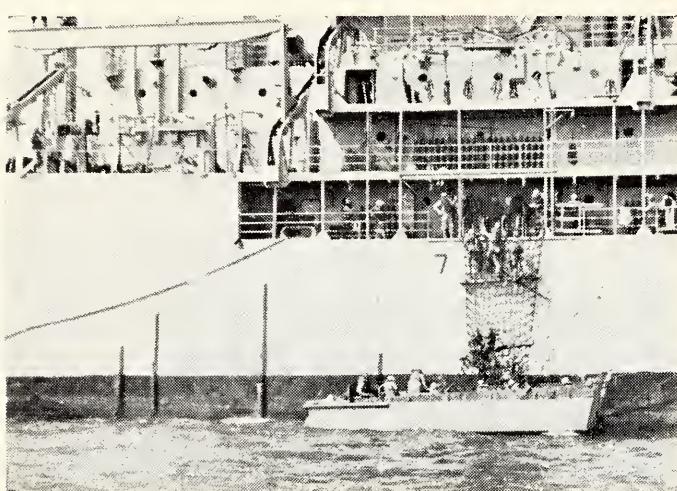


This is sailing?

On the East coast, R.M.C. was ably represented by eight third phase cadets. These were Archambault, Lawrence, McDonald, McKey and Whitman of the Electrical Branch, Allan and Till of the Executive Branch and Wareham of the

Fleet Air Arm. None of these cadets managed to be aboard for the Coronation cruise because they arrived too late on the Atlantic coast.

In the electrical branch, Archambault spent his entire summer at Shearwater studying air-electrics. This consists of electrical work on Sea Furies and Avengers, and making radio and electrical checks on aircraft equipment. Ron Wareham, R.M.C.'s only representative in the Fleet Air Arm was also stationed at Shearwater where he earned his Observers Wings. Lawrence and McKey took a two week course in air-electrics at Shearwater which they followed up with six weeks at Stadacona in the "rainy city". During this time their various courses covered general electrical equipment, plots, gyro, radar and electronics. From Stadacona they moved on to H.M.C.S. *Magnificent* now back from the Coronation cruise and spent two weeks aboard participating in repairs to electrical equipment while the ship was in drydock at St. John.



Operation Camid

Meanwhile, Cadets Whitman and MacDonald, had teamed up with Cadet Captains Till and Allan of the Executive Branch on an amphibious course down in Norfolk, Virginia. This operation is known as Camid, and last year twenty-four R.C.N. cadets joined 500 West Pointers and 300 Middies from Annapolis in manoeuvres at Little Creek just outside Norfolk. Reveille at 0445 was a new experience for our 0625 boys but they soon adjusted themselves, since the working day ended at 1430. Mornings were taken up with lectures on amphibious operations, while afternoons consisted of practical applications of the morning lectures. Each cadet learned how to handle landing craft and how to carry out an assault on enemy beaches. The climax of Camid '53 came at sunrise on 'H' day (the chosen invasion day) when underwater demolition charges, covering gun and rocket fire, and strafing F-86 jets preceded the assault waves of the invading force of cadets. All day long the attack was carried on until the beach-head was finally taken.

Following Camid, Electricals Whitman and McDonald rejoined their class at Stadacona, while Till and Allan went to sea with Frigates *Swansea* and *La Hulhoise* on a two week cruise about the islands of the Maritimes. The Executives then completed their summer training with a two week course in T.A.S. and two weeks in gunnery at Stadacona.

All things considered, the College can be justly proud of the efforts of its novice sailors on both coasts. In their training last summer they effectively demonstrated the practicability of a Tri-Service College in carrying the fine traditions of R.M.C. to the Navy.

—No. 3384 C. W. KINGSTON



THE R.C.A.F. OVERSEAS

Six Air Force cadets from R.M.C. spent last summer with the R.C.A.F. in Europe. This is their story of training and travel in the third phase.

Fred Tuerk and Fred Myers made the crossing in the Canadian Pacific Flagship *The Empress of Scotland* in mid-May. Amid the hooting of boat whistles and a great tangle of streamers they bid farewell to the grey skyline of Montreal. Half of the 3,000 mile journey was made in the sheltered St. Lawrence. Out of the lee of Newfoundland the ship ploughed through moderate seas and cold clear weather. Most of the ship-board activities took place in the lounges or on the glassed-in promenade deck. A few times the cadets ventured up to the sun deck for shuffleboard and deck tennis. Indoors there was dancing, swimming, movies and games. The unusually superb cuisine, courteous service and the excitement of the coming Coronation made the voyage the social highlight of their sojourn abroad.

Soon they were sailing up the green carpeted valley of the Clyde to their first port of call at Greenock, Scotland. Early the next morning the *Scotty* docked at Liverpool and they bid her a fond farewell.

From the ship-board world they emerged into the port's hustle and bustle and were whisked across England to the Midland town of North Luffenham. The Rutland countryside seemed like a rolling green carpet dotted with farms and villages; among these is situated the R.C.A.F.'s No. 1 Fighter Wing. This pastoreale had a modern note when the Canadair Sabres streaked low across the sky, glittering in the warm sunlight.



Royal Review of R.A.F. at Odium

The North Luffenham station is of a permanent nature with simple, modernistic buildings. The green, well-kept appearance of the grounds was particularly impressive. The Officers' Mess, set off from the station proper, could easily have passed for a country estate. A bicycle proved invaluable for travelling around the station which was well spread out for defence from air attack. Outdoor sports facilities and a theatre were available as well as a good library for leisure hours.

The two Freds, Myers a radio officer and Tuerk a navigator, spent

part of the summer at the switchboard, the primary communication with other airfields as well as with sections in the Fighter Wing. From this they went to traffic control where they made, passed and received Flight Plans. Eventually they went on regular shifts doing approach and local control work, under supervision. Their biggest difficulty was understanding "English" on the telephone and air ground radio. The whole of flying control was very interesting and from their point of view as aircrew officers seeing the groundcrew problems, it was invaluable.

While working they had a chance to observe all manner of aircraft, private, R.C.A.F., R.A.F. and foreign. During the summer almost all of the common types visited or flew past the station, right from the lowly Ansons, Prentices and Osters to the powerful North Star and speedy Sabres, Meteors and Canberras. In addition they had the satisfaction of personally controlling the traffic on an airport which had as many as 300 daily flights.

Besides the tower work, some time was spent in other sections of the station. They spent two weeks with the Ground Controlled Approach van and in late August during Operation "Momentum", worked in the Operations Room and even had a peek at the Intelligence Section at work.

Since North Luffenham is an R.C.A.F. showplace in England it was often visited by Service and civilian groups. The two cadets saw a great deal of the station as guides for touring scouts, air cadets and R.A.F. fighter control operators. They did some touring of their own, on bicycles, and the trips around the Midlands were almost as valuable experiences as their first tour of duty on the truly operational station.

June 1953 saw Fred Aldworth, a navigator, stationed in a French château — the headquarters of the R.C.A.F.'s No. 1 Air Division near Metz, where he worked in the Adjutant's office. Here Fred had the good fortune to meet a French-speaking flight cadet and stayed close to him. It was he who did all the nattering and gesticulating necessary to make them both understood. Fred later requested a posting to operational duties and the beginning of July found him with No. 137 Transport Flight stationed at No. 30 Air Material Base, at Langar in the heart of the Robin Hood country. No. 30 A.M.B. is the logistics support unit for the four Fighter Wings in England, France and Germany. Fred's duty was to navigate a Bristol Freighter (the famous "pregnant duck" — from the deep fuselage) airlifting supplies on twice-weekly runs.



Tower Bridge, London



Edinburgh Castle

The terrain and landscape here differ noticeably from that found in Canada; cities and railroads are far more numerous in England and there are so many air-fields that it is possible to see a half dozen lying within a radius of ten miles. In clear weather, navigation is merely a case of determining one's position relative to the airfield in sight. However flying procedures are complicated by control zones and prohibited areas. Fred had a good look at British and American jet fighters when they occasionally shot at his "pregnant duck" over such prohibited areas.

During the summer Fred visited the Bristol Aircraft Company and the B.O.A.C. overhaul shop at the Bristol-Filton Aerodrome. There he inspected a stratocruiser and saw the Brabazon and Britannia aircraft from afar. He visited London, Edinburgh and Dublin and made a weekend training flight to Frankfurt, Germany. Fred returned to Canada not only with valuable experience gained from the professional training and off-duty travelling but also with an idea of what it is like to be on the receiving end of a jet fighter's fire.

Ian Flemming spent his summer at No. 3 Fighter Wing, Zweibrucken in the French zone of Germany, near the Saar. On his arrival in mid-June, the station, or *Flugplatz* as the Germans know it, had been operating only a few months and had not settled down to the normal daily routine. Ian had hoped to get some flying duties

but since he was a navigator on a single-seat fighter station, he was attached to flying control. From the Control Tower he had a good opportunity to see the ground-crew view of two major exercises — "Coronet" and "Momentum". Any time during the night an alert might sound. Then the difficult operation of getting Sabre squadrons into the air against the "enemy" F-84's, Canberras and Meteors was rewarded with views of mock dog-fights with our Sabres in hot pursuit.

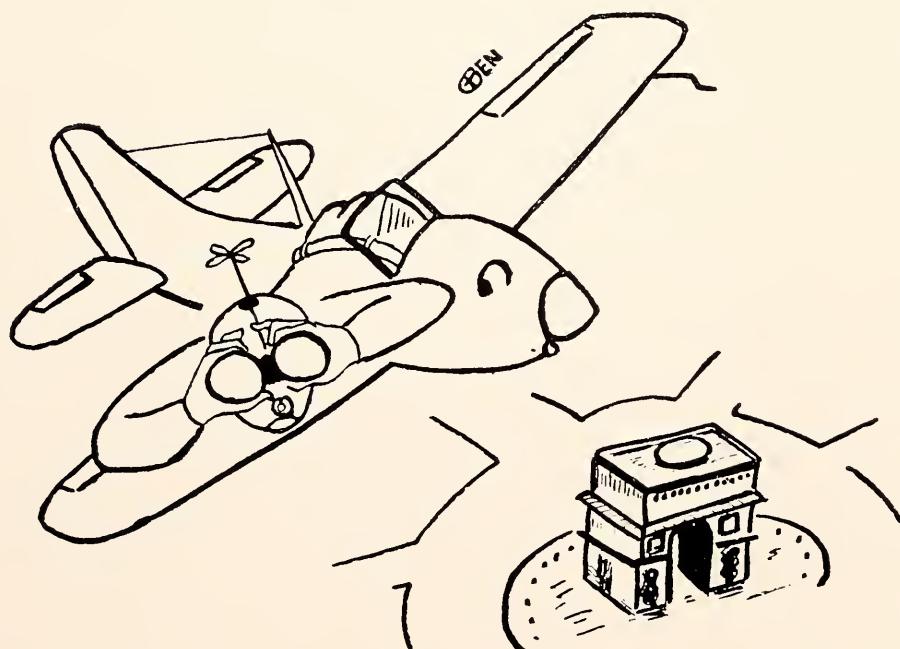
Ian spent many of his weekends sightseeing in Southern Germany (Mannheim, Heidelberg and Stuttgart), Switzerland, the Netherlands, and France (Paris!). One trip which he especially enjoyed was that to Garmish, in the Bavarian Alps, where he saw some of the most scenic country in Deutchesland. Later he was fortunate enough to get two weeks leave which he spent in the U.K.

One of the things that impressed him was the industriousness of the German people. Their wages were low yet they worked as hard as anyone and harder than most. The town of Zweibrucken was severely damaged during the war yet to-day it is a thriving community with modern buildings showing among the ruins. The Germans seem to have a great liking for building, especially with concrete. Some of the station parking lots were of concrete a foot thick, and even door steps were made of big concrete blocks. Many old bunkers of the Seigfried Line in the vicinity of the station had walls fourteen feet thick.

All the cadets returned to Canada by R.C.A.F. North Star. The North Star is a tremendously dependable and economical aircraft but the type used by the Air Force is designed for a large payload, not for the comfort of passengers. The twenty-hour flight back was a great contrast (in both speed and comfort) with the seven-day voyage over. Since only the crew's compartment is sound-proofed, the passengers climb off the aircraft with the sensation that they have a Merlin engine running in their heads.

Despite the noise, the 426 Squadron North Stars provide a quick and dependable ocean crossing for some 35 passengers plus 1000 lbs. of freight and baggage. Passengers sit in bucket seats with their backs against the fuselage wall. The regular run leaves North Luffenham at 1930, arrives at Prestwick, Scotland at 2100, clears Customs and heads for Keflavik, Iceland. Five hours later the aircraft touches down the huge, very modern Icelandic airport which is a port of call for all civilian airline trans-atlantic flights. Then comes the seven-hour flight to Goose Bay, Labrador and breakfast. The Star then wings across Quebec's North Shore and arrives at Dorval in time for dinner, thus ending a very profitable summer of training and travel.

—Edited by No. 3238 F. W. MYERS



SQUADRON NOTES

NO. 1 (FRONTENAC) SQUADRON

The College Year of 1953-54 will always be remembered as the year when Frontenac Squadron broke precedence and took the "Right of the Line" as "Commandant's Squadron" for the first time since R.M.C. re-opened in 1948.

It became apparent soon after the term opened that No. 1 was aiming for the top in the capable hands of its Squadron Commander, Lieutenant "Tiny" Bethune, R.C.N., aided by his Cadet Officers. Squadron spirit was high; the recruit class was active and enthusiastic. Drill and room inspections were being won quite regularly. Flight and squadron teams were turning out in full force for sports, bringing first place to No. 1 in interflight touch football, interflight soccer, intersquadron softball and intersquadron soccer plus second places in interflight softball, regatta, track and field, recruits' obstacle race, and the Harriers race. Third place in intersquadron tackle football was the only flaw in an excellent first term record. The Frontenac Soccer Eleven showed complete supremacy in the league by remaining undefeated all season. A disqualification in one of the events prevented the Frigate Fleet from taking first place in the regatta.

The Frigate was capably represented in senior football by Ed Czaia, Bob Davies, Scott Latimer and Al Roberts; in senior soccer by Rip Kirby and Harry Stewart; in hockey by Ross Hamlin, Clint Justice, Al Roberts and Len Pitura; and in basketball by Jim Russell and Don Manuel. Jeff Graham won the College welterweight championship in boxing. Others who entered in the finals were Stan Wallace, heavyweight; Roger Devine, welterweight; Ron May, feather and lightweight, and Stu O'Keeffe, novice middleweight.

Socially, we fared quite satisfactorily with two Squadron parties, one before Christmas and one in the second term. The first "Do" was a get-together in the Old Gym. It consisted of dancing, plenty of hot dogs and cocoa plus what may be described as entertainment. This came in the form of a hilarious recruit skit and a harmonious (?) interlude of harmonica and banjo music by the Frigate Four minus one; Barry Holt, Jim Russell and Tex Baba. The second gathering was a skating party on the Bay. A romantic atmosphere was created by the waltz music of Mantovani floating through the crisp air and by the reflection of flood lights on the ice as couples skated along paths cut in the snow. This was followed by restful dancing in the New Gym. A good time was had by all at both affairs.

First prize for the most talked-about subject in the Frigate goes to the very attractive spouse of our Squadron Commander. Honourable mentions should go to the fact that five of the Squadron recruits finished among the top ten in the Christmas contest (exams) versus the staff; to El Khobar and his adventures (romantic or otherwise); to the recruit who attended an Ex-Cadet party during Christmas leave clad in fur hat, greatcoat and rec dress; to the group of seniors who exchanged last year's jeep for water-wings during a sojourn to the infamous isle across the water; to Cadet Dave Johnstone who was one-half of the doubles team which won the Ontario Junior Badminton Doubles Championship; to the rivalry between certain Tea Rooms and Coffee Houses for the patronage of Frigateers (next year, they should be advanced to radio advertisements and neon signs); to the new Kingston station which brought sighs of relief from normal human beings and grunts of disapproval from lovers of western music, soap operas and singing commercials.

All in all, every member of No. 1 Squadron should be able to leave for summer training, civilian life or Korea with the feeling of having had a wonderful year and the satisfaction of a job well done.

—No. 3188 T. T. BABA

NO. 2 (LASALLE) SQUADRON

There is no doubt about it, this year has been No. 2 Squadron's. If it had not been for the fact that the red flag was continually disappearing, it would have flown from the flagpole for two of the four periods of squadron competition. As a result, our chances for being on top, when the points for the year's competition are totalled up, seem to be extremely good. One of the main reasons for this success has been the able leadership of C.S.L. Jon Jennekens and the rest of the Cadet Officers in 2 Squadron.

When the year opened, we were on the "right of the line", but perhaps due to a slight feeling of over confidence, we "back slid" a little during the first period of competition. The regatta proved once again that we were not a nautical squadron, as we placed third. We also placed third and fourth in the Harriers race and the track and field meet respectively, in spite of the efforts of Ted Tromanhauser, our fleet-footed Training Officer, who led the pack in the harriers and won the mile in the college track meet for the fourth consecutive year. Ramsay and Henning managed to "bring home the bacon" to the squadron by winning the college tennis tournament, but even this was not enough to save us, and we slid down to "the left of the line".

This was definitely not the right state of affairs, so after numerous pep talks, we entered the second period with renewed spirits. Although we were still down in rugby, soccer and softball, we showed what 2 Squadron could do by walking away with the college swim meet, with the able support of Luke, Cockfield, Foster and Hardwick. This, combined with a good showing in inspections, plus a large number of points awarded for representatives on rep teams, brought No. 2 charging back from the left to the right of the line.

During the third period, we slipped slightly in rifle, pistol and boxing. Congratulations should be given, however, to Rochester and Naudie, for winning the light heavy and heavyweight divisions of the Recruits boxing tournament and to Sherlock for winning the heavyweight crown in the open boxing. At the end of this period, therefore, we stood in second place.

We were all sorry last fall, to hear that our squadron commander for the last four years, Capt. "Spike" Malone was being posted to Camp Borden. We soon found, however, that in losing one good officer, we had gained another. Capt. Shackleton, has stepped in and taken over the squadron in a very competent and efficient manner, and we all feel that under him No. 2 Squadron should go on to bigger and better things.

We managed to find time for two parties this year. The first was open to all years, and was held in the old gym. Jim Doyle was our M.C. for this affair and he led the assembled cadets and girls through a dizzy round of games and stunts, before we got down to dancing. The second party was strictly a fourth year affair and was held to celebrate the end of the Christmas exams. Need we say more?

The motto "They Were Not Divided" did not apply to the squadron this year, in so far as space was concerned, since one half of us were living in Fort LaSalle, and the other half were living in Fort Haldimand. This did not affect the spirit of the squadron, but it did make it a little inconvenient as far as the recruits were concerned, for it meant that they had twice as many duties as squadron runner.

Yes, this has been 2 Squadron's year, and the thing which made it so was the excellent spirit of co-operation between all years, from the lowest recruit, to the highest senior. It is this spirit of co-operation plus a great sense of unity which will make any squadron, and No. 2 has shown this year that it has both. Let's make sure then that we go on next year to even greater things. Always keep that red patch out in front, where it should be.

—No. 3194 B. D. BLAIR

NO. 3 (HUDSON) SQUADRON

"Come on Hudson!" Once again the cry echoes over the playing field and through the gymnasium. And once again the boys of the baby blue rise up and smite their foes. Over the past years there has developed a general feeling throughout the Cadet Wing that as long as you could beat these lads in the light blue you were certain to stand high in every competition. Faced with this outlook, Hudson Squadron has usually been called upon to overcome a ferocious fighting spirit in every game as well as the athletic ability of their opponents.

The regatta was the first big test of the established No. 3 Squadron supremacy. Last year a hard pulling team succeeded in bringing the Small Bexhill Cup for the regatta to Hudson's folds by a slim margin. In order not to lower the hopes of the other squadrons for future years, the margin this year was graciously lowered. When the final results were announced, the sailors of No. 3 had carried away the cup by a scant half point.

As in the past, it was in the team efforts in which the whole squadron participated, that No. 3 shone in its brightest colours. As the Commandant fired the new cannon to start the harriers, the light blue speedsters zoomed off in a cloud of smoke. Scarcely had the smoke had time to clear when the blue sweaters began to return down the last leg of the race and across the square. Teamwork and spirit had carried the harriers to No. 3.

In softball, the speed ball artistry of "Shmoe" Donahue led G Flight to the championship and the squadron team to a second place standing. Long on spirit but somewhat shorter in ability, our soccer proved to be more of a stumbling block. Faced with our main dread, the track and field meet, No. 3 Squadron had almost accepted its fate and resigned itself to a last place standing. Then, from amongst the ranks of the blue stepped a few brave stalwarts, willing to give their all. Harry Jonas, who nearly lost the hammer because he threw it so far, Bob Morrison, flying down the track in the sprints and the "flying plumber," Larry Shick, who shattered his own record in winning the hop-step and jump.

The recruits proved to be infected by the team spirit and drive of the Squadron and carried off the Recruits' Obstacle Race. Led by "Desperate George" Desbarats, the light blue recruits aided each other in assailing the obstructions they encountered and once again proved the value of team spirit.

Christmas brought a festive note to Fort Haldimand and the Christmas tree procured by Al Derrick, plus the carol singing led by "Brother Myron" Kaduck were a tremendous relief from the pressure of the mid-season staff-cadet battle. With their motto "First in '54" No. 3 started the year with a skating party on Navy Bay and despite the biting cold, many people waltzed around the Bay to the music of Strauss. Much credit for this excellent party must go to the third year committee who worked on its organization.

Second term sports proved to be somewhat of a barrier to the progress of the baby blue but it is significant to note that G Flight broke a record of three years (a losing record) and won a water polo game. J Flights' aquatic aces, not to be outdone, rose up and they too won their first game in three years. Volleyball and floor hockey were strong squadron sports but the hoop stars of the squadron had some small difficulty in finding the range for their shots.

One interesting occurrence of the year was the fight between the cadets of No. 3 Squadron and the Bell Telephone Company. The Telephone Company had a strong man working in the squadron organization, but up to press time "Sherlock Holmes" Shick had not succeeded in tracking down the culprits.

In closing the account of the light blue squadron for this year we can proudly repeat the motto of our famous "Well Done Cup" by saying, "Well Done, No. 3."

—No. 3292 D. A. KIDD

NO. 4 (BROCK) SQUADRON

The recruits complain of racial discrimination; second year blame it on the recruits; third year lay claims of seniority; the section commanders accuse the Cadet Officers; these hapless souls plead insanity (and get away with it); the Squadron Commander lowers his hat another notch, and the "Green Wave" is once again last in drill. This is just one of the many events which No. 4 Squadron faced with pride this year.

The Big Four started the year with the Regatta, took one look at the heavy sea, turned its back on such sport, and ended up in last place. The resulting humiliation was enough to stir everyone into action, and the Track and Field meet was once again monopolized by Brock. Despite the loss of a number of last year's stars, we still managed to double the score of our nearest rival, thanks to a combined effort of all years. An example of the "drive" displayed on this occasion was the performance of the tug-of-war team, who entered as the lightest team, but who won through sheer endurance. Swimming was next on the calendar, and thanks to the organization of Rinfret and Brooks, and the effort of people like Wainwright, our lowly rated team had no trouble in taking second place. The first term came to a close with our football team, sparked by Kilger and Grainger, driving through for another second.

But there was more than just sports in the first term — we also took part in the annual Harriers, and did just a little worse than in the Regatta. The recruits proved that this loss was no fault of theirs, and put on a good show in the Obstacle Race, Hinton walking off with top honours.

After a few weeks of rest during the Christmas break, Brock really began to roll. The first victory was in the rifle shooting, where all three flights made a good showing, and K took first place. Our hockey team has been showing plenty of spirit, and at press time are in first place with one game left to play. Basketball, floor hockey, volleyball, and water polo are at this time in full swing, and No. 4 is staying near the top in all of them. The recruits once again took the initiative during the boxing and, thanks to their efforts, we placed first in that event, which is ample proof of which is the fightingest squadron in the wing. The flights were far from being idle all this time, and took part in a tightly packed schedule.

But now let us look at the other side of squadron activities. Two squadron parties were held during the year, and both proved to be roaring successes. Another good-fellowship movement was the inauguration of the "goon squad". This active little group met frequently, and never ceased to boast of the advantages of drill over compulsory sports.

Regardless of which way you look at it, it has been a pretty good year. Whenever life began to get a little tedious, there was always something in the way of comic relief. Prior to Christmas exams, in the midst of the usual feverish activity, we united with No. 2 Squadron in rendering a few well known ballads. Upon returning after Christmas, the recruits fully expected College life to appear extremely dull. But Streb was always just around the corner to see that casts were neatly trimmed, and that nothing more than shoe laces was dragging.

The "Green Wave" was Commandant's Squadron for the March-April period, serving as a climax to a highly successful year. We have plenty of material for next year, and all of the fourth year unite in wishing Brock the very best, and continuing success.

—No. 3301 G. J. MARTIN

LITERARY

HITLER'S DEFEAT IN RUSSIA

The following is a review of *Hitler's Defeat in Russia* by Lt.-Gen. W. Anders, Chicago, 1953 (published in Canada by S. J. Reginald Saunders, \$3.50).

IN view of Hitler's phenomenal victories in western Europe, in view of the shattering defeats suffered by the Russians at the hands of his generals in the 1941-1942 campaign, it seems hard to realize that the Russians turned disaster into victory and were able to administer to the Germans the soundest thrashing a nation has ever before received in the history of war. What is the reason for this astonishing twist of events? Was it, as the Russians try to make out, due to the Russian superiority in training and leadership and military skill, or was it due to certain external factors? In the western democracies a myth has appeared, instigated by Russian propaganda, in which is embodied the idea that the Russians are utterly invincible, and that they are superior to the rest of the world in numbers, resources, equipment and leadership. General Anders states that in writing his book, *Hitler's Defeat in Russia*, it is his aim to show that this is a fantastic lie. The aim of the book is to smash the myth.

In destroying the myth of Soviet invincibility, it is the purpose of the author to show that reasons for the German defeat were not Soviet arms and ability, but were external factors almost entirely. The author divides these external factors into four main divisions. First and foremost are Hitler's military blunders. Secondly, are Hitler's political blunders in dealing with the occupied territory, and Russian prisoners and deserters. Thirdly, is the Anglo-American military aid to Russia. Finally, there is the Anglo-American strategic bombing of the Reich, and the Second Front in northwest Europe. General Anders deals with each of these factors in turn, and draws certain conclusions which are very interesting when one considers the possibility of a future war with Russia.

Hitler had two aims in his campaign against Russia. These were to destroy the fountainhead of world communism and to open up the east for German expansion. In the preliminaries of this war he became involved in a struggle with the other European powers and was forced to assert his sway over the entire continent before turning to Russia. It was then that he made his first, and possibly greatest, blunder of the war, in that he attacked Russia before crushing Britain, thus breaking that rule of war which states that a general should never wage war against more than one adversary at a time. The author says that Hitler was fascinated with Russia in the same way that the cobra is fascinated by the snake-charmer's flute. Thus Hitler was blind to the fact that he could have destroyed Britain, if he had severed her connections with her empire by sending Rommel sufficient forces in North Africa to drive the British armies from the Middle East.

General Anders goes on to deal with each of Hitler's four main blunders of the Russian campaign. From the very beginning of the campaign, strategic blunder followed strategic blunder. The great German victories were at the tactical level, and were due to the brilliance of the German field commanders, and the superiority in quality of the numerically inferior German soldiers, compared with the Russian soldiers. Hitler's first strategic blunder was basic, in that he decided upon a war of annihilation instead of a war of attrition. This was wrong, in Ander's view, because the Germans were not strong or mobile enough (one-fifth of their army, only, was motorized) to crush the might of the Russian army, or to prevent

the eastward retreat of this army; and secondly, because the Russian area of vital operations was beyond the reach of the German thrust. The author suggests that, because the Russians had larger forces, a greater war potential and huge territories, that a strategy of exhaustion was the only feasible strategy; Moscow must be the prime objective, because it is the nerve centre of the most highly centralized régime the world has ever known.

The German plan, *Barbarossa*, was in itself a monstrous piece of blundering. First of all it was based upon the annihilation strategy. Secondly the war was to be undertaken in a single campaign, and thus no provision was made for winter fighting. The author says that the whole plan was quite ridiculous because it simply ignored the vast distances involved. The ultimate object was well-nigh impossible to achieve. This object was to reach a line stretching from the Volga river to Archangel, which could only be attained if the Russian army was completely destroyed. In mapping out his plan, Hitler completely underestimated the importance of Moscow. The way in which the campaign began boded ill for the future. The General Staff disagreed with Hitler and believed that Moscow should be the main objective. In addition, the date of the assault had to be postponed because of the Balkan campaign. This turned out to be serious because the ensuing delay prevented the capture of Moscow and forced the Wehrmacht to fight a winter campaign.

With these considerations in mind the author goes on to describe in a very interesting manner the way in which time and time again the German forces, because of better generalship, better troops, and better equipment were able to thrash the Russian armies, for the whole duration of the 1941-1942 campaign. A very lucid explanation is given of German tactics, which actually were based on those tactics with which Hannibal defeated the Romans at Cannae over two thousand years ago. This is of course the pincer movement, whereby the enemy is trapped in between two encircling arms converging on the enemy rear. The German pincer employed a double ring of troops with the armoured elements on the interior and the infantry elements on the exterior. The reason why these tactics were so successful is that the Russians abided by the ridiculous principle of *not one step backwards*, and because the bulk of their forces were concentrated on the border, instead of being deployed along the fortified Stalin line further back.

The onslaught of the Germans was irresistible, and in the first twenty-three days the Wehrmacht swept the Russians back four hundred and forty miles, two thirds of the way to Moscow. The number of prisoners taken was staggering. And then with the capture of Moscow almost a certainty, Anders tells how Hitler, in spite of the pleas of his generals, diverted great segments of the onrushing central forces to the northern and southern campaigns. Owing to this move, the Germans achieved astonishing tactical success in the south, and at the Battle of Kiev they captured 655,000 Russian soldiers. Hitler claimed that this was the greatest victory in history; but because Moscow remained uncaptured, his generals claimed that Hitler's move was the greatest strategic blunder of the war.

The campaign ended with a final German rush upon the capital. The German tactical command was brilliant, and the Russian armies were easily trapped in cauldrons by German pincer movements. The reader will be amazed at the phenomenal material success of this attack, in which 663,000 Russians were captured. The German thrust was finally thwarted by the vile weather, both slush and frost, which the army was utterly unprepared for. The failure to capture Moscow was considered to be catastrophic to the German cause, because it blunted the edge of the German sword and main tool of its triumphs, namely the armoured

formations. The campaign demonstrated further the strategical ineptitude of Hitler, in that he failed to hurl all his resources into the Moscow attack, and secondly, in that he weakened German morale and leadership by the removal of many brilliant field commanders. Although the Germans were halted, the Russians were practically at the end of their tether, because their army was down to an all-time low of 2,300,000 men and because they had lost huge industrial resources in the west.

In the 1942-1943 campaign, Hitler's main effort and finally his defeat occurred in the south, because of his need to capture the Caucasian oil-fields. The decision to penetrate south to the Caucasus was wrong because as yet the Germans were not secure enough to the north. Anders suggests the best plan would have been to capture the Moscow industrial area and thereby create crippling chaos in the communications, government, and economy of Russia.

The main interest to the non-military reader of this book is the cause of Hitler's catastrophic defeat, just as victory appeared to be in sight, at Stalingrad. There was no real basic strategic reason for playing all his trump cards at Stalingrad, but Hitler, as in many other things, was hypnotized with the prize itself. It is utterly incredible to read how Hitler brought ultimate defeat upon his hitherto invincible army at Stalingrad, by his dull-witted obstinacy and by further military blunders. The Germans were predestined to defeat because the bulk of their armour had been diverted away from the Stalingrad offensive, and because the Germans had insufficient air forces to support their ground forces once they had been encircled by the Russian pincer. Another interesting factor in Hitler's defeat was the impact of events in the west, such as the German defeat at El Alamein, and the increased flow of lend-lease aid from the West. One has only to look at the colossal losses of the German army to realize the magnitude of their defeat. Only 34,000 troops remained from an army of 270,000. Anders claims that the Germans lost the equivalent of seventy-five divisions, while on the other hand twenty-five Russian armoured divisions and one hundred and seventeen other formations were released for combat elsewhere. In summing up, the author feels that the basic causes of the German defeat were first, the general defects in the plan, and second, the shifting of the weight of the attack from the Caucasus to Stalingrad and the refusal to retreat.

It is not generally realized how much Hitler ruined his chances of victory by his mistreatment of the hordes of Russian prisoners and deserters who flocked to what they regarded as the liberating Germany army. The Germans took millions of prisoners, many of whom were not forcibly captured; and by June 1944, over 900,000 were serving in the Germany army! It is interesting, in light of the recent prisoner-of-war issue in Korea, to hear what the author has to say in regard to the return of these prisoners by the West to Russia after the war, which Anders regards as being one of our gravest errors in policy because it tilted the balance of power well in favour of the Russians.

The Germans, it is pointed out, were at variance concerning how to treat the prisoners. Hitler, because of Nazi principles, regarded the Slav as sub-human, and therefore ordered him treated as such. With the losses at Stalingrad, more far-sighted Germans viewed the crying need for trained troops, and saw the obvious feasibility of employing Russian deserters, especially Cossacks, in the front-line. Hitler was entirely opposed to this plan, and yet in spite of all, plans were made for the formation of a *Russian Army of Liberation*, to which thousands of Russians ultimately deserted. Hitler frustrated all these various schemes, and thus lost an opportunity of defeating the Russians by offering liberation from the Kremlin's tyranny.

The Russians regarded the Germans as liberators, and were willing to overlook their atrocities and to believe that conditions would improve under a civil administration. However, the Nazis followed a policy of economic exploitation and enslavement of the people. And yet in spite of this frightful treatment, so hated were the Communists that there was still such great collaboration that the Kremlin was forced to take drastic measures. The tool of the government was the Partisan movement, which has been portrayed as springing up spontaneously among loyal Russians to drive off the invader. Actually, it was formed prior to the war to ensure the internal security of the state. Its main aim was to end collaboration, which it did by a policy of terrorization, reprisals and provocation of the Germans. Yet in spite of their success, the Partisans could not prevent huge segments of the population from travelling westwards with the retreating Germans, rather than remain under Russian rule.

It is infuriating to read statements of Russian leaders that the Western powers gave little aid to the Russian war effort, for without Western aid the Russians could hardly have withstood the German onslaught, especially during the vital days of 1942. Western aid so greatly increased Russian mobility and effectiveness that in spite of the crippling losses of 1941, her army in 1942 was mobile and modern.

On the Western front the Russians received vital indirect aid in connection with strategic bombing of the Reich. As a result of the bombing only one thousand fighters could be spared to fight the immense Soviet air force. Strategic bombing forced the Germans to produce fighters; and therefore there were no bombers available for bombing Soviet industry. Strategic bombing curtailed shipment of equipment to the east, particularly fuel. Since fuel was scarce, aircraft had to be transported by rail. However, this supply of aircraft was disrupted by the destruction of railways. In summing up the contribution of strategic bombing to Hitler's defeat, the author mentions the fact that Speer, the German minister of Armaments and War Production, said that air bombing alone would have forced the Germans to end the war.

To sum up his theories on Hitler's defeat, General Anders makes some very interesting statements concerning the strength and weakness of Russia. These statements are especially interesting when one considers the possibility of war between the Democracies and Russia. In the final analysis the author comes to the conclusion that, on the basis of Russia's weaknesses, the West would finally defeat her after a hard struggle.

Hitler's Defeat in Russia thus is a remarkably lucid account of Hitler's campaigns against the Soviets, containing as it does several interesting theories as to why Hitler was so thoroughly thrashed. The book is written by a man well qualified to write on this subject. General Anders has fought against both the Germans and the Russians, and he has fought with the Russians in the war he writes about. Consequently, he has a vast professional knowledge of the Russian and German fighting machines. His book is excellent as a study of the Russian campaign in that it is written in clear, logical, military style, and is divided into sections, each one of which is terminated by a logical conclusion. The book is crammed full of interesting and amazing facts concerning Russian and German actions in the war, which should astonish all but the best informed student of the Russian campaign. It will certainly alter our conceptions concerning Hitler's defeat, and it will certainly be a boost in morale to timid peoples who are cowed by the myth of the invincibility of the Russian army.

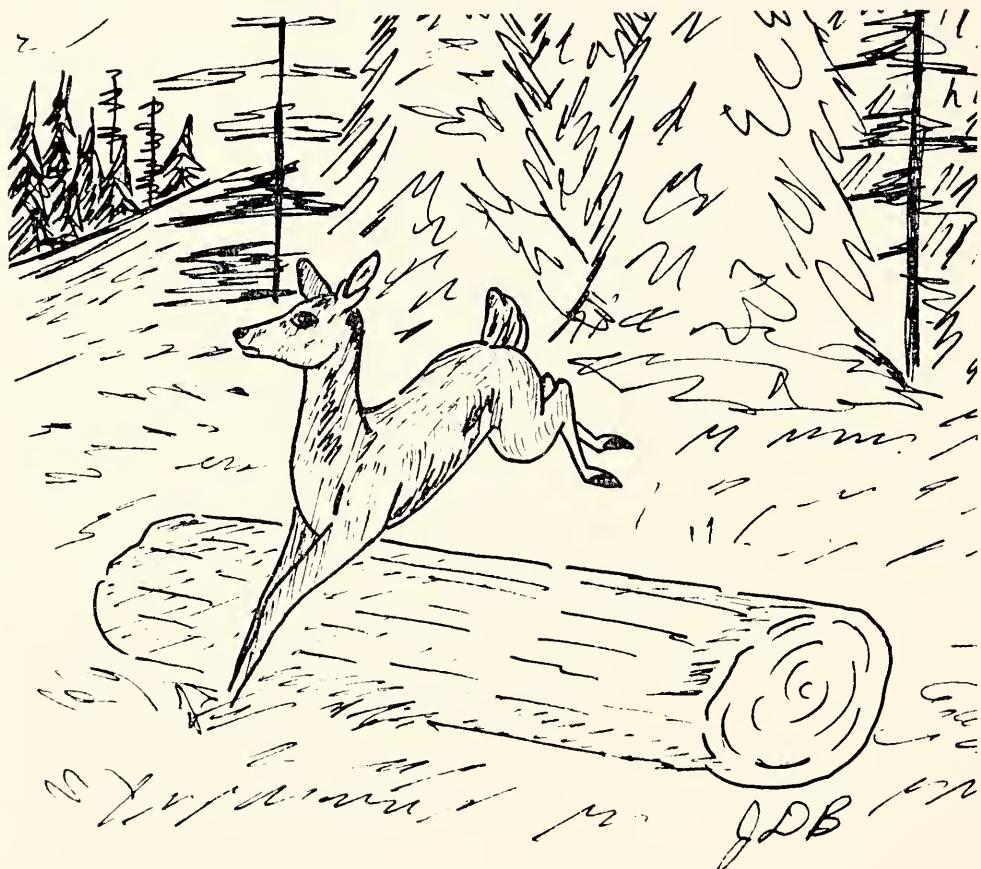
—No. 3397 R. J. SETTEN

FALLEN LEAVES

Jean-Paul Lamarte walked up to the gun rack where a 12-gauge single-barrel shotgun, a Savage 30-30, and a Remington .22-calibre repeater were placed in that order. He reached up and picked out the Remington.

"André," said he, addressing his sturdy, brown-eyed son, "You're now fourteen years old — old enough to own a rifle. Here!" He threw the weapon to the lad across the room. "Your birthday present."

The lad caught it with a firm hand, and looked at it in wonderment. It was a fine job: a bolt action, seven-shot repeater that fired .22 short, long, or long-rifle cartridges. André knew the gun's features by heart; the three-grooved, tapered barrel; the plain walnut stock; the firing mechanism; trigger, sear bolt, firing pin. He knew them by heart, but he kept admiring them, bewitched by the strange fascination of firearms.



He looked through the sights and aligned them with an object outside the window. He had fired the Remington before, but now it was his own, all his own.

Suddenly he remembered that he had just received it as a gift, and that when one receives a gift, one should show his gratitude. He turned, and started towards his father. He checked himself. Jean-Paul Lamarte was a kind man at heart, but, hardened by a life spent in the bush, he was rugged and averse to any outward show of emotion.

André just said, "Thanks, dad! Thanks a million."

Madame Lamarte cleared her throat loudly. He had not noticed her in the room, nor his young sister who was standing by.

"It isn't my idea, believe me. At your age you're just as likely to shoot yourself with this musket."

He knew that she only said this because she thought it was the right thing for a mother to say on such an occasion. In the upper Gatineau people grow with firearms, because they need them. Even the women look upon them as just another tool.

"I . . . I knitted you some beautiful socks, André, for your birthday."
"Thank you, mom."

He kissed her. Poor Madame Lamarte. What chance did she have with her socks against a real Remington! Boys never appreciate gifts such as socks, because they reason that birthday or no birthday, Christmas or no Christmas, they will be supplied with them. But a gun, or a hunting knife, or a pair of skates — that is different. That is a real gift!

The lad took a handful of ammunition from a box below the gun rack and went outside to shoot at some improvised target. His parents watched him as he walked away and they were proud of him. Today a new man was added to the family. When a boy is strong enough and serious enough to do a man's work, he is considered an adult, regardless of his age; that is an unwritten law of the land.

Dinner was soon ready.

"André! . . . André! . . . ANDRE! Dinner is ready!"
"Coming! . . ."

Two more shots. The rustling of fallen autumn leaves as the footsteps came nearer and nearer.

"Smells good," said the new man.
"Civet and bouilli."

They ate slowly. The meal over, Jean-Paul said: "We'll work on the maple tree we felled yesterday and then we'll take a walk through the woods around four, when the deer start gettin' up. We'll let mother do the milking."

Only in this part of the Canadian Shield, the country around upper Gatineau, is there such a mixture of agriculture, lumbering, and hunting and fishing. The land is a rugged, irregular, semi-arable mixture of yellow earth and granite rock unsuitable for any large-scale mechanized farming. A great number of the inhabitants farm in the summer and work in the lumber camps during the winter. They supplement these two major occupations with hunting, fishing, and berry-picking. It was late autumn, and already André's three older brothers were up north near Maniwaki.

That afternoon, time seemed to fly by at supersonic speed, even faster than the jet planes that occasionally streaked across the sky high above the modest farm house.

At four o'clock the man and youth laid down their axes and went back to the house to get their weapons. They slammed the door behind them and walked away, two figures in red and black plaid caps and jackets and heavy war surplus army khaki trousers.

They followed a series of fields and clearings, then engaged the forest. A quarter of a mile further they came to a deep, narrow valley at the bottom of which flowed a white-water creek. The hunters headed upstream because the wind was blowing in the other direction, thus carrying their scent away.

A deer, suddenly aroused, leaped across the water — it had been drinking — and disappeared before either Jean-Paul or André could shoot.

"Damn it!" ,
"Sh-sh-sh! Shut up!" ,

Most of the leaves had already fallen. The maple trees and the birch trees stretched their half-naked limbs sunwards. On the right a small elm: its appearance struck André. Its long scrawny branches, nude but for a few drooping, rag-like yellow leaves, and its peculiar shape, reminded him of the scarecrow in the

oat field. The firs and spruces, unscathed by the seasonal revolution, were absolute masters of the forest. The bubbling, babbling brook, twisting and cascading its way along the valley, added to the forceful charm of the scene.

"Come on, boy," André said to himself, "keep your eyes peeled. A good hunter is never distracted by the landscape an' all that."

He filled his lungs with the nippy autumn air and caught up with his father.

They had been in the bush for almost an hour.

"Let's go back home by the oats field," said Jean-Paul. "They's a salt lick for the cattle in the pasture besides it. The cows are in the barn by now, and it's a fair chance they's a deer or two licking the hell outa our salt."

They circled back. Near the field they separated. The father went towards the salt block while his son followed a thick hedgerow on the other side of the pasture. Both were concealed by trees and shadow.

"I'll be on the other side, straight across from you. Fer Gosh sakes, watch where you shoot", Jean-Paul cautioned.

Both hunters spotted their quarry simultaneously — a beautiful buck with well-furnished antlers. Just where they had anticipated it, too — near the salt lick. Thumbs depressing safety catches. Nearer and nearer they crept. An antlered head jerked up! The beast felt, smelled the danger. A leap . . . a shot! A 30-30 bullet struck home. A spasm and a loud, almost human shriek! But the deer, only wounded, kept running towards a spot about thiry yards ahead of André.

Two more shots from Jean-Paul. He missed. He was running now in hot pursuit. André raised his .22. Even with long rifle cartridges his aim would have to be almost perfect, in the head or throat, to stop the deer.

His arms were shaking, his breath was quick. His mind went blank to everything but the sight of the bounding animal and the fear of missing. He managed to control his excitement, and forced himself to think.

Firm grip on the small of the butt with the right hand. Pressure against the shoulder. Pull it in more. The left arm extended, guiding the rifle. He looked through the rear sight at the target and aligned the fore sight, aiming at the white patch on the throat. He moved his rifle ahead to aim off, taking the speed of his quarry into consideration. Proper breathing . . . exhale now. Trigger control, always keep trigger control in mind.

He fired.

The buck's legs crumpled, and the animal plunged forward and bounced off the hard ground, rolling over on its side.

André ran as fast as he could. He had the funny, weak feeling that one experiences at a gory sight. His rifle almost dropped from his hands. He tried to tighten his grip, but he could not.

He stopped and looked down at the beast. It looked so helpless now, so pitiful. His mind raced back in time, and he was seeing the buck again running and bounding. Its proud head, crowned by its antlers, was held high. There was an arch to its neck and back. Its movements were swift, graceful, relaxed. Its tail was waving up and down, flashing the white patch in the sun . . . it had been so beautiful.

André was overwhelmed by a feeling of pity that brought discreet tears to his eyes.

"Well, what are you waiting for?" said Jean-Paul.

André looked down again. The buck was still alive! Its eyes were closed but it was breathing spasmodically and painfully. Its legs were moving in futile jerks. Blood was oozing from a wound in the neck and from the mouth. It was horrible, absolutely horrible, he thought. He must stop its suffering. He

pumped one shot into the head between the eyes, then another and another. He dropped his weapon.

"Well, that was well done, son. I hope you learned something."

'Yes, dad, I learned something. I don't know what I learned, I don't know, but I learned some . . ."

A big sob swallowed the last syllable. The boy broke into an uncontrollable fit of crying. He knelt beside the carcass and his hand went to the neck and caressed the white and brown fur. His chest heaved as big tears fell to the ground and mingled with the blood. Jean-Paul scratched his head and kept silent.

—No. 3382 P. A. PARISIEN

FANTASIA

Oh, how I dream of the Latin Quarter
 Where summer's longer, winter's shorter:
 Of a dirty, narrow, cobbled street,
 A dim café where friends can meet.
 A Bohemian life for me, I swear,
 Ten francs—a sou, I do not care.
 For living space a dingy garret;
 Perhaps someday a *môme* to share it.
 To sit me down in a tattered chair,
 Take up my pen with accustomed air.
 The sun creeps 'round the gabled roofs
 And seems to wake the morning hoofs,
 While on my chastened cot I fall,
 Too drunk to really care at all.
 But, day or night, there's always time
 To scribble down that cloying rhyme.
 Or lie half crazed and faint with hunger:
 A new start! Oh, if I were only younger.
 Relief will come, someone can spare it;
 My friends have little, but they will share it.
 Tomorrow we'll stroll along the Seine
 And I will cherish Spring again.
 To me, there's Life beginning, not the end.
 (Though it may sound quaint to you, my friend).
 To drink my *bock* and sip my wine,
 To pencil out line after line
 Of rhyming verse or mocking rhyme,
 And say "To Hell with Father Time!"
 Yes, that's the life I wish to follow;
 It cannot really be so hollow.
 It may not bring me fame and riches;
 More naught but tattered stitches;
 But a rich man far more complete,
 A knowledge much more clean and sweet.
 You question me? I do declare!
 You may be right, for all I care.
 Let it be, then, stripped and hollow,
 It's still the life I wish to follow.

—No. 3355 D. N. BAILEY.



ALEXANDER; - THE SOLDIER

—Courtesy of Capt. J. M. Dent.

FIELD-MARSHAL EARL ALEXANDER OF TUNIS

Alexander of Tunis is at once one of the best and least known of men. As Governor-General of this country he and his wife brought popularity to the appointment never before known. Yet how many Canadians could tell you anything of his distinguished military career, or of his activities since 1952 as British Minister of Defence? Perhaps however, the fault does not lie entirely with us, for Alexander is a modest man who without benefit of publicity or two cap badges has achieved a unique position in public life as Britain's most distinguished soldier-statesman.

Harold Rupert Leofric Alexander was born on December 10, 1891 in county Tyrone, Ireland. Educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, he was commissioned in the Irish Guards in 1910, and served for four years on the western front with that Regiment during the first great war. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, was five times mentioned in dispatches, and won the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. During the inter-bellum period he served with great credit in Latvia in 1920, in Constantinople in 1922 and in India until 1938.

In 1939 he commanded the first Division which formed a part of Lord Gort's Expeditionary force to France. At the time of the Dunkirk evacuation he was the last senior British officer to leave the beaches. In England once more, he helped to organize the Battle Training Schools and was then sent to Burma. There, he was to organize the evacuation of the remnants of the Imperial forces to the Indian border after the fall of Rangoon. In August 1942 he succeeded Sir Claude Auchinleck as Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Middle East and drew up the brilliant campaign so well carried out by General Montgomery at El Alamein and afterwards.

He led the ground forces which overran Sicily in July and August of 1943, and after the invasion of the mainland of Italy he became supreme commander of the United Nations forces there, replacing General Eisenhower. During the winter of 1944-5 he kept between thirty and forty German Divisions engaged in Italy at a most crucial period of the war. In June 1944 his armies captured Rome and he was made a Field-Marshall; at the conclusion of the campaign in recognition of his military services he was raised to the peerage and created a Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter.

On the July 31, 1945 he was made Governor-General of Canada at the request of the Canadian Government. He brought new interest to the post with his keen interest in all aspects of life in his adopted home, and was indeed on the verge of accepting a second extension of his tour when he was recalled by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to take on the task of Minister of Defence. He said:

"I shall be glad to help towards the preservation of peace, the peace we all desire, by building up the deterrent strength of our armed forces in association with those of other peace loving nations".

But it is not only as a soldier that the world will remember him. Lord Alexander is a man of many parts. In his youth he was regarded as a promising athlete, and he retained his reputation as a runner even after his appointment as Commanding Officer of the Irish Guards. Today he is highly regarded as a painter, and several of his works have been shown in the Royal Academy.

Norman Hillson in his book *Alexander of Tunis* sums up Alexander's life very well, saying:

"Aim and attainment have been the guiding principles in his life, principles which actuated him in responding to the stern call of duty, which led him from Government house in Ottawa to the Ministry of Defense in London."

THE PLACE OF PERMANENT AND RESERVE FORCES IN OUR SOCIETY

SINCE earliest times man has been closely concerned with fighting and wars in general, and any person looking at the world situation today must admit that it appears as though this will continue for some time. Therefore it would seem fitting at this time to examine this aspect of human nature and, more precisely, its connection with the armed forces existing in our own Western democracies.

War, in its literal sense, means *fighting*, wrote Clausewitz, and although the mode of fighting has undergone great alterations since the beginning of time, war still remains part of man's basic nature. In the past five thousand years or so, many great cultures have developed in this world; and along with these cultures, the organization of warfare has gradually improved. Therefore it is not surprising that a common criterion in determining the state which a specific civilization has reached is the extent of its development in the art of war. Today the art of war has reached its highest level in the history of man. Thus it might be concluded that, in our society, human civilization has reached the greatest heights ever seen upon this earth. The Navy, Army and Air Force form an integral part of this form of life and it is the purpose of this article to take a closer look at the place they occupy in our modern civilization.

To appreciate fully the importance which they possess today, the significance of armed forces in days gone by must first be critically examined. In the past, great progress has been made as a result of the exploits of some famous commanders and their armies. The first of these that we will consider is Alexander the Great. This leader of the past, a Macedonian, flourished from 336 to 323 B.C. Commanding a strong army inherited from his father, he set out on a conquest which carried him from the Greek peninsula to the borders of India. Everywhere his army went he founded settlements and introduced the influence of Greek culture. Perhaps his most successful accomplishment was in Egypt, where he made Alexandria the centre of Greek culture in the Mediterranean, a position it held for many years. This happened almost directly as the result of its being conquered by an army commanded by an ambitious leader.

The next people to make an impression on the world through their armies were the Romans. By the beginning of the third century B.C., Rome had gained considerable influence over the Italian peninsula. After her wars with Carthage, culminating in the defeat of Hannibal at Zama in 202, Rome gained control of the whole Mediterranean area. Through the spread of her armies, now on a permanent basis, she conquered the whole Western world, as then known. Roman culture grew up and a period of peace and prosperity such as the world had never seen, lasted for four centuries. This would have been impossible if the Roman armies had not been able to defend the Roman Empire from barbarian invaders during this period.

Now let us look at two of the great European military leaders of comparatively modern times. Through military expansion, Frederick the Great was able to consolidate Prussia's position as an important European power. This would have been impossible if it had not been for the strong well-drilled army and its Machiavellian commander. The last great military leader that we will consider is Napoleon. In the early 19th century this great French emperor managed to conquer nearly the whole of continental Europe. However at the same time he introduced many practical reforms, many of which exist to this day, especially in the nation of France itself. All this would not have been brought about if it had not been for Napoleon's great military genius.

Today's armed services do not consist of armies alone, and so it would seem appropriate to trace the effect of a navy and an air force upon the world in the past, to complete the picture. Navies have dated from earliest times, but there is only one outstanding example of achievement resulting from naval strength. This is Great Britain. Starting with the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, Britain rose to the most powerful position in the world, from which she has only recently been displaced. Her success was due mainly to the Royal Navy which protected her commercial shipping and enabled her to maintain the world-wide colonization which she started.

Although air forces have been in existence only since 1911 when the Royal Flying Corps was formed, their importance is greatly felt today. The strength of the United States could be contributed to many factors, but one which perhaps stands out is her supremacy in the air. It was through the air that destruction was delivered to Germany and Japan during World War II. If it had not been for the superior air power of the Allies, it might not have been possible for our democratic way of life to continue to exist upon this earth.

Thus it is seen that the armed forces of the land, sea and air have been very important in the past. They have made it possible for different cultures to be spread over the face of the earth and for existing civilizations to continue to prosper. Today, as never before, they are very necessary for the continuation of our way of life.

Let us see exactly what position the armed forces occupy in our society at present. Here we will make the distinction between permanent forces and citizen forces, such as those raised in times of national emergency. It is a widely accepted fact that modern wars can no longer be fought with permanent forces. This leaves the permanent armed forces of today with a rôle different from that ever put in practice before.

This is the result of total warfare, a new concept in the history of man. The primary purposes of permanent navies, armies, and air forces today are to train reserves in the art of war and to exist as a nucleus for future active armed forces. At the present time the forces of the Western democracies are larger than is usual during peace time. This is due to two main reasons. The obligations in Korea and Europe through the organizations of the United Nations and NATO cause the nations involved in these two organizations to maintain considerable forces. Public opinion today, because of the fear of Communism, also encourages a large standing force. However, national economies do not allow unlimited defenses to be maintained. Because of this reason various compromises have been put into effect. The principle of universal military training has been widely accepted and at present is in force in the United States, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries and Australia. This is a practical way of solving the problem because it allows nations to have a large force of trained officers and men available in case of a national emergency. But after their period of service, these men are free to return to civilian life and become producers again.

One important fact that deserves mention here, is that it would be impossible to have any national defence if the civilian economy broke down. Also there can be no civilian economy unless there are sufficient producers available to enable the nation to continue to function. Although the armed services are necessary to defend the country, they keep a lot of manpower tied up that could otherwise be employed in civilian life. However this manpower provides the security necessary for our way of life to continue in the face of strong opposition. But it must be realized that trying to protect ourselves from Communism with the world's finest armed forces without a strong national economy to support them, is about as senseless as trying to protect oneself from a horde of charging Chinese with the latest automatic rifle, without any bullets to fire from it.

All this reflects the importance of the future to our civilization. The future of our age depends largely upon the education of the future citizens. It appears that the majority of these people will be those who have military training and at the same time are free to be employed in civilian life.

R.M.C. was originally founded to accomplish this purpose and today it remains one of the aims of the College. R.M.C. tries to provide an education on a somewhat broader basis than that which is offered at a civilian university. At the same time cadets are given a superior military training. Graduates from R.M.C. are as well prepared for a useful civilian life as they are for a military career. Canada needs officers for her armed forces but she needs well trained engineers as much if not more. The graduate of R.M.C., therefore, who does not immediately go into the armed services of his country, but goes into civilian life instead, is being just as useful to Canada as an engineer and a producer. Some people will point out that this task should be left to civilian universities. There are several reasons why this does not apply to graduates of the College. First, in time of national emergency, the R.M.C. graduate is well trained for leadership in the navy, army or air force. Through his reserve connections he has been able to keep up with improvements in the technique of war and is therefore ready to take up his responsibility. This fact has been proved by the many ex-cadets who served in the last two wars. Secondly, through the superior education that he has obtained at R.M.C., the ex-cadet is well prepared to become a leader in his chosen profession and to become a producer in the national economy. Thirdly, the ex-cadet is capable of becoming a leader in his community, and because of his military connections is able to further the interests of the military and give his full support to them in his own community.

Therefore, it appears that R.M.C. is justified in continuing to accept a limited number of reserve cadets on a competitive basis. The facilities of the Canadian Services Colleges, including Royal Roads and Collège Militaire Royal as well as the Royal Military College, are large enough so that a certain number of cadets can be allowed to go into civilian life, instead of remaining in the services. However it must be realized that the main purpose of these military colleges is to produce officers for Canada's permanent forces. This is because Canada's permanent Navy, Army and Air Force play a very important part in our country.

It has been shown that the permanent armed forces play a very important rôle in our modern society. This is because they provide the security which enables our democratic way of life to endure upon this earth in the face of strong opposition. It appears that the citizen or reserve forces are just as important to our way of life because they fulfil both rôles, that of producing in time of peace and that of defending in time of war.

—No. 3347 R. R. WALLACE

HIGH-SPEED FLIGHT

EVER since the beginning of time, man has been fascinated by speed. In Grecian days, it was the long-distance marathon runner, in Rome it was the hell-for-leather chariot racer who captured the public fancy. In modern times our speed just seems to turn either to low -slung automobiles or to sleek jet-powered aircraft. In this essay let us concentrate on the latter. Have you ever wondered just what workings are inherent in a swiftly moving aeroplane — what qualities have been integrated to make such a machine operate efficiently? The text of this article is intended to follow this line of thought with an eye to provoking the half-interested into becoming curious readers.

One of the many fabled wartime stories making the rounds of Air Force stations these days is that of the debut of the German 263 — commonly known as

the *Storm Bird*. The German race has always been blessed with mechanical genius; and it was because of this same genius that Nazi engineers successfully conceived, designed, developed, and tested the *Storm Bird*. It was in the year 1942 that a shark-shaped aircraft supporting two rather crude Junker turbo-jets on swept back mainplanes took to the air in an operational rôle. To get on with the story: a Lancaster bomber was returning home from a raid in Germany when the pilot caught sight of the first jet he had ever seen — the same ME 263. Throwing caution to the winds, the alarmed pilot nosed his craft into a steep dive and shot his air speed indicator up to the *unheard-of* speed of 450 m.p.h. With the mighty wings of the Lancaster straining at the root chords in an effort to hold on to the body, it was a deflating sight for the pilot to see this German *Storm Bird* effortlessly flying just off the wingtip, the pilot waving gaily. To add insult to injury, the jet completed two sharp turns and still kept right along side the *Lanc*. Feeling it was time to get down to business, the Nazi pilot veered off and made a couple of unsuccessful passes at the fleeing bomber but had to give up the chase when his kerosene-hungry engines caused his fuel supply to drop dangerously low. This was the inception of modern jet warfare — a still crude but basically sound jet fighter had been successfully evolved and proven in an operational rôle.

Fortunately for the Western Allies, limited production made the effect of the *Storm Bird* next to nil. However, after the fighting was over, American engineers stepped in and grabbed many of Messerschmitt's top engineers, along with the results of their advanced research on high-speed aerodynamics. With this invaluable aid, engineers from the North American Aviation Company pulled off one of the cutest tricks in the aviation trade — they designed and fabricated an extremely efficient jet aircraft on the first try. Thus it was that with opportunity, clear thinking and just sheer luck, the still world-famous *Sabre Jet* was put on the production line to become one of the most effective aircraft yet evolved.

Let us look at a few of the design features of the *Sabre* and determine some of the "whys and wherefores". The most likely question to be asked at first is "Why the sweepback?". To answer this, a few aerodynamic fundamentals must be locked into.

As the wing of an aircraft moves through the air, a smooth airstream flows over the cambered profile causing a resultant upward lift; and consequently the aircraft stays aloft. But the movement of this wing also causes pressure waves to be propagated in the air at the speed of sound. As long as the relative velocity between the wing and the air is below that of sound, the airstream remains streamlined, for air particles ahead can be, so to speak, *warned* of the approach of the approach of the airfoil and can prepare themselves for a smooth parting. Now, what happens as the speed of the wing approaches that of sound? The pressure waves cannot be propagated fast enough to allow the advanced air particles to get ready for the impact — hence, they are *shocked* apart. The result is the inevitable shock wave — commonly known as the sound barrier — which develops on the wing and breaks down the smooth airflow, thus creating extremely turbulent conditions. Control surface effect is markedly reduced by this shock wave and the pilot must hang grimly on to the joystick to keep control of his craft.

To reduce the effect of this shock wave, a swept-back wing was installed on the *Sabre*. One of the fundamental premises of aerodynamics is that effective airflow operates at right angles to the leading edge of the wing — remember now, it is the *effective* airflow over the wing that sets up shock wave conditions. Thus, to reduce the speed of the effective airflow at airspeeds approaching sound, the sweepback has the effect of reducing the speed of effective airflow across the wings by the cosine of the angle of sweepback. The overall result is that the *Sabre* can be flying close to the supersonic range with its wings, in effect, operating at subsonic speeds.

One of the most interesting phenomena set up by high-speed flight is the *supersonic bang* which is produced when an aircraft passes through the sonic barrier. As a plane approaches the speed of sound (*Mach 1*), dissipation of the pressures set up by the moving wing is impossible because the aircraft is moving as fast as the pressure is being dispersed. Hence, when flight is being carried out at *Mach 1* for two or three seconds, pressure piles up on the wing; and this reinforcement of the pressure waves announces itself with a loud window-shattering *bang*. . . . A most fascinating chain of events, to say the least!

Pioneering in supersonic flight has included the exploring of such fields as the study of the large drag increase after *Mach 1*, the design of wing configurations such as the *delta* and the *crescent*, the study of powerplants, and research into general aerodynamic problems such as *supersonic yaw* and the *Dutchman's Roll*. Going into detail on all these points would be the same as having a mouse cut a giant's pie. But let us have a look at the *ideal* supersonic aircraft. A sleek and streamlined, simple structure seems to be the answer. A long needle nose is required to deflect the shock waves past the wing sections in order to increase maximum speed. Stubby wings afford great strength and exhibit excellent supersonic efficiency; for at high speeds, lift and drag are not dependent on profile shape, but rather on angle of attack. Hence, the airfoil will likely be triangular. The body of the aircraft is streamlined for smooth flight, and is bulky so that innumerable components and avionic equipment can be carried inside. The powerplant, in all probability, will be a rocket-ram jet combination; the rocket to give initial acceleration, and the ram-jet to cut in at its efficient operating range of *Mach 1.5*. Note, that any resemblance between this hypothetical beast and the Bell X-1 is purely intentional.

What lies beyond the sonic wall to drive the fast moving aero engineer on to greater heights? At about 1500 m.p.h., the "thermal barrier" lays the aircraft's structural components open to softening, deformation, or even melting. It has been predicted in some quarters that piloted aircraft will stop at the thermal barrier. Beyond this point, the poor pilot might well be cooked to an inglorious frizzle by the extreme heat generated through the friction of air particles against the aircraft's metal skin. It is quite a problem, but one that will likely be solved in the near future, if the present rate of development carries on.

Yes, aeronautics is a tremendously interesting field, and an important one. It is hoped that this generalized article will induce the reader to exhibit a greater interest in the fascinating and challenging domain of high-speed flight. And so, cheerio . . . into the wild blue yonder!

—No. 3489 G. A. ALDWORTH

DOSE DERE RECRU'

For why you double so fas'
You dere dat young recru'
All dress up wit' planty shine
So queer in big black suit?

"Defaulter" you say? Dat's not so good;
You mus' learn de system way
To march de hall, to double square,
Like good recru' dis day.

Poor laddie boy, he's try so hard
 To do dose t'ing like senior tell,
 To shine dose button, clean dose boot,
 Jump like hare firs' time he's yell.

Wit' bleary eye he's study book
 Till brain she's go on strike,
 Den P.T. class an' poun' de square —
 Good t'ing dere's "PIT" at night.

His life seem dead, seem full of woe,
 Complain wit'out avail,
 But still he's cram wit' book an' note,
 Cross finger not to fail.

Firs' year, she's seem like awful dream,
 He's t'ink he's not see end,
 But she will pass, young recru' boy,
 For dat you can depend.

Don't fret recru' before much time
 From here you'll go away
 An' sit alone, six kid an' wife,
 An' long for recru' day.

—No. 3493 D. G. McLEAN

REGRET

The youth strode out of the gully which sheltered the town of his birth;
 No sorrow showed on his features, and his heart bubbled over with mirth.
 He was off on a great adventure, out into the beckoning world,
 As the birds trilled in the treetops among young leaves freshly unfurled.
 The creek which splashed through the hollow, its banks tree-shadowed and cool;
 The boys who shouted and dived from the rocks to the deep trout-filled pool;
 The houses nestled below him;
 The family waving good-bye;
 The fresh air and the friendship —
 These he left with scarcely a sigh.

The man turned from the highway with evening drawing down;
 He walked a road he had walked before, which led to his lost home town.
 The red sun was low in the heavens — dark clouds half hid it, drear.
 Dry leaves rustled under his feet, and the breeze moaned in his ear.
 Far away, a dog barked in the stillness: the dark, shrunken creek lay below;
 And the brooding of its waters made him pause as he turned to go.
 For the dear friends of his boyhood;
 For the house where he was born;
 For the parents in the churchyard, who, ere passing, lived forlorn;
 For all the joys which once he had, to which he had gaily said good-bye;
 For all the things which were dead and gone—
 For these, he heaved a sigh.

—No. 3517 N. K. SHERMAN

FRANCAIS

COMMENTAIRES SUR LA CAUSERIE DE M. JEAN BRUCHESI A R.M.C., LE 10 FEVRIER 1954

Vers huit heures et demie, l'amphithéâtre se remplit. Les cadets, comme d'habitude, étaient tous présents. Un à un les membres de la faculté et les invités d'honneur vinrent occuper les sièges réservés pour eux. La conférence au programme allait être donnée par M. Jean Bruchési, un éminent historien et littérateur du Canada-Français. M. Bruchési avait intitulé sa conférence : "Canada; deux races, deux cultures". Mais ce titre était loin de laisser prévoir toute la grandeur du terrain dangereux qu'il allait couvrir. A son arrivée, le conférencier fut présenté à l'auditoire par C. S. L. Flemming et sans plus tarder, la conférence débutea. Dès les premières minutes M. Bruchési sut captiver l'intérêt des auditeurs en présentant hardiment la substance de son sujet.

D'abord il exprima l'opinion qu'il serait bon de vivre dans un pays où tous les habitants pourraient se comprendre. Après avoir récapitulé les événements qui accompagnèrent la prise du Canada, il souligna le fait que soixante mille Canadiens-Français en 1760 furent laissés sous une domination étrangère par la langue, la religion, et la culture. Depuis cette date les Canadiens ont progressé avec le Canada et aujourd'hui après deux siècles d'histoire il faut reconnaître le fait qu'il existe de façon permanente au Canada deux races et deux cultures.

L'éminent historien continua son discours sur un point assez sensible soit la justification de l'attitude du Québec quant à l'aide fédérale aux universités et la question des taxes. Certainement, la chose est discutable et même justifiable mais il faut avouer que le geste de M. Bruchési en soulevant la question ici, à R.M.C., n'a pas manqué de produire une certaine répercussion parmi l'auditoire. M. Bruchési souligna aussi le fait que l'attitude de certains Canadiens des deux groupes, sur le problème ethnique et culturel au Canada, est certainement déplorable. Cependant si le problème existe, la solution peut être apportée seulement par l'élément anglais. Il existe maintenant dans la province de Québec une croyance que la force du Canada réside dans sa dualité de culture et de langue.

Le sujet de la conférence amena le point de la culture canadienne. Il en énuméra les quatre grandes qualités soient : l'esprit chrétien, la modération, le sens de l'humour et la méthode. La culture canadienne est le produit de l'élément anglais comme de l'élément français. Chaque groupe y a contribué et toujours elle gardera un caractère différent de tout autre culture.

Puis, mention fut faite de l'importance de l'attitude religieuse dans le Québec en rappelant que notre civilisation repose sur notre force dans le Christianisme. Puis suivit l'explication de l'existence d'une entité française dans le Québec, sauvegardée par l'attachement à la religion catholique.

Notre grand historien Canadien-Français termina en exprimant le désir de voir une compréhension complète s'établir entre les deux cultures car d'après lui la maturité intellectuelle est encore à venir même si la maturité matérielle a été atteinte. Le meilleur moyen à prendre pour rendre cette compréhension possible est d'encourager fortement le bilinguisme si peu en faveur au Canada dans le moment. Pour arriver à l'unité dans le sacrifice, il faut atteindre l'unité patriotique d'abord.

—No. 3530 C. D. B. BERNIER.

PREMIERS JOURS DE VACANCES

Libre! telle fut l'exclamation qui s'échappa d'abord de mes lèvres lorsque, après quatre mois passés au Collège Militaire Royal du Canada, j'arrivai chez-moi pour la période des fêtes de la Noël et du Jour de l'An.

Oui! quatre mois s'étaient écoulés en cette institution où tous nos va et vient sont réglés à l'avance, où nous devons exercer sur notre propre personne une discipline rigide et constante. C'est un combat, une lutte continue car, à chaque instant, le règlement est là pour vous avertir de votre laisser aller et vous commander la ponctualité et la bonne tenue.

Mais tout cela n'existant plus pour moi; c'était chose du passé. J'étais libre; libre de me lever le matin à l'heure qui me plaisait, de flâner ici et là, d'aller d'un endroit à l'autre sans avoir à marcher au pas militaire. Quelle sensation de bien-être et de délassement me procurait la seule pensée de me sentir maître de tous mes actes. Je me sentais comme un jeune cheval à qui on laisse les rênes après l'avoir longtemps retenu. L'univers semblait m'appartenir. Je voulais tout faire, tout essayer.

Je me pris à penser à ces choses et à rêver, à l'avance, aux aventures et aux plaisirs que je connaîtrai. Mais une fois saturé de ces rêveries, je me pris à raisonner. "A quoi bon" pensais-je "détruire, pendant deux semaines le travail de quatre mois! Pourquoi perdre cette maîtrise, cette discipline personnelle acquise au prix de tant d'efforts." Je considérai les deux côtés de la médaille et décidai de m'imposer un certain règlement. J'en suis tout à fait heureux maintenant que je puis considérer la question avec plus de froideur. Car il arrivera plus-tard des moments où tout nous dégoûtera, où tout semblera nous inviter à lâcher les rênes. Alors il nous faudra être plus fort, plus maître de nos actions, si l'on ne veut détruire en quelques instants l'ouvrage de quelques années et constater à l'heure de notre mort que notre vie n'a été qu'un gaspillage.

Il existe un proverbe qui se traduit par ces mots : "Le succès de votre avenir dépend de deux ou trois "oui" ou de deux ou trois "non" prononcés vers l'âge de vingt ans". Cette pensée doit inspirer toutes nos actions et nous porter aux heures de délassement et de plaisir, à agir comme homme de caractère; non comme un animal qui court aux abus de la liberté...

—No. 3830 B. DION.

AU GRAND LARGE

Une vie mécanisée comme la nôtre demande parfois de rompre avec son milieu, car ce mode de vie, souvent artificiel, nous éloigne de notre rôle réel et ne satisfait pas complètement notre nature d'homme. L'homme a été créé pour tout d'abord vivre sur la terre, parmi ses semblables; ce qui tend à l'en éloigner va donc à l'encontre de sa nature. Pourtant, quand il rompt avec cette vie chaotique de notre soi-disante société moderne et s'éloigne des milieux urbains pour se réfugier dans la nature, l'homme ne peut que se trouver soulagé. Envahi par la grande atmosphère d'ordre et de paix que la nature dégage, il se refait à même celle-ci une âme sereine et rafraîchie.

L'été prochain, après ton entraînement, tu auras environ deux ou trois semaines libres pour te faire oublier la vie minutée et astreignante des services armés. Tu auras sans doute besoin d'un repos, d'un changement d'atmosphère! Si

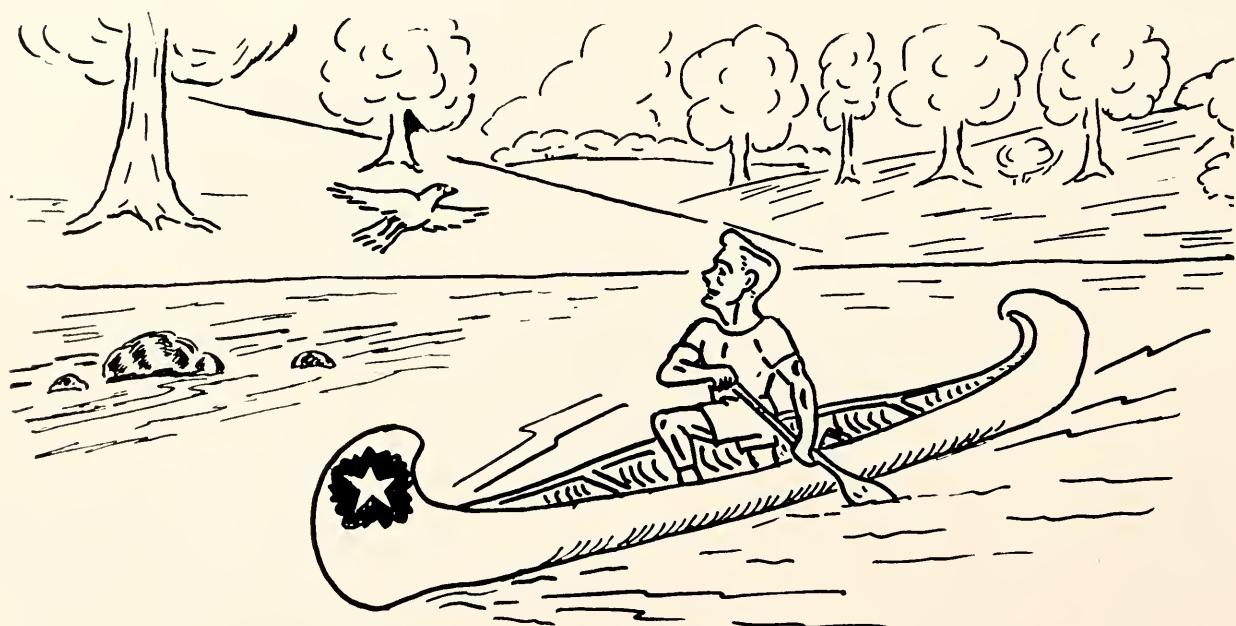
tu es en peine de moyens, permets-moi de t'en suggérer un excellent : le canot! Je ne parle évidemment pas de l'étang du parc La Fontaine, mais des innombrables lacs et rivières du Québec, sans compter le grandiose Saint-Laurent. Il te sera facile de recruter un ou plusieurs compagnons emballés par l'idée de se soustraire aux éléments étourdissants de la vie moderne pour se confier au calme de la nature.

Un voyage en canot s'organise rapidement et ne nécessite pas de préparatifs élaborés. La première chose à faire est de te dresser un itinéraire (tu peux te procurer d'excellentes cartes du ministère fédéral des Mines et des Ressources); choisis un cours d'eau sauvage, mais navigable, en pays assez civilisé pour que tu puisses t'approvisionner en route. Si tu ne possèdes pas de canot, tu peux assez facilement en emprunter ou en louer un. Une petite tente et un sac de couchage sont très utiles mais non indispensables. En somme, l'équipement élémentaire de l'amateur d'excursions est tout ce qu'il te faudra. J'oublierai! un recueil de chansons te sera un compagnon de voyage très intéressant.

Et alors, tu pars au grand large! Confie-toi à la nature, tu y puiseras le calme tant cherché. Le courant qui t'emporte, les vagues qui te bercent, les petits oiseaux qui chantent avec toi, le grand héron qui à ton approche s'élève d'un vol majestueux, les fleurs qui parfument l'air, les bois pleins d'ombre fraîche, les champs aux épis blonds, la brise agréable, le ciel bleu et ses nuages, le soleil radieux! Tout respire la paix et la joie!

Le soir, près du feu, tu méditeras sur tes impressions de la journée, tu chanteras les vieilles mélodies qu'éveilleront en toi ces sentiments de liberté et de joie. Puis tu t'étendras à la belle étoile pour la nuit. Mais, avant de t'endormir, tu saisiras le regard des constellations, tu interrogeras le ciel qui semble renfermer le secret de l'univers, tu t'identifieras à ces astres infinis. Alors tu sentiras une prière sincère te monter du fond du cœur, et tu loueras l'Auteur de ces merveilles grandioses, la Source de cette paix, de ce bonheur, de cette authentique joie. Et tu seras heureux d'avoir entrepris cette aventure, cette sorte de retraite, qui te ramènera vers le but ultime de la vie.

—No. 3522 J. TISON.



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LE FILM FRANCAIS

Depuis 1920, le cinéma a conquis une place prédominante parmi les divertissements publics. Son influence agit sur le peuple plus que tout autre genre d'amusement parce qu'il est à la porté de tous. Au Canada, à côté des films américains et anglais, nous bénéficiions de films français.

En autant que ces productions sont de qualité supérieure ils peuvent vraiment entretenir chez-nous la pensée française. Depuis la guerre, le film français a atteint une des premières places au monde par sa valeur artistique et culturelle. Le festival de Cannes, en 1948 lui octroya le Grand Prix du Film.

Comment ce film arrive-t-il à obtenir ces grands succès? C'est que d'abord les producteurs nous présentent leurs films d'une manière originale, logique et réaliste. Par exemple, un film triste l'est d'un bout à l'autre. L'atmosphère, le quartier et les vêtements contribuent tous à nous plonger dans une ambiance de chagrin.

Maintenant examinons la moralité de ces films. On leur reproche souvent leur pessimisme et leur espèce de fatalisme qui nous poussent vers le dégoût d'une vie trop misérable. Et quand bien même il en serait ainsi, qu'y a-t-il de mauvais à montrer la vie telle qu'elle est, avec ses beautés et ses laideurs? Il est, je crois, plus dangereux de nous peindre un genre de vie facile et luxueux qui n'est pas le sort habituel de l'homme. Le film français peut certainement être considéré comme étant aussi moral que tout autre film étranger. Ne serait-ce que parce qu'il est plus vrai et par conséquent moins trompeur.

Mais je n'irai pas jusqu'à prétendre qu'ils sont tous bons. Loin de là, car certains constituent un poison à tous les points de vue. Ceux-là, il faut les laisser de côté et les ignorer complètement. Heureusement ils sont assez rares et l'on est ordinairement renseigné à leur sujet. Quant aux autres ils sont très souvent recommandables surtout quand ce sont de petits chefs-d'oeuvres comme "Les Misérables", "Le Baron Fontaine", "Le Visiteur", et un grand nombre d'autres. Ces films sont en effet un divertissement culturel peu banal.

Dans les productions françaises, nous trouvons tous les genres : comédie, drame, mélodrame et légende. Le premier genre, la comédie, obtient au cinéma français un grand succès. Au nombre de ces films nous trouvons "La Duchesse de Langeais", "Son Excellence Antonin", "Une vie de chien", etc. Ce sont ce qu'on appelle des films de santé. Le mélodrame, genre le plus exploité, réunit le comique et le tragique et nous présente la vie telle qu'elle est. Comme la majorité des histoires, le film commence plutôt mal et finit par un ou deux mariages. Un bel exemple est sûrement ce fameux film de Noël Noël, "La cage aux Rossignols", réalisé avec les petits chanteurs à la croix de bois. Le drame est aussi bien connu. Les réalisateurs concentrent leurs efforts pour donner au film un ton tragique et progressif. L'action se complique petit à petit et le dénouement arrive pathétique et violent où les acteurs déploient tous leurs talents dans une exaltation dramatique. Il faut voir, "L'homme au Chapeau Rond", pour s'en rendre compte. Pour faire suite le genre légendaire est assez peu recherché, n'empêche qu'il donne de très belles productions comme "L'Eternel Retour", et "Le Compte de Monté-Cristo".

Enfin après cet aperçu très incomplet du film français, on pourrait dire en terminant que bien qu'il semble excellent et même supérieur à bien des points de vue, le film français comme tout autre peut devenir ennuyeux et parfois dangereux. Car tout le profit qu'on peut en retirer se perdra sûrement si l'on ne prend pas garde de sélectionner les films, et d'aller voir ceux qui sont évidemment beaux.

LE GENIE, UNE FORMATION GENERALE OU UNE ETUDE SPECIALISEE

Quand un jeune étudiant finit ses études supérieures, plusieurs problèmes regardant sa carrière future se présentent devant lui. Si, de quelque façon, il est attiré vers la profession de l'ingénieur, le choix de l'université ou de l'école polytechnique qu'il fréquentera est, dans la plupart des cas très restreint. D'un côté, le jeune étudiant très rarement se rend compte de toute l'ampleur d'une formation professionnelle et de l'autre, il est fort probable qu'il préférera fréquenter l'institution la plus rapprochée de chez-lui sans trop s'occuper des particularités du cours qu'il sera appelé à suivre, lequel aura une très grande influence sur sa carrière future.

La profession d'ingénieur est née de la Révolution Industrielle et de la nécessité d'adapter la connaissance des sciences à l'industrie qui s'est sans cesse développée depuis ce temps. Puisque le génie est noué entièrement à l'industrie, il n'est pas surprenant de constater que l'enseignement du génie a sans cesse évolué, et qu'aujourd'hui, plus que jamais, le génie est une science fluide qui doit sans cesse s'adapter aux nouveaux besoins de l'industrie par des techniques plus modernes et plus économiques.

Sans le génie, qui est le procédé de l'application pratique des sciences, l'industrie n'existerait pas. Les progrès prodigieux qui se sont accomplis dans le domaine de l'industrie sont dûs à l'application pratique des sciences. Au début ces applications étaient fort simples bien qu'elles eussent pu paraître énormes à ceux qui y furent les bénéficiaires. Cependant, avec la découverte de nouveaux principes scientifiques et la spécialisation des sciences, ces applications devinrent de plus en plus difficiles et de nature technique. Aujourd'hui on semble tendre à un très haut degré de spécialisation de tous les domaines dans les sciences appliquées.

Cette attitude résultant du besoin est-elle compatible avec les principes fondamentaux qui constituent une profession. C'est le problème qui se présente à tout directeur d'une école de génie et qui est résolu de différentes façons tous les jours, par l'existence d'un côté d'écoles de génie à tendances fort spécialisées et de l'autre d'institutions qui offrent une formation plutôt générale. En réalité, un cours de génie complètement général serait l'idéal et c'est ainsi que l'application pratique des sciences donnerait une formation vraiment professionnelle. Les différents domaines d'application des sciences, qui demandent tous une très haute compétence, éliminent cependant cette possibilité. Le moins qu'un étudiant du génie puisse faire aujourd'hui est de prendre un cours semi-spécialisé. L'importance et souvent la nécessité de la spécialisation résultent quand l'industrie elle-même est très hautement spécialisée et que, par exemple, une seule compagnie produit, en très grande quantité, une seule ligne de production; ce qui demande la spécialisation des services techniques. Cela semble être la situation au sein de l'industrie américaine.

Le problème, tel qu'il se présente au Canada cependant est très différent. L'industrie est restreinte, les "grosses compagnies" qui demandent le service d'ingénieurs sont moins nombreuses avec la conséquence évidente que l'ingénieur moyen aura à faire face simultanément, à des problèmes de génie se rapportant à plusieurs branches différentes. Dans une telle situation, plus la spécialisation est poussée dans les écoles de génie, plus il est difficile pour ces ingénieurs spécialisés de trouver de l'emploi dans leur branche. Des statistiques compilées dans la province de Québec, et qui représentent très bien la situation par tout le Canada, prouvent que seulement un cinquième des ingénieurs professent dans leur branche.

Ceci semble démontrer l'importance d'une formation générale pour l'ingénieur, formation qu'il puisse adapter, avec le moindre effort possible, à toutes les branches du génie. Cette nécessité cependant est facile à concilier avec l'étendue des

connaissances techniques que doit posséder un ingénieur qui pratique dans sa branche. Si nous ajoutons à cela l'étude des humanités qui doit faire partie de toute formation professionnelle ainsi qu'une bonne connaissance d'économie politique et de direction des affaires requises d'un ingénieur compétent, nous faisons du cours de génie celui dont le programme est le plus chargé de toutes les professions. La ligne doit être tirée quelque part entre le besoin de spécialisation et la nécessité d'une formation générale pour l'ingénieur professionnel. Les demandes de l'industrie canadienne semblent favoriser cependant une formation plutôt générale.

—No. 3503 M. M. J. CHAGNON.

EXAMINONS LA SITUATION. . .

Pour une grande majorité de gens les mots Royal Military College ne suggèrent à l'imagination que parades, uniformes, grandeur, etc. Ces personnes ne voient, peut-être, que l'extérieur.

C'est en grande partie avec ces fausses idées qu'en chaque septembre quelque cent nouveaux cadets voyagent impatiemment vers Kingston. A son arrivée, la recrue se butte immédiatement et avec une régularité déconcertante à un règlement qu'elle ignore. Hélas. ses plus beaux rêves (et même ses plus petits) croulent devant lui. Elle se demande de quel crime elle est l'auteur pour qu'elle se fasse ainsi traiter. Au lieu de parader, élégamment vêtue d'un bel uniforme, elle multiplie des manoeuvres épuisantes sur le polygone. Les aboiements continus de l'instructeur la rendent plus éperdue que jamais. Tout confus, ces apprentis se retirent à leurs chambres. Ils ne savent plus quoi penser; même, ils ont peur de penser.

Ces brèves observations n'ébahissent guère les cadets actuels ni ceux du passé. Les semaines d'initiation deviennent quasi-légendaires dans leur mémoire. Ils ne voudraient pas les revivre mais leur souvenir est cher. Car c'est devant ces premiers moments que le cadet s'aperçoit des traditions réelles qui moulent la vie de l'étudiant-officier au R.M.C.

Durant l'année académique, des évènements sportifs tels que la course à obstacles et le "Harriers" enseignent la valeur de la préparation, de la force et de la persévérance. Il faut se débarrasser de la coquille de léthargie qui étouffe l'essor de nos meilleures qualités.

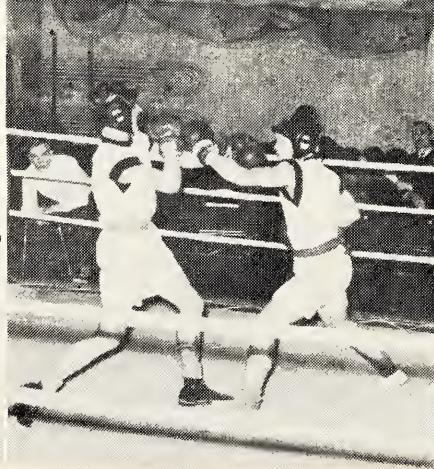
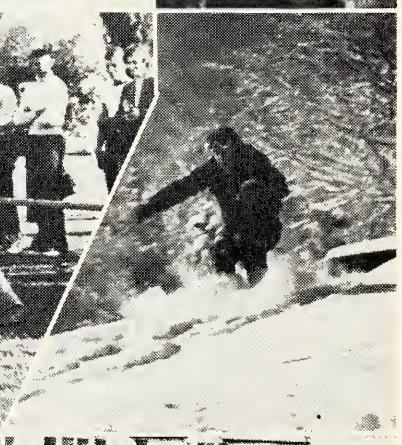
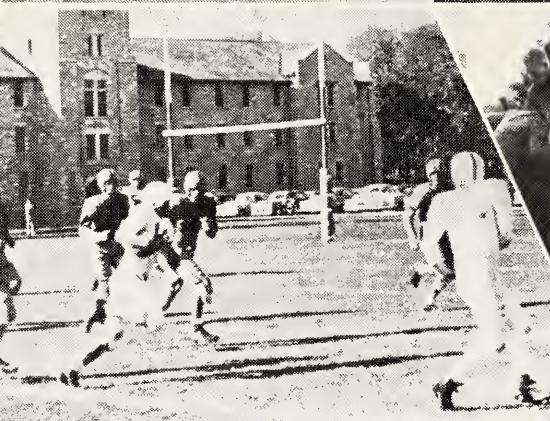
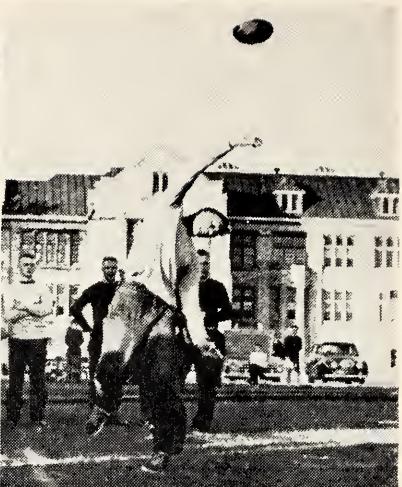
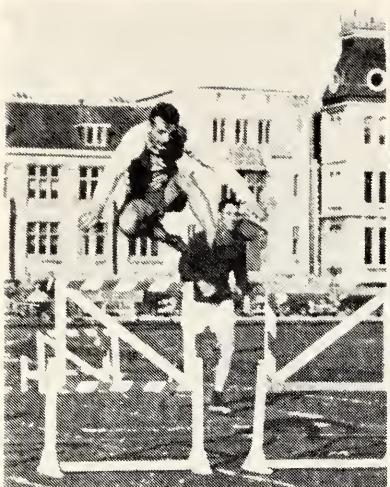
L'esprit d'équipe nous est démontré ici. Dans tous les sports, comme dans la vie d'ailleurs, on n'accomplit rien seul. La coopération, surtout à la guerre, est un facteur primordial. Que ces jeux qui nous paraissent de valeur mineure aujourd'hui soient pris de bon coeur. Demain, ils auront contribué au développement complet de notre être.

Que dire des mille devoirs qui harcèlent nos succès académiques? Il est ironique d'agiter la plume en leur défense. Sachons que ces tâches nous montrent bien la soumission au devoir. C'est le principe de la chose qui importe surtout. Souvent les cadets se croiront injustement punis. Qu'ils ne prennent pas cela sérieusement. Qu'une attitude souriante domine toujours leur physionomie et leur vie.

Ne répétez jamais ces mots à un cadet au cours de sa première semaine ici. Derrière un calme extérieur salutaire, il qualifiera intérieurement de propagande vos propos fraternels. Ça lui prendra quatre années à comprendre la vraie signification des mots Royal Military College.

Quand il se fera gradué, à la fin de sa quatrième année, le cadet s'apercevra que tous ces rêves n'ont pas croulé derrière lui. Ses plus énergiques ambitions auront été réalisées.

—No. 3917 G. A. DESBARATS



SPORTS

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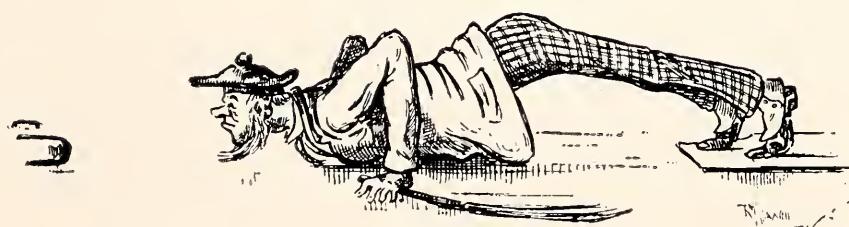
EDITORIAL

It has become the fashion in some circles of late to deplore the lack of interest shown by the average cadet for the activities of the various representative teams. Yet it is this attitude, within limits, properly channelled which is leading towards an efficient system of sports activities.

No one denies the need for representative teams. At their best they serve a dual purpose: providing adequate competition for superior athletic ability, and a means for spreading the good name of the College through sportsmanlike competition.

Even at their best, however, representative teams present no great opportunity for a general improvement, through the spectator medium, of either the attitude or athletic ability of the cadet wing as a whole. So let us keep our championship soccer, harriers and shooting teams, as well as those who fared less well this year, to greater or lesser degrees: football, track, hockey, basketball, volleyball, and swimming. But it must be remembered that each of these sports has an interflight or intersquadron counterpart which, along with other athletic activities, many of them individual, like floor hockey, curling, badminton, sailing, fencing and squash is fulfilling the purpose of athletics at R.M.C.

—No. 3340 C. A. SHOOK.



SENIOR FOOTBALL TEAM

Staff-Sergeant McConnell faced many problems in the fall of 1953 when he was assigned the task of rebuilding the R.M.C. Senior Football Team. In his first year as coach of the Seniors he faced the prospect of training players inexperienced in College football. The 1952 graduation and failures dealt a serious blow to the team leaving only five players from the old squad. However, junior players, Royal Roads cadets and recruits provided the necessary raw material for R.M.C.'s number one sport.

Undaunted, Staff-Sergeant McConnell's vigorous trainer, Sergeant Griesbach, proceeded to give the team the most strenuous training season any R.M.C. team has had since before the war. Although the team lost considerable weight, it was in such top physical condition that it turned out to be the hardest fighting team in the League.

The one week of practice before the O.A.C. game in Guelph, Sept. 25th, was not enough to hold off the powerful Aggies. Although overcome by the ignominious score of 35-5, R.M.C. showed that they had a lot of potential, spirit, and a high degree of sportsmanship. The team's many worries at this time was tackling and pass defence.

The climax of the season came too early when, for the first time in thirteen years R.M.C. triumphed over the power-packed Queen's Intermediates 8-6. The victory overjoyed not only the College, but the ex-cadets present for the Ex-Cadet Weekend. This game showed perhaps more than any other game the excellent co-ordination of the line and backfield. The line especially had tightened up considerably under the avid coaching of Mr. Hoffman.

The next game showed up R.M.C.'s sad pass defence as Loyola's Henri Gagnon passed his team to a 35-11 victory. The less said about this game, the better.

R.M.C.'s most successful game of the season was an exhibition game against the Weston Wildcats in Winnipeg. Although R.M.C. lost 13-6 it fought hard and played perhaps their best game of the season. Most of the flaws in the team had been ironed out to leave a well-coordinated and fighting team. Nearly 10,000 Winnipeg football fans were greatly impressed with R.M.C. sportsmanship and its will to win. The trip certainly accomplished its purpose in selling the College to the West.

R.M.C.'s last chance at winning the Ottawa-St. Lawrence title was ruined mostly by bad luck as R.M.C. fought to a 6-6 draw with McGill Indians on Oct. 31st. R.M.C. had the power but could not capitalize on their scoring opportunities.

A prime example of R.M.C.'s inability to capitalize on scoring opportunities was the Ottawa University game on Nov. 7th. Seven times R.M.C. were in excellent scoring positions, and seven times their attempts ended in a fiasco. They were beaten in this game by a powerful Ottawa line and a raging blizzard which kept the cadets to the slippery ground. The score at the end of the game was 6-2 for Ottawa U.

The last game of the season against Carleton College in Ottawa proved to be a see-saw battle and ended up in a 1-1 tie.

There were no outstanding stars in the 1953 team. The team worked together as a well-balanced club. Its spirit and sportsmanship brought praise to the College from all the teams it played.

The squad gradually worked out their many faults until at the end of the season it was playing top quality football. The poor line defense in the O.A.C. game was tightened to stop the Queen's gridders. The poor pass defense, as displayed in the Loyola game, was improved to prevent the Weston Wildcats from



SENIOR FOOTBALL

Standing — Murphy, Badger, Springett, Gillespie, Sooter, Gallinger, Harris, Roberts, Douglas, Czaja, Cooke, Ferguson,
Sgt. Griesbach.
Centre Row — Niemy, Garrard, Ballantyne, S/Sgt McConnell, Rogers, Hearn, Davies, Love.
Front Row — Naudie, Rich, Campbell, McMurry, O'Shaughnessy, Palmer, Howe, Vance, Latimer, Cockfield.

using their aerial attack. The backfield play improved greatly over the season until it was a smooth but powerful unit.

Graduation will not hit the team as heavily this year and will leave many players for next season's squad, providing there are not too many failures. So we shall thus revert to R.M.C.'s battle cry — "Wait until next year!"

—No. 3519 R. T. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

JUNIOR FOOTBALL



Standing —Mr. Attrill, Hyatt, Kaduck, Rochester, Priebe, Armstrong, Banning,

Stevenson, Pearce, Wallace, Parisien, Powis, Jardine, Lt. Cocks.

Centre Row —Doyle, Howes, Patterson, Auf-Der-Maur,, Cadieux, Thompson,
Standen, Hardwick, Wyers, Farrington.

Front Row —Freill, Chagnon, Plummer, Cumine, Campbell, Vance, Sharpe,
Monroe, Youngson, MacCaul.

The R.M.C. second football team was continued this year as a means of developing players for the senior team and providing those cadets unable to make the senior team an opportunity to continue playing.

The team became a charter member of the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Intermediate "B" Football Conference, which included teams from C.M.R., Bishop's College, Macdonald College, and St. Pat's College. The league was rather poorly organized this year; St. Pat's played only three games, R.M.C. played six, and the other played five each.

Sparked by the two-touchdown performance of Bill Badger, we started the season off with a 16-6 victory over St. Pat's College on Oct. 4 in Ottawa.

The next Saturday we tackled C.M.R. at R.M.C. and came up on the bottom of a 12-0 score. Harder tackling and more consistent driving by the C.M.R. team made the difference in the game.

On Oct. 17 we played against Bishop's College at Lennoxville and managed to squeeze a 4-3 victory over the Purple and White. Cumine's accurate toe provided a field goal and a safety to account for all of R.M.C.'s points.

The next weekend provided a rest from the Conference schedule, and the "B" team played an exhibition against Queen's Comets at R.M.C. The lines were evenly matched, but a heavier and more experienced Queen's backfield made the difference of 20 points in the game.

The following Saturday, R.M.C. travelled to St.-Jean and were shut out 14-0 by the C.M.R. squad. Serious slackening off of the R.M.C. line and line-backers at inopportune moments paved the way for two long touchdown runs by Greig of C.M.R.

On Nov. 7, R.M.C. muddled their way to a 12-6 victory over Bishop's at R.M.C. in zero weather and a driving blizzard. With Pete Campbell, T. C. Thompson, and Jack Vance running the ends, the R.M.C. team carved a clear-cut victory.

The following weekend, the II's defeated St. Pat's again at R.M.C. by a score of 14-2. The alertness of line-backer Bill Armstrong in running back two short St. Pat's kicks for touchdowns won the game for the cadets.

FINAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

	P	W	L	T	Pts.
R.M.C.	6	4	2	0	8
C.M.R.	5	2	1	2	6
Bishop's	5	3	2	0	6
Macdonald	5	0	2	3	3
St. Pat's	3	0	2	1	1

NOTES: Jim Standen and Fred Jardine were badly injured in the first game of the season; Standen managed to get back into action for the last game. Bill Badger moved up to the seniors after his starry performance in the first game. Jack Vance and T. C. Thompson came to the juniors in mid-season and added a lot of drive to the backfield; Jim Hearn moved up to the seniors in mid-season. Many thanks to Lt. Cocks, Dr. Rogers, and Mr. Atrill for their fine coaching job. The season was climaxed by a very enjoyable beer and lobster party.

—No. 3345 J. A. PRIEBE



SENIOR BASKETBALL

The R.M.C. Senior Basketball team enjoyed its best season since the reopening of the College, winning six league games and losing four. The driving, spirited play of the cadets made them one of the most respected and feared teams in the league. This year's record is particularly significant because the team coach, S/Sgt. McConnell, had only five players left from last year's squad and thus had to do a thorough job of reconstructing by filling the gaps with last year's Juniors. Though this new, faster type of ball played in the Intermediate League was foreign to them, most of these Juniors adapted themselves to it very well and proved that they were worthy of a berth on the squad.

In probably what was one of the best and most important games of the year, R.M.C. came from behind and fought their way to a 55-51 victory over the defending champions, Ottawa University. Led by Brodie and Russell, the cadets proved too much for the Ottawa team whose defense began to falter considerably in the last quarter due to their lack of conditioning. In losing, Ottawa presented the same team which had won them the championship last year; and the season looked exceedingly promising for R.M.C.

After a slow start the cadets took over and completely dominated the play to defeat Ottawa St. Pat's by a score of 50-36. Brodie, Russell and Murray led the cadets to victory as R.M.C. netted more than 45% of their shots in the third quarter.

Led by Howe, Russell and Murray, the local cadets completely overwhelmed the cadets from St.-Jean by a score of 80-41. R.M.C. took the lead from the starting whistle and their teamwork proved too much for the visitors who fought back gamely throughout the game.

Queen's University again proved to be the perennial nemesis of the cadets by defeating them in two games by scores of 77-48 and 61-46. In both games, Queen's was allowed no rest and had to keep fighting all the way to earn their victories. Queen's, incidentally, won the championship this year in an undefeated season.

In what proved to be a successful weekend in more than one way, the cadets emerged with two basketball victories, defeating the University of Montreal by a score of 64-47 and Macdonald College by a score of 56-37. In the first game, Cambon, playing his best game of the season, led the cadets to pile up a comfortable lead and they were able to coast the rest of the way. The second game, played the next night at Macdonald College, also turned out to be fairly one-sided. Murray and Howe led the attack for the cadets and for most of the time, the hosts were not even close to the R.M.C. play.

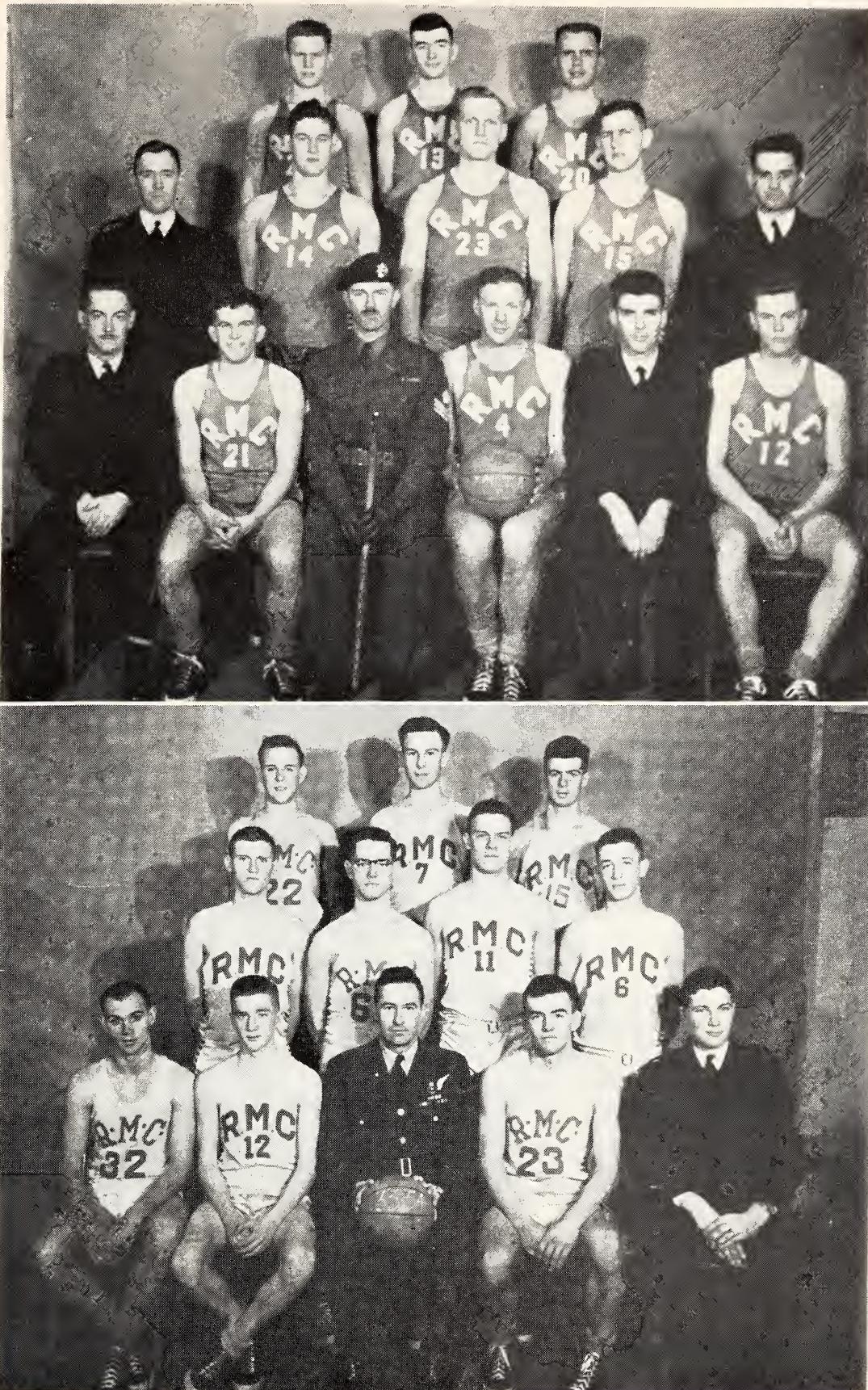
McGill and Carleton College both administered defeats to the R.M.C. squad by scores of 78-75 and 74-56 respectively. The McGill game especially was a heartbreaker to lose in the final minutes; while Carleton capitalized on the R.M.C. bench weakness to eradicate a slim deficit when two R.M.C. stalwarts fouled out. Howe and Ziegler were the individual cadet stars during the game, which proved much closer than the score would indicate.

In the last game of the season the R.M.C. team displayed its ability to the utmost against a highly-rated Sir George Williams team, defeating them 57-50. The play, however, was fairly close with the cadets holding the lead throughout the game. The victory can be attributed to the coaching of S/Sgt. McConnell who used a double pivot to gain control of the backboards.

One noticeable thing about the team this season is the fact that the team play improved considerably as the season progressed. The fact that only two members of the team will be lost due to graduation and that some of the best players from Royal Roads will be in R.M.C. uniforms next season leads one to believe that R.M.C. will be the team to watch.

This year's team was captained and co-captained by Jim Brodie and Ian Ballantyne respectively and both should be congratulated on the fine job they did all season. Their inspiration coupled with the fine coaching of S/Sgt. McConnell always kept the team fighting in the old R.M.C. tradition — never acknowledging defeat till the final whistle.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR BASKETBALL



SENIOR TEAM

Back Row —Howe, Cambon, Ziegler.

Centre Row —Jopling, Harris, Corej, Murray, Aldworth.

Front Row —Lalande, Plummer, S/SGT McConnell, Brodie, Ballantyne, Russell.

JUNIOR TEAM

Back Row —Sharpe, Hallworth, Cadieux.

Centre Row —Barnhouse, Schofield, Gardner, Cutler.

Front Row —Patterson, Bird, F/L Moran, Campbell, Thompson, P.A.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SOCCER



SENIOR TEAM

Back Row — Ursel, Jackson, Stewart, Howsam.

Centre Row — Lt.-Col. Holbrook, Kirby, Setten, Mann, Sherlock, Martin, Mr. Pike.

Front Row — Mr. Bratt, Johnston, Pearce, Bepple, Smith.

JUNIOR TEAM

Back Row — Isbester, Henning, McCarter, Altwasser.

Centre Row — Barnhouse, Bobinski, Law, Baker, Armstrong, W. B., Barlow.

Front Row — Ferguson, Blair, Upton.

SENIOR SOCCER

R.M.C. possesses only one Varsity team entered in regular Senior Inter-collegiate competition, and the 1953 season provided the occasion for the greatest degree of success the college has attained in this field for some time. The season was doubly successful from an R.M.C. point of view because the team which tied for first place in the league developed tremendously from the start of the year.

On paper, the record is not an impressive one; but when viewed in the light of the quality of the opposition, the previous experience of the team (or lack of it), and the determination the team showed, one can realize why R.M.C. earned the respect of all they met.

The first game of the season, played September 20 against a well-coordinated Concordia XI, clearly pointed out the deficiencies in the R.M.C. attack as the College went down to a 5-1 defeat. Local competition with well-established teams provided two more opportunities for experience as Concordia and Kingston United administered 7-1 and 8-2 defeats respectively. Tom Pearce continued his fine play of previously years, scoring once in each game with Hylton adding the second against United.

Lessons learned from the locals were well-applied in the initial league game against McGill as R.M.C. captured its first league victory since 1938. Setten, Martin, Pearce and Hylton scored in order and R.M.C. held a 4-0 lead until five minutes from full time. For the last five minutes, however, McGill showed why they gave Toronto such a well-contested series as they scored three times.

Two convincing (from a scoreboard viewpoint) defeats at the hands of the University of Toronto followed the success of the first game. On October 16 and 31 8-0 and 5-0 losses were suffered: most of the goals arising from penalty kicks, verifying the idea of an eager R.M.C. defence.

The first game was defaulted to R.M.C., however, because Toronto were using an ineligible player. Strong signs of improvement were apparent in the second game as the powerful R.M.C. defence held their opponents scoreless until just before the close of the first half. In neither game was the close-checking College style enough to overcome the coordinated Toronto passing attack.

The last league game of the season found R.M.C. and McGill tying 1-1. After the opposition had capped a prolonged drive with a goal, R.M.C. took charge of the play, but could score only once — when Pearce beat the opposing goalie on a long rush.

In many ways, the last game of the season represented one of the College's greater triumphs, for after a tiring morning of Physical Training and Drill the College XI held Kingston United to a narrow 2-1 victory. This team, which had won a lopsided 8-2 victory in a previous encounter some six weeks before, was hard pressed in their victory which gave them the Kingston Whig-Standard Trophy, emblematic of local soccer supremacy. Pearce, who concluded the season by scoring over half the teams goals, scored for R.M.C. on a picture play.

Chief among the factors contributing to their defensive strength was the five play of goalie Mann, who, coupled with a pair of hard-driving fullbacks and a half line ably led by Howsam, served to rally the College in many a game. Pearce's stabilizing influence upon the forward line was felt time and time again.

With high hopes for the succeeding season, congratulations to graduating members Shick, Bepple, Mann and Martin, and a hearty vote to coach Mr. Pike, the 1953 Senior Soccer season is concluded.

—No. 3455 W. H. JOHNSTON

JUNIOR BASKETBALL

It is a generally accepted fact that one of the major components of a successful senior team is a good junior team from which reserves can be drawn. To this end, the R.M.C. basketball II's were organized, and in this capacity the function of the team was fulfilled. Lack of league competition with teams of their own age and experience, forced the Junior Basketball Team to enter a local Intermediate league. Squads from Queen's, Aluminum Company of Canada Plant, Navy, Kingston and Brockville competed. The league calibre was definitely superior to anything the Juniors had previously encountered. The post-Christmas spectre "Restricted Activity" haunted this as well as many another R.M.C. team.

Against the Navy on January 12, the Juniors showed the ability to fight back into contention by erasing an early deficit. The later quarters proved disastrous, however, as R.M.C. squandered a two-point, half-time edge to lose by a wide margin 74-48.

Against Alcan, although paced by Yates and Argue, a narrow 52-47 loss was encountered, due in no small part to that last minute collapse characteristic of teams lacking reserve strength.

A pair of crushing 38-90 losses to Kingston Monarchs and Brockville Intermediates served but to consolidate the belief that the Juniors were in over their heads. In both games, and indeed throughout the season, Cadieux was the cadet standout.

Against a team more nearly their own calibre, the II's fared a little better, defeating Regiopolis College 38-34.

A rather poorly planned and hastily organized squad suffered another defeat — this time at the hands of Queen's III's by a 72-39 score.

Concluding, if the 1954 season was not overly successful, it was in no way due to a reluctance to drive and coaches Mr. Gall and F/L Moran deserve a maximum of credit for the job they have done in moulding next year's Senior Team.

—No. 3360 C. D. HARDWICK.

JUNIOR SOCCER

The Soccer II's, although somewhat short of players this year, at least proved that the sport is gaining recognition and support within the College. The inter-flight schedule has produced some fine talent and should add immeasurably to the power of the teams of next season.

Early in October, R.M.C. II's played host to C.M.R. eleven. In a very closely-contested, fast game, R.M.C.'s defensive power proved the downfall of C.M.R.'s persistent attack. Sparked by Marshall on the forward line, and Blair in the nets, R.M.C. realized a 2-0 win. Lapsley in particular stood out for the losers.

On the 17th of the same month a return match was played at C.M.R. The game could hardly be called a spectator attraction for C.M.R. supporters, for although showing drive and determination, they seemed to lack co-ordination. R.M.C. took full advantage of the situation, and behind the sterling efforts of Bolli gained a 7-0 triumph.

On Saturday, October 31, the II's spent a couple of hours as the unwilling victims of Upper Canada College — a team which had only been defeated once in thirty previous starts. U.C.C. justified their reputation and experienced little trouble in downing R.M.C. 10-0. Inexperience, especially with respect to passing plays spelled the difference between the two clubs in a game which U.C.C. clearly deserved to win.

The season for the second team ended with a trip to T.C.S. on Saturday, November 14. The field proved strange, being somewhat shorter than regulation size, with a lower goal crossbar. Nevertheless, neither team was hampered in a game which proved to be the finest of the short season. R.M.C. drew first blood late in the first half as Bobinski scored on a pass from Bolli. Seconds later, T.C.S. evened the score in an overwhelming rally. Two determined teams returned to the game after the first half, and the subsequent play proved fast, rugged, yet clean and intense. Under the pressure of competition, R.M.C. faltered and T.C.S. surged to a hard-fought 2-1 win.

Although a scoreboard view of the season could not merit the plaudit 'successful', it gave invaluable experience to all team members and left a promise for a more powerful team for next season.

To Mr. Gibbons, our coach, and to Messrs. Bratt and Pike for their organizing and training assistance, go the sincere thanks of all those who composed the R.M.C. Soccer II for the 1953 season.

—No. 3387 J. S. UPTON.



THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

INTERCOLLEGIATE HARRIERS

Early last fall an article appeared in a popular sports magazine entitled simply "The Lonesome Sport". Facing the title page was a picture as unadorned as the title. It was a photograph of a lone runner striving to reach the top of a long, steep hill. One could almost feel his muscles tense and tighten as he mustered those last ounces of energy to cover the few remaining yards. This article was of a particular interest to seven cadets at R.M.C. — the members of this year's Harriers Team. Headed by Ted Tromanhauser and Kerry Gill, Cadets "Mac" MacLeod, Charlie Kingston, "Stu" Stewart, "Mike" Rich and Norm Sherman filled out this year's hard-driving team. Although they brought back less silverware this season, the team from R.M.C. showed itself to be a very formidable competitor in each of its meets.

The first race was held early in the season when the seven of us travelled to Montreal to compete for the Montreal Star Trophy. The race was held on Mount Royal itself, beginning at the base and winding for five miles along the bridal path up the hill and down again, finishing at the start line. After a gruelling half hour the R.M.C. team found itself clearly the winner over teams from McGill, the Montreal Track and Field Club, and Cornwall Collegiate. The Montreal Star Trophy then rode back to Kingston to rest another year at R.M.C.

Our second meet held in London heralded the coming of winter. We ran in the first cold snap to be accompanied by flying snow, and although the snow was not deep it was enough to considerably hamper our footing. The race was an invitation meet against the team from University of Western Ontario. R.M.C. emerged from the blizzard in second place. Apart from the fact that conditions were very adverse the run showed all too clearly that we needed a very intensified training schedule if we hoped to do well in Toronto in the intercollegiate race.

On our return to Kingston the team led nightly tours of Barriefield and surrounding scenic points such as the hills of Fort Henry. They were merry chases but did much to improve the condition of everyone on the team.

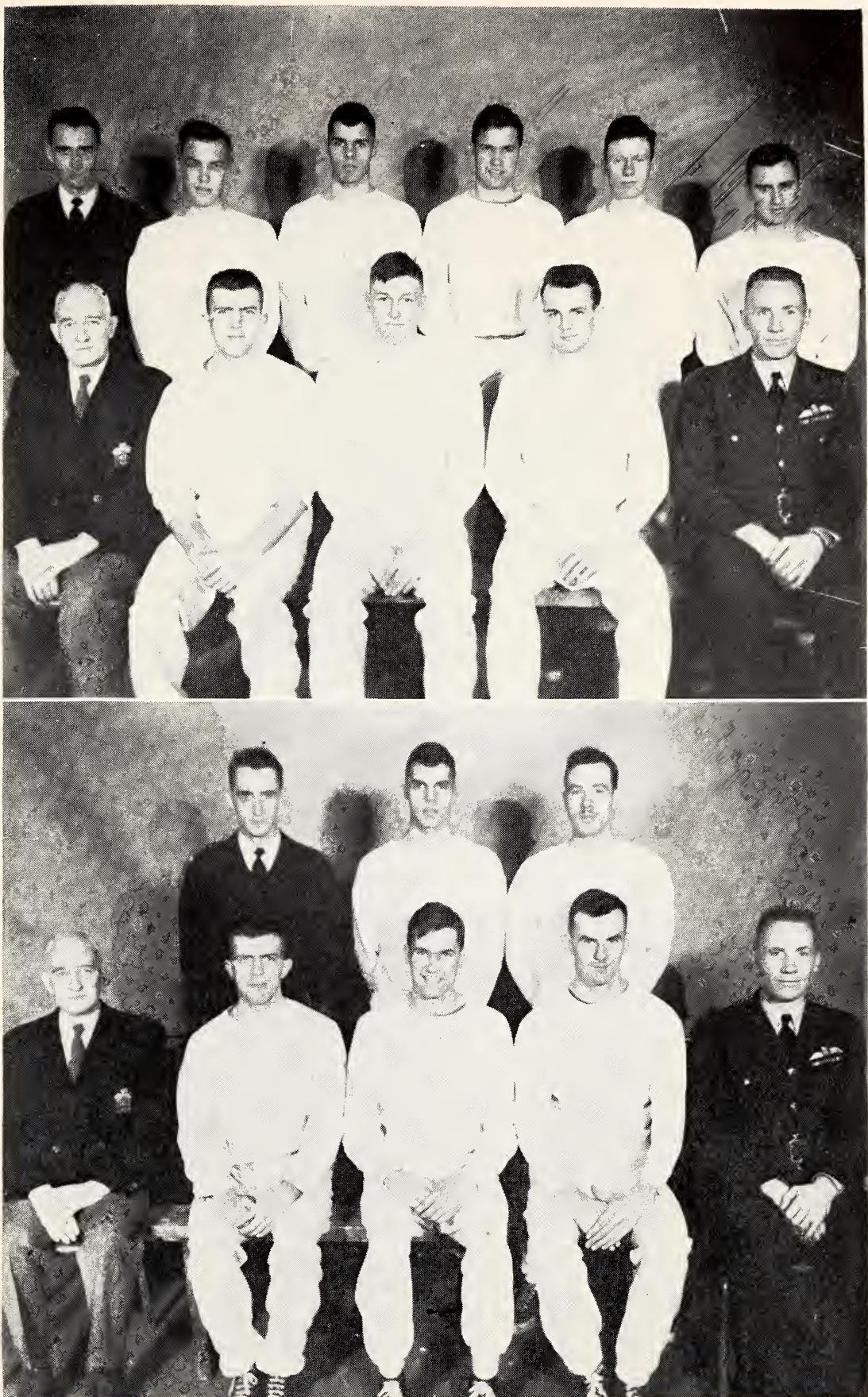
The final meet of the season, the Senior Intercollegiate was held in Hyde Park, Toronto, over five miles of roads and rugged country. It was a tough grind but with Tromanhauser leading the pack it seemed almost certain to be a win for R.M.C. The rest of the team were following loosely behind but well up in the front. Unfortunately, Ted had been driving himself beyond his limit and a scant hundred yards from the tape he was forced to fall out exhausted. The remainder of the team was edged out by a small margin by the strong University of Toronto team. The feelings of the whole team went out to Tromanhauser for he had run a terrific race and drive to that degree is very hard to find and is always admired.

So the season closed but the as yet unmentioned members deserve a hearty vote of thanks. To our coach, Mr. McDonell, who so tirelessly gave of his spare time to get us into running condition go our sincere thanks. We owe thanks also to S/L Sloat who so ably looked after the administration for the team and arranged details for all the away trips.

We who are left of the team hope that next year we can bring back to R.M.C. the victories and silver we missed this past season and so better show our appreciation to those concerned.

—No. 3492 M. J. RICH

TRACK, FIELD AND HARRIERS TEAM



SENIOR TEAM

Back Row —Myers, Kilger, MacLeod, Tromanhauser, Flemming, Morrison.
Front Row —Mr. McDonell, Stewart, Hopper, Shick, S/L Sloat.

JUNIOR TEAM

Back Row —Myers, MacLeod, Rich.
Front Row —Mr. McDonell, Stewart, Kingston, S/L Sloat.

C.I.A.U. INTERMEDIATE TRACK AND FIELD MEET

The C.I.A.U. Intermediate Track and Field Meet was held in Montreal on October 26 and although it was cold and foggy, many stellar performances were witnessed. From the starting gun the meet was a duel between R.M.C. and Queen's with Queen's forging ahead only in the final minutes of the meet to win by 5½ points. R.M.C. performed well in the track events but folded rather badly in the field competitions. Morrison managed to place fourth in the 100-yard dash on a heavy track, while Tromanhauser and MacLeod placed first and second respectively in the half mile. Flemming and Morrison competed in the 220-yard race with Flemming placing first in a time of 23.7 seconds and Morrison finishing fourth. Gill and MacLeod placed second and third respectively in the mile event. Tromanhauser turned in a sterling performance in the three-mile run by edging Code of Queen's at the wire while Gill placed third well ahead of the remaining runners.

Hopper performed commendably in the field events by winning the pole vault, high jump and javelin throw. However, in the remaining field events R.M.C. met some stiff competition and came out second best.

In the medley relay the R.M.C. team demonstrated its ability to come from behind when after trailing for the whole race MacLeod dashed ahead in the last 20 yards to win for R.M.C. Possibly due to the heavy track no track records were broken. However, Simonchick of Sir George Williams set a new field record when he heaved the discus 127 feet 8 inches.

The meet was climaxed with the presentation of the von Wagner Trophy to the Queen's team. This trophy is a token of thanks from former McGill track stars to the retiring director at McGill, Mr. von Wagner. Let's hope that next year the trophy will be presented to R.M.C.

The final point standings were:

Queen's	57	Sir George Williams	13
R.M.C.	51½	Macdonald	8
McGill	28½	Carleton	4

—No. 3402 V. F. MACDONALD



THE INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS MEET

In the annual St. Lawrence Ottawa Valley Intermediate Intercollegiate Tennis Meet, held at R.M.C. on October 9, 1953, the College representatives managed to finish a very respectable second among the five teams entered. Each of the five entrants provided a team of not more than five competitors. R.M.C. was represented in the "A" group by Cadets Henning and MacDonnell, and in the "B" group by Ramsay and Wightman with Hopper as alternate. A and B singles matches were played against each of the other four colleges, as well as a doubles match which could include any of the five players on the team. R.M.C.'s record of eight victories and four losses was bettered only by Carleton College who lost only two of their twelve matches. It might be mentioned that the standings of the first four teams were exactly the same as those of last year, with the only difference in the final results being the absence of last year's winners, Queen's, and the substitution C.M.R. for MacDonald College.

Time for the tournament was certainly at a premium, since those in charge were forced to crowd the whole series of thirty matches into one day in order to satisfy those members of the visiting teams who wished to leave as soon as possible. Consequently, some competitors were obliged to play two and even as many as three matches in succession without a real rest. Under such circumstances one must point out that the not unfair advantages of location and conditioning lay with the R.M.C. team, and may have been a factor in the performances of some of the other colleges. Full credit for stamina must be given to the representatives from C.M.R., the three who between them played as many games as did the five from the other colleges.

—No. 3448 A. C. H. HENNING

STANDINGS

Carleton College	10 points
R.M.C.	8 points
Loyola	5 points
Sir George Williams	3 points
C.M.R.	2 points

THE SKI CLUB

Skiing enjoyed an increase in popularity at R.M.C. during the winter season as every weekend saw more and more novices attempt the sport. Trips were made to Snow Ridge N. Y., and to Ottawa to enable the beginners to learn the fundamentals and those more experienced to take advantage of the 30-metre and 60-metre jumping facilities.

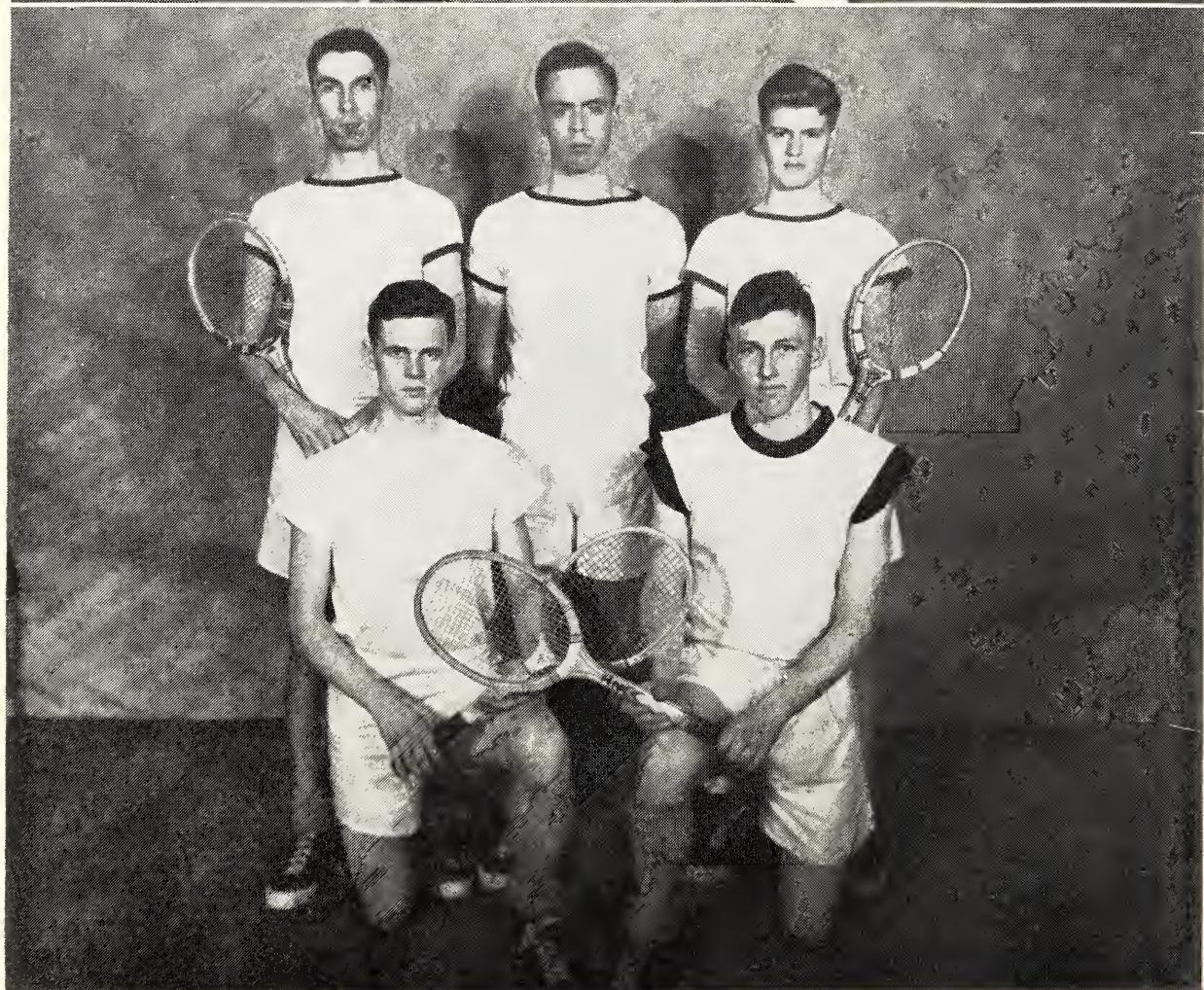
Unfortunately only one meet, the C.I.A.U. Open, was entered this year and although we did not do too well, we managed to earn one individual and one team second place among the teams entered. Six Universities were competing: Laval, McGill, Toronto, Queen's, Loyola and R.M.C., and R.M.C. finished fifth, one point behind Queen's and eleven behind U of T. Jumping was undoubtedly our strongest event, as MacDonnell finished second to win a bronze medal and Rochester and Howe captured fourth and sixth places respectively. On the overall standings, Laval monopolised first place with victories in every event except the Cross-country. Bertrand, who won the downhill, the slalom, and the combination of the two was most outstanding. Charbonneau of Laval also contributed greatly to his college's total with victories at the jumping and the combination Jumping-Cross Country events.

For the R.M.C. team, MacLeod proved the most consistent with an average position of finish of eight, three less than Macdonnell and seven less than Howe. Twenty-four skiers competed in each event.

All credit for the success of the ski club (however small it may be) and for the enjoyment undoubtedly derived from the sport rests with the Staff Advisor Professor Vigneau. His unceasing efforts have been instrumental in the procuring of new equipment, and the 1955 promises to be even more successful and enjoyable.

—No. 3561 L. J. CHAUMETTE

SKI AND TENNIS TEAMS



SENIOR HOCKEY

The Senior hockey team started practicing early in November, under the masterful eye of its new coach, Chief Petty Officer Rowland. With such stalwarts as Walter Scott, Glyn Osler, Tad Dowsley, Don Green and Jack Sargent gone from the line-up, all of whom graduated last year, Chief Rowland had quite a job to rebuild his team. However, with such starry players as Terry Yates, Doug Sexsmith and Gerry Donahue back again, the task wasn't as formidable as one might think.

As usual, the senior team was entered in the Kingston Senior City League, and after a rather poor start, managed to make the playoffs. This year, the team was able to continue in the league after Christmas and it acquitted itself very well in the semi-finals against the Beavers, but were defeated three games to two.

A very tough Intermediate Intercollegiate schedule was ahead and as a result the practices became longer and harder. No Intercollegiate exhibition games were played before the schedule opened, but it was a very determined team which travelled to Ottawa for the opening game.

The R.M.C. team fared very well in its first three games; the annual tilt with Queen's, as usual being the most spectacular. Once again, however, Loyola proved to be the team to beat, and they showed their superiority by handing R.M.C. a sound defeat. Perhaps next year the Christmas exam results won't be so drastic, thereby making it possible for more to continue playing after Christmas.

Although the R.M.C. team didn't finish in first place, it showed a tremendous amount of determination and team spirit, perhaps more so than in other years.

Thanks go to Chief Rowland for his untiring coaching duties, and we wish all the best to Gerry Donahue, Al Marshall, Ross Hamlin and John Neroutsos, all of whom played their last R.M.C. hockey this year.

SCORE SUMMARY

R.M.C.-Carleton	3-2*	R.M.C.-C.M.R.	11-6*
R.M.C.-McGill	6-4	R.M.C.-Loyola	3-7
R.M.C.-Queen's	4-4	R.M.C.-Bishop's	4-2
R.M.C.-Sir George Williams	4-5*	R.M.C.-West Point	3-5

* Away games.

—No. 3363 E. H. GARRARD

JUNIOR HOCKEY TEAM

The R.M.C. Junior Hockey Team got off to a fine start in the Kingston Junior City Hockey League when they bested the Kingston Grads 4-1. In the next game the team was really flying and Argue was able to shut out the Queen's Juniors 4-0. The next encounter with Queen's, however, had a different result: a resounding 8-2 defeat for the College.

The cadets started the game with eleven players but finished with nine: Justice broke his collarbone and Sexsmith severely injured his knee and as a result of these injuries to first team men, the Juniors were short-handed for the remainder of the season. After a layoff of more than two weeks the team returned to be downed by the Queen's team 4-0. The entire Queen's team played good defensive hockey with the result that the cadets had few shots on goal, none of them scoring threats. Queen's scored two goals in the last fifteen seconds of the game on well-executed pattern plays which gave Argue little chance to save. In the final game before the Christmas leave, the cadets swamped the Kingston Grads 13-4. The score is no real indication of the play, for several of R.M.C.'s goals were of the weird variety and the last three of the Grad's goals were attributable to overeagerness on the part of

SENIOR AND JUNIOR HOCKEY



SENIOR TEAM

Back Row —Kelly N. J., Beauparlant, Garrard.

Third Row —Hamlin, Pitura, Yates, Rutherford, Justice.

Second Row —Rich. Sgt. Ford, Neroutsos, McMurtry, Garner, Roberts, Stevenson

Front Row —Donahue, C.P.O. Rowland, Mr. Dooley, Sexsmith, Phelan.

JUNIOR TEAM

Back Row —MacGregor, Badger, McClure, Cumine, Sexsmith.

Centre Row —Isbester, Niemy, Pitura, Garrard, Kelly N.J. Roberts, Storr.

Front Row —Fenton, Yates, Argue, Tison, Justice.

the R.M.C. defense. Cumine led all scorers with four goals and five assists; Garrard was next with four goals and three assists.

Upon returning to the College it was learned that the Kingston Grads had dropped from the League and the Junior finals were moved ahead with R.M.C. and Queen's to be the contestants. In the first game of the finals R.M.C. led all the way to take the game 5-3, Yates netting three goals, and Garrard and Badger one apiece. In the second game, the Queensmen came through 5-3 but were extremely lucky in the third period when the cadets finally decided to play hockey. In the final minute or so, there were no fewer than three breakaways on the Queen's goal but all attempts were foiled by the sensational play of Brooks in the Queen's nets. The third game of the series ended at 5-3 in favour of Queen's. The fourth and final game of the series was won 6-5 by Queen's after two overtime periods. This last game was wide-open with a good deal of rushing, very few effective ganging attacks; the checking was not too close but was hard and solid on occasion. Yates of R.M.C. and Dozzi of Queen's picked up hat tricks.

The series as a whole was well played and clean and it did not hurt too much to know that the championship was lost to such a deserving team.

The R.M.C. Juniors played only one exhibition game and that against C.M.R. at St.-Jean. The game was played at the Air Force Station at St.-Jean in a newly constructed rink. The ice surface was very small and both goal-tenders had a very tough night. R.M.C. won the bitterly fought game 3-2 on a last minute goal by Sexsmith — his second of the night. Yates potted the other.

Next year the Junior team promises to be very strong, for this year's team will return. Argue, Kelly, Roberts, Rutherford, Justice and McMurtry of the defense corps will again be eligible. Of the forwards, Pitura, Garner, Sexsmith, McClure, Fenton, Yates and Badger will be back. Garrard, Howsam and Cumine are the only Juniors graduating to the Senior team.

—No. 3557 J. R. RUTHERFORD.

COLLEGE FENCING CLUB

The procurement by the College this year of a substantial supply of fencing equipment saw the formation of a fencing club. Fencing, a sport eagerly awaited by former fencers in the College over the past few years, was met enthusiastically by some thirty cadets in the fall term, when all equipment was put to use in French foil exercises. During the winter term ten cadets persevered in the foil fencing and instructions in the fundamentals and tactics of sabre exercises were given along with rules and methods of judging tournaments. C.F.L. Perry and Cadet Bucher acted as instructors. Familiarization displays in foil and sabre were given by the Club to cadets in conjunction with the supervised sports program. In February an exhibition in tournament fencing was given during a sports night held at the College. Cadets Albrecht and Carlsen fenced foil, while C.F.L. Perry and Cadet Bucher fenced sabre. Acting as judges were C.S.C. Wareham and Cadets Cheevers and Sherman. Later, the fencers held a tournament to decide the Club's foil and sabre champions. Time did not permit sending representatives of the Club to a match at C.M.R., but it is planned that next year such matches will take place.

It is hoped that a permanent coach may be obtained for the Club, and that several tournaments will be held in order that a strong Club may result and its members may continue their efforts to attain a style of fencing worthy of representation of R.M.C.

—No. 3266 D. E. W. BUCHER

SENIOR AND JUNIOR VOLLEYBALL



SENIOR TEAM

Back Row — Youngson, Graham, Ferguson, Latimer, Isbester.
Front Row — Stewart, Lt. Cocks, Czaja, Sgt. Griesbach, Day.

JUNIOR TEAM

Back Row — Graham, Niemy, Jackson, Capern, Isbester.
Front Row — Boisvert, Lt. Cocks, Leeson, Sgt. Griesbach, Doupe.

VOLLEYBALL

This year volleyball came into its own at R.M.C. due to the hard work of Lt. Cocks and Sgt. Griesbach in organizing a series of exhibition games with some of the best teams in Southern Ontario and Western Quebec. Although it must be admitted that the R.M.C. line didn't show up too well in the majority of these matches the calibre of playing improved immensely over the season and high hopes are held for next year. Out-of-town games were played in Ottawa with the senior Y.M.C.A. team there and in Montreal with the famous Montreal Estonians and with Sir George Williams Day College.

Of the Ottawa game little can be said, except perhaps that the R.M.C. team caught their worst beating of the year at the hands of the boys from the Central Y.M.C.A. However, in Montreal, Sgt. Griesbach's six o'clock practices paid off against Sir George Williams, but when the team came up against the Estonians it was to meet defeat three games straight. Several home games were played against the Kingston Y.M.C.A. and Queen's with the college usually coming out on top.

Undoubtedly the highlight of the season was a tournament held at R.M.C. on the weekend of 20 February, organized and run by Sgt. Griesbach, who deserves great credit for his part in this new athletic endeavour, it is to be hoped that the tournament will become a permanent institution around here. Y.M.C.A.'s from Montreal, Ottawa and Peterborough were represented. Each team played three matches, scoring two points for each win. With the final game the overall score stood at Montreal 6, Ottawa 4, Peterborough 2, and R.M.C. 0. By popular demand a return match between Ottawa and Montreal provided a thrilling climax for the tournament with the Montreal team scraping a narrow victory over their fresher Ottawa opponents.

R.M.C. played very mediocre ball though, at times Czaja and Ferguson seemed on the verge of sparking the red and white line to greater things but in each case the action subsided quickly and the team fell back into a loose defensive game. All the Y.M.C.A.'s on the other hand had expert players and therefore made for good watching. Outstanding among them were Mr. Prescott of Montreal, Mr. Crawford of Ottawa, and Mr. Kingston of Peterborough.

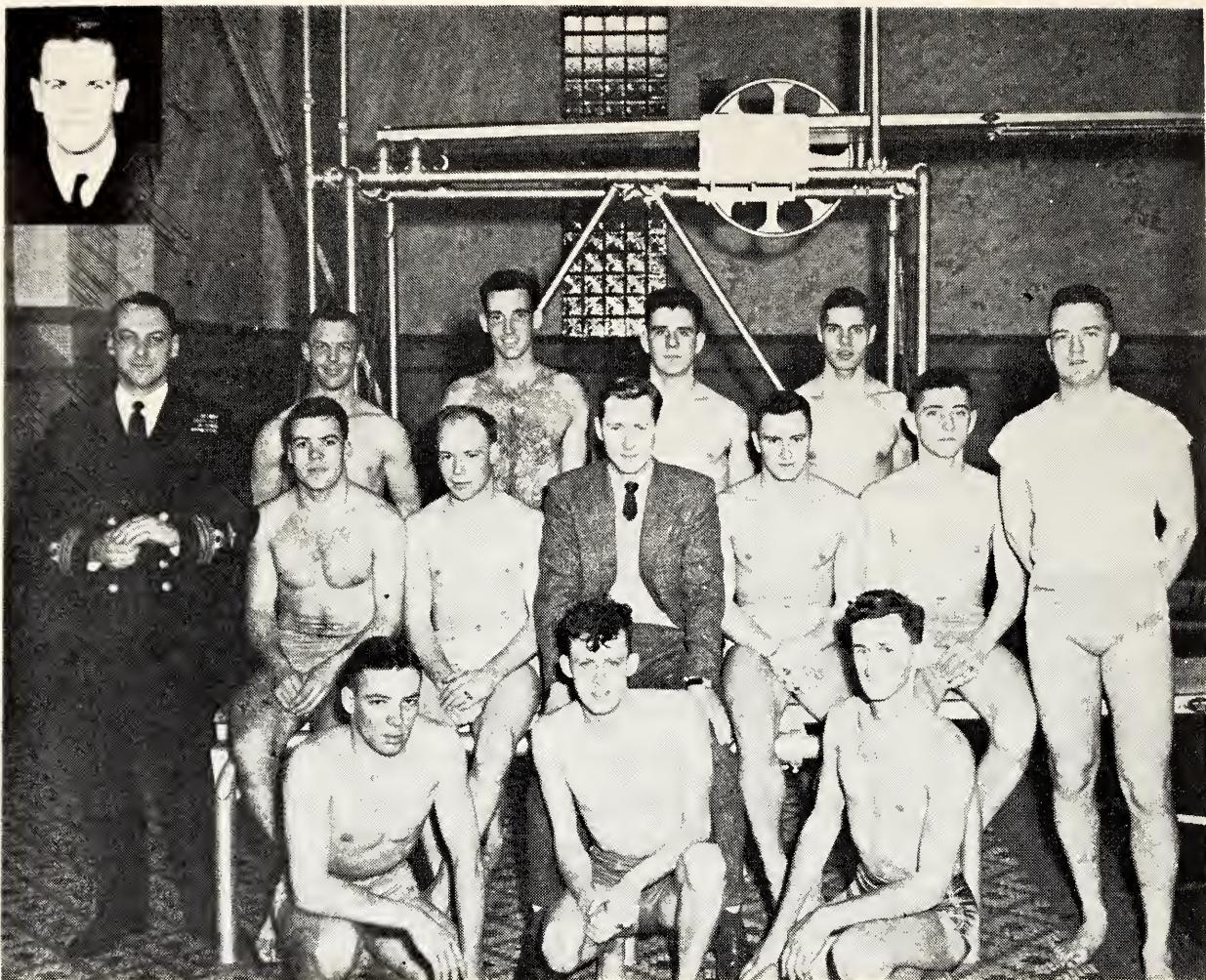
The final match of the year for the seniors was in Toronto against the Toronto Latvians who are the Dominion champions and rated the fourth best team on the continent. After the first game (15-2 for Toronto) spectators felt that the cadets were outclassed. The second game proved them wrong in their estimation for the Latvians were hard pressed to win. The third game went to the Cadets with a score of 15-11. Two more games were played and the R.M.C. team was at its best of the season, both games went past the fifteen point mark with the score tied. Each team took one game. Douglas' long hours of practicing his left hand spike paid off at last during these games, when he was able to genuinely baffle the Y.M.C.A. players in one out of every two spikes.

The Juniors surprised us all by such an overwhelming victory at Royal Roads this year, but it was no more than their just reward for the many early suppers and late practises which they have endured. With the players moving up to the senior team next year, that team should be very strong, but a good deal of recruiting is going to have to be done to restore the Juniors to their Royal Roads strength.

All members of the team wish to extend their thanks to Lt. Cocks and Sgt. Griesbach for their unstinting efforts in making this volleyball season so successful.

—No. 3434 A. F. ISBESTER

SWIMMING TEAM



Potentially still the strongest club in Intermediate competition, the R.M.C. team was dogged in the two most important meets of the year by ill-fortune almost akin to a jinx.

After a tune-up meet against that outstanding producer of good swimmers, Trinity College Schools, in which R.M.C. captured all the events by varying margins, the college team was pitted against Queen's and Carleton College on January 23 at R.M.C.

Queen's captured the first two events, the 150-yard relay and the 220-yard freestyle, in which Foster of R.M.C. placed second. R.M.C.'s ace, Morrison set the College back on even terms with their rivals as he ploughed to victory in the 50-yard and 100-yard freestyle events, the latter in record time of 58.4 seconds.

Carleton won the 75-yard medley as R.M.C. placed last; Queen's took the 1 metre diving, with Clendinnen of R.M.C. second; Carleton won the 100-yd. back-stroke with Cockfield of R.M.C. second. Luke captured the 100-yard breast stroke over McNeil of Queen's, leaving first place in the meet to be decided by the 200-yard freestyle relay which Queen's won by a small margin.

Against Royal Roads and C.M.R., first and second year members fared extremely well, as R.M.C. gained five firsts against two for their nearer rivals, Royal Roads. Morrison continued his sterling performances in this meet, winning both freestyle events, the 50-yard in record time.

March 6, the team travelled to Montreal, and concluded the day's activities by finishing a dismal third. The only explanation for the disappointing showing is a combination of good competition and an off day, as even the stalwarts appeared to be in a slump.

With thanks to the coach Mr. Shrive and Lt.-Cdr. Fotheringham and hopes that his team will be reinforced with aquatic recruits and Royal Roads ex-cadets, one writes finis to the swim season.

—No. 3455 W. H. JOHNSTON.

THE CANADIAN SERVICES COLLEGES TOURNAMENT

The sixth annual C.S.C. tournament held this year at Royal Roads proved a tripartite affair with the inclusion of the youngest member of the Services College system: the Collège Militaire Royal de St-Jean. From an R.M.C. point of view, the meet was an exceedingly satisfying one, but next year will find no relaxation of effort towards retaining the Claxton Cup.

Although the scoring was dominated by the two older Colleges, the C.M.R. representatives were in no way lacking in zeal, and should contribute much to future competition.

EVENT	SUMMARY OF SCORING			
	STANDING	EVENTS	WON	POINTS
Volleyball	R.M.C.	—	2	— 5
	R.R.	—	1	— 3
	C.M.R.	—	0	— 1
Basketball	R.R.	—	2	— 5
	R.M.C.	—	1	— 3
	C.M.R.	—	0	— 1
Boxing	R.M.C.	—	6	— 5
	R.R.	—	5	— 3
	C.M.R.	—	1	— 1
Swimming	R.M.C.	—	5	— 5
	R.R.	—	2	— 3
	C.M.R.	—	0	— 1
Shooting	R.M.C.	—	486 points	— 5
	R.R.	—	481 "	— 3
	C.M.R.	—	466 "	— 1
Series	R.M.C.			23
	R.R.			11
	C.M.R.			5

BASKETBALL

R.M.C. 59 ROYAL ROADS 67

After a fast opening, Royal Roads early lead was whittled down by R.M.C. until the visitors led 15-13 at quarter time. In the second quarter, Manson and Binnie scored consistently for Royal Roads with long shots; but Howe's close checking with Murray and Corej's domination of the backboards kept the score to a very close 33-32 for R.R. at half time. The third quarter continued at a fast rate and R.M.C., although used to a much smaller floor, moved back into a 51-49 lead at the end of three quarters of play.

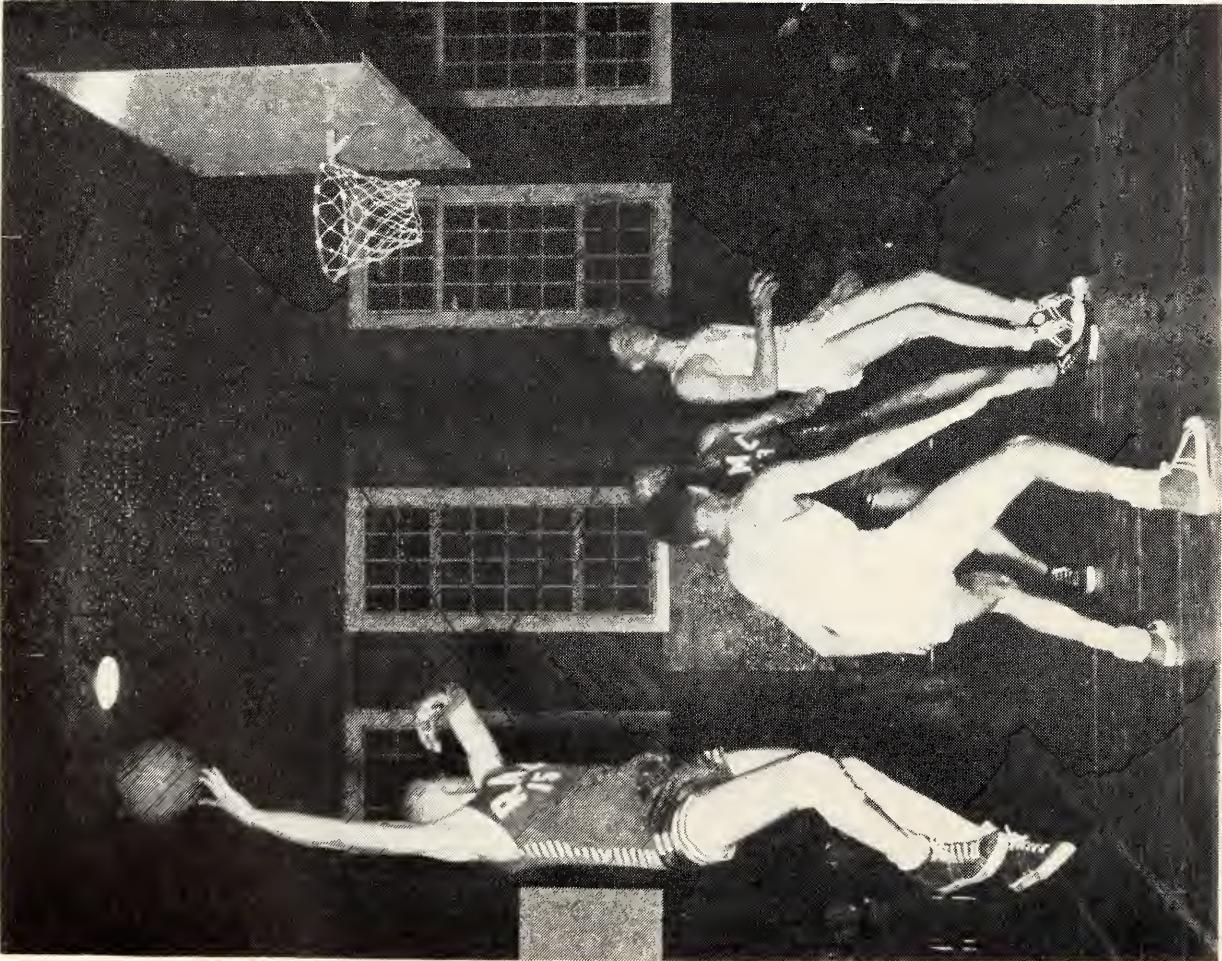
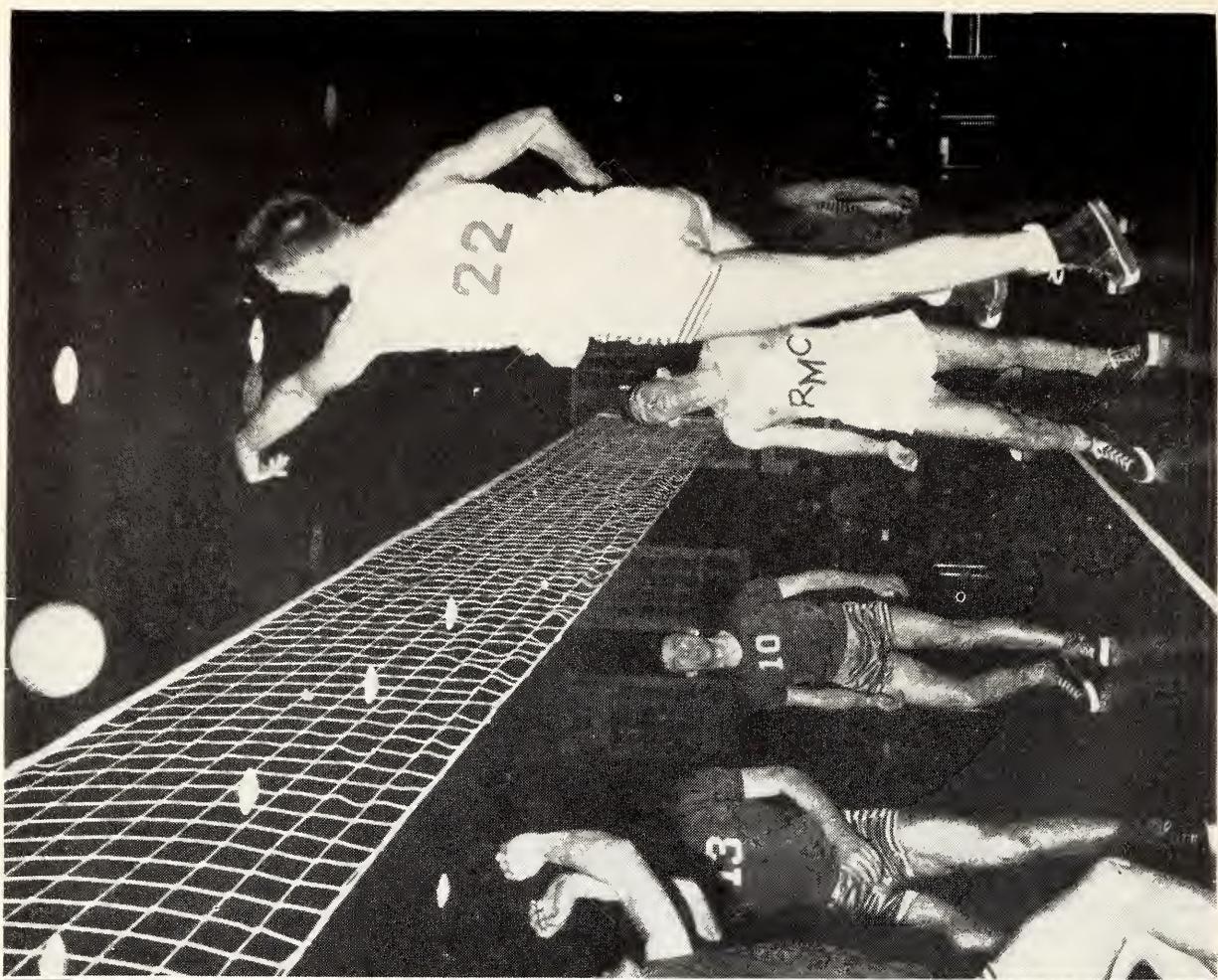
It was the fourth quarter that proved the downfall of R.M.C. When Corej, who had proven a tower of strength under the backboards fouled out, R.R. surged into the lead and outscored the visitors 18-7 in the final quarter.

Corej's 20 points, Murray's 15 and Howe's fine all-round play were the bright spots in the R.M.C. picture while Manson with 23 points, Binnie with 15 and Oaks stood out for Royal Roads.

R.M.C. 54 C.M.R. 52

After the gruelling afternoon game against Royal Roads, R.M.C. secured what later proved to be second place in the basketball tourney with a hard fought victory over C.M.R. Murray, Corej, and Howe who had proved to be the mainstays of the first game were considerably more tired, yet almost as effective in the second game.

C.M.R.'s early ten-point lead was reduced during a lacklustre first quarter until the score stood at 16-13 for the St-Jean team. The slow pace continued through the second quarter with a half time score of 23-23. The third quarter of the game continued to be characterized by slow play, as Howe's long shots were balanced by the performances of Harrison and Matheson of C.M.R. Two points



behind the C.M.R. team at the start of the fourth quarter, R.M.C. finally started to work like contenders for the championship. Howe's deadly accuracy with the long shot during the fourth quarter was the deciding factor in R.M.C.'s ultimate victory.

ROYAL ROADS 83 C.M.R. 65.

Saturday afternoon, Royal Roads won first place in the basketball tourney with a victory over game C.M.R. team.

Until the third quarter, C.M.R.'s superiority in height kept them well in the competition, but here, Freeman and Manson used their speed to break quickly up the floor. Three-quarter time found the host team some twenty points ahead on a 69-49 score, and in the fourth quarter C.M.R. was unable to make up much lost ground. Manson's 27 and Freeman's 25 points were two strong reasons for Royal Roads success, while the 6' 7" Aichenger of C.M.R. scored 25.

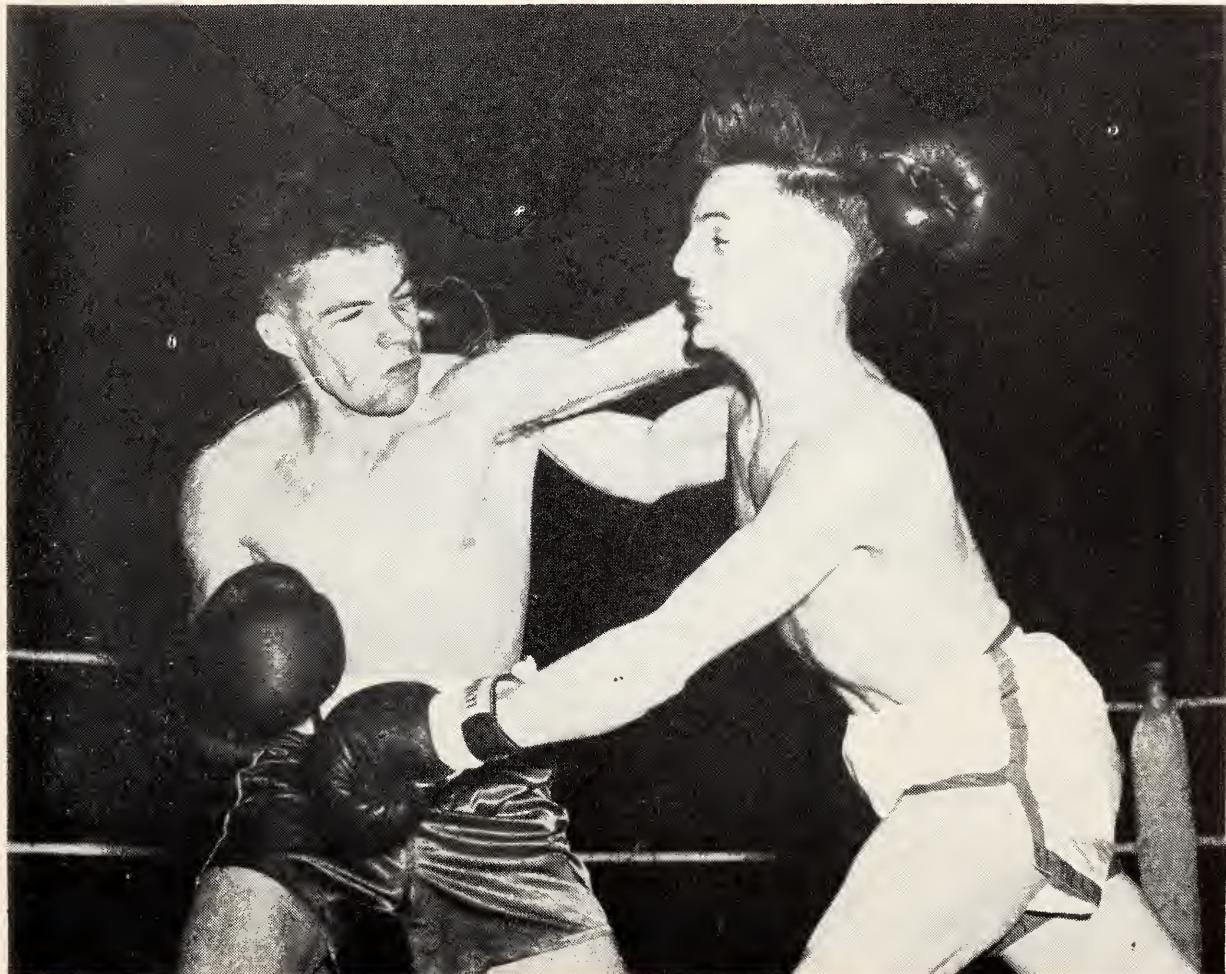
—No. 3505 P. D. C. BARNHOUSE.

BOXING

On the morning of Friday, February 19th, six of the twelve bouts of the tournament were completed.

The first bout, in the middleweight division, proved to be a rather one-sided affair as Barbeau of R.R. was awarded a T.K.O. over Coutts of R.M.C. in the second round.

Hindmarch of R.M.C. fought Gallinger of C.M.R. in the light-heavyweight class. Although apparently evenly matched, Hindmarch's confusing left-handed stance, his strong right hand and good body blows, coupled with superior fighting knowledge, enabled him to obtain a unanimous decision.



George Lilley

Washbrook of C.M.R. took the measure of R.R.'s Gray in the heavyweight section. Although he continually pressed the fight, Gray lacked height and reach and the fight was stopped in the second round.

Height again paid off in the fourth bout of the morning, this time in the lightweight division as R.R.'s Schaubel was forced to rush R.M.C.'s Munroe. Munroe's accurate left hand was the deciding factor in his victory by a split decision.

Armstrong of R.M.C. outweighed Johnston of R.R. by eleven pounds in the second light heavyweight fight of the morning. Although very fast, Johnston could not cope with Armstrong's left-right cross combination, and lost on a second round T.K.O.

Sherlock of R.M.C. and Stewart of R.R. spent the greater part of their heavyweight bout at long range, but Stewart proved slightly the aggressor and won a split decision.

A well-contested lightweight match opened the evening session as Oaks of Royal Roads defeated Watkins of C.M.R. Both were willing, and the bout proved one of the best of the series.

Gunter of R.R. knocked out Bizon of C.M.R. after an infighting flurry in the first round of their welterweight match.

Badger's aggressiveness enabled him to take a well-contested victory for R.M.C. over Wharton of C.M.R. in the middleweight division. Both appeared tired by the furious pace, but Badger had the stamina to continue the attack.

Oke of R.R. forced his light heavyweight bout against Romano of C.M.R., and gained a T.K.O. over the very game Romano in the third round.

In an abbreviated heavyweight clash, novice champion Naudie of R.M.C. despatched the wild swinging Kelly of C.M.R. with effective uppercuts, and gained a first round T.K.O.

Hinton of R.M.C. gave first place in the boxing to his College with the deciding victory of middleweight Toye of C.M.R.. Although a fairly close bout, the latter rounds clearly showed Hinton's superiority over the St-Jean cadet.

—No. 3894 W. W. BADGER

SWIMMING

The final event of the tournament held at the Crystal Garden pool in Victoria was characterized by that elusive nonentity-College spirit. After two practices in the fifty-yard pool the swimming team was in very good shape, and determined to place first, although a second would still give R.M.C. a victory in the tournament.

The match opened with the one hundred and fifty yard medley relay in which R.M.C.'s team of Ross, Foster and MacLeod finished second, well behind the victorious R.R. group.

Morrison experienced considerable difficulty getting started, but once in the water, gave R.M.C. its first victory in the 100-yard freestyle. Freill and Dion of R.M.C. defeated both R.R. and C.M.R. in the diving for our second victory.

It took two more false starts, but R.M.C.'s mainstay, Morrison, finally broke away and splashed to a record-breaking (his own record) victory in the 50-yard freestyle event.

The fourth event, the 50-yard breaststroke, found Foster of R.M.C. upsetting the favoured Smart of Royal Roads. R.R. gained its second victory in the 50-yard backstroke as Fraser finished first, with R.M.C.'s Ross close enough for a second.

In the final event, MacLeod's early lead proved all the rest of the team required, and R.M.C. splashed to a well-earned victory over R.R. and C.M.R. in that order. This gave the meet and the tournament to R.M.C., and Mr. Shrive received the traditional coach's congratulations.

—No. 3885 D. N. FOSTER

SHOOTING

As the tournament progressed, more and more emphasis was placed upon the outcome of the rifle match fired Saturday, 20th February, on the Royal Roads range. Previous practices at Royal Roads, except for the first, showed that our team was not at its best, but we were able to win R.M.C.'s fourth victory in five years of competition, revenging our defeat of 1953. Each of the eight members fired two targets and five were selected from the better of each individual's efforts. High man for R.M.C. was Cadet Ramsay with 98, while Cadets Redden, Silver, Hurley, and Shearing posted 97's. Northey, Munroe and Hinton completed the 8-man R.M.C. contingent.

Each college should be congratulated for the display it put forth. C.M.R. especially was handicapped, having no miniature range. Valuable practice time was thereby lost; and it is to this practice, as well as a will to win, that our team owes its success.

To our coach C.S.L. Bobinski, to R.S.M. Coggins who took us under his care during the tournament, and to team captain Redden, much of the credit for success is due.

No. 3595 J. E. HURLEY.

RIFLE TEAM

It could be safely said that the 1953-54 season of the R.M.C. Rifle Club could be described as one of the most active and most successful in recent years. Under the direction of Captain Malone and Captain Shackleton and W.O.2 Howard, a series of competitions was organized and fired. The results of these winter shoots clearly show that the College possesses one of the most competent indoor small bore rifle teams entered in both Service and Collegiate competition.

Only one defeat has thus far marred the record of the College marksmen - a 1539-1534 loss to R.M.A. Sandhurst in a match fired on the unfamiliar English targets. A return match on Canadian-style cards has been proposed, and the team hopes to revenge its defeat.

The Kingston City Small Arms League is indeed a novelty in the field of competitive rifle shooting, as twelve Service and Civilian rifle groups fire a series of sixteen shoots. With thirteen shoots completed, R.M.C. has yet to suffer a defeat and appears well on the way to the League championship.

Cadets of the first and second years performed well on an unfamiliar range at Royal Roads as they bested the host team and one from C.M.R. by five and twenty points respectively.

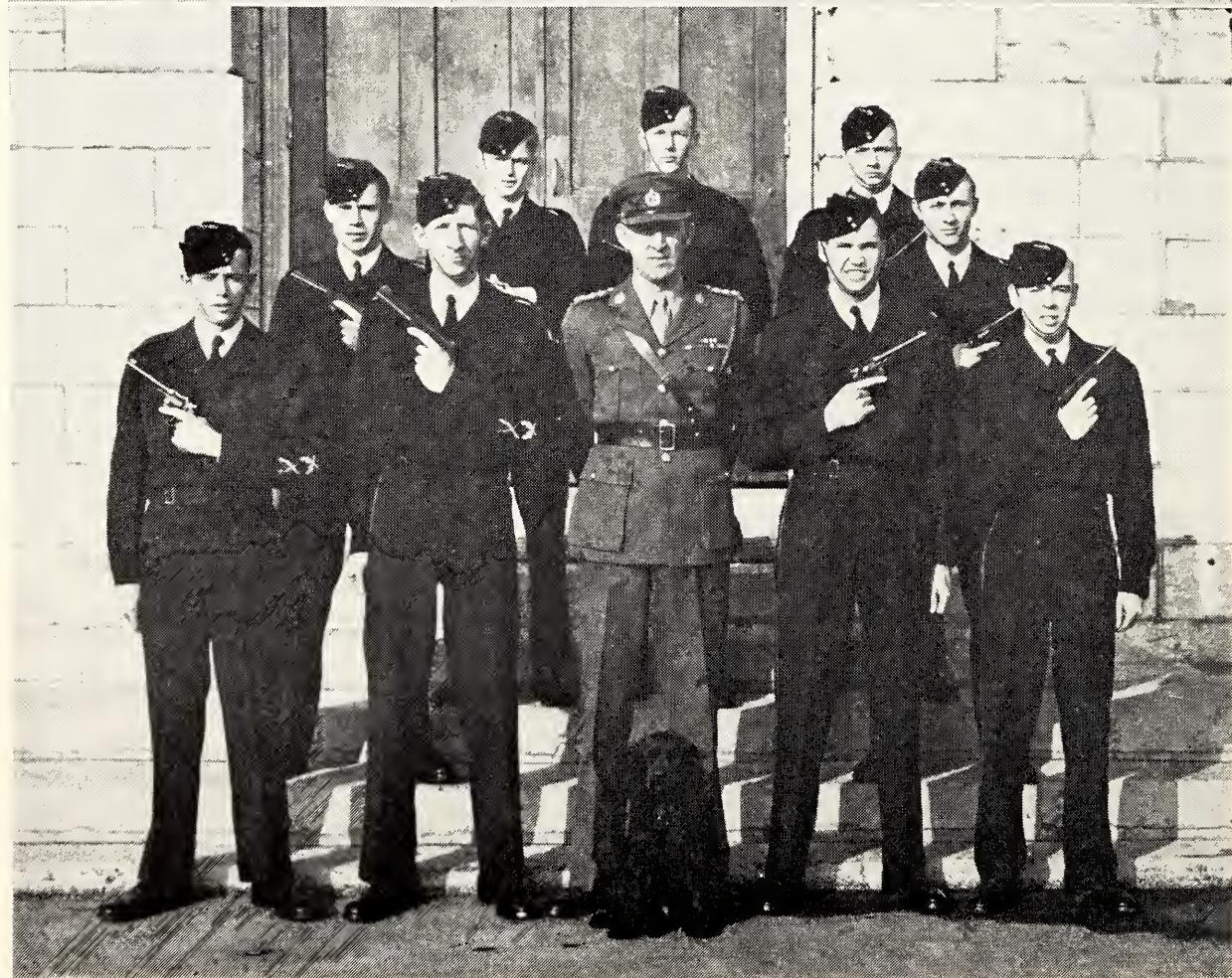
Saturday January 30 provided an opportunity for R.M.C. to prove its mettle against eighteen U.N.T.D., C.O.T.C. and U.R.T.P. cadets from eight Universities in Eastern Canada. The conditions of the shoot were more or less unfamiliar to some of the R.M.C. team, but the two squads entered placed first and second with scores of 380 and 378 compared to 372 for their nearest rivals, University of Toronto U.N.T.D. At the banquet held after the shoot, R.M.C. was presented with the trophy emblematic of the Tri-Service Rifle Championship, which they had won in 1953.

Against the rifle club of Hart House in Toronto, team representatives fared rather well, winning in a shoot held Saturday 27 February.

Four teams of ten cadets each are presently entered in the annual D.C.R.A. Winter Postal Shooting programme. Unfortunately, the results of these shoots are not known at the time of writing, but it is assumed that the college should fare well.

For the future, prospects are exceedingly bright, for the spacious range accommodation has been put to good use by the cadet wing as a whole, and Inter-squadron competition has produced some excellent shots. Concluding, one would like to thank Captain Malone and Captain Shackleton for their guidance and administrative work; W.O.2 Howard for his coaching assistance; and Club President Wyers for all his endeavours on behalf of the Rifle Club.—No. 3340 C. A. SHOOK.

RIFLE AND PISTOL TEAMS



INTRAMURAL SPORTS

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In the course of the college year cadets take part in sports which vary from water polo to softball. The aim of this sports program is to teach the cadets the fundamentals of each game and to give them the chance to apply these fundamentals in actual play. The past year has been marked by excellent organization of the schedule and by reasonably regular participation by the greater majority of the Cadet Wing.

Another aim of the schedule, though it may be considered a secondary one, is to keep the cadets out of the ever-beckoning pit. This particular aim has met with varying success (and opposition) throughout the year but on the other hand, participation in the sports has in some cases sent various cadets to a less enjoyable pit for two or three weeks. The reference is, of course, to the unnecessary injuries suffered by some unfortunate cadets during the year. The majority of these injuries could have been avoided by adherence to the rules and by more strict officiating. Many of the games played at the College are body-contact games which naturally result in unavoidable injuries and it is certain that these provide an outlet for the energy of the more enthusiastic athletes without it being necessary to break the rules. If this should not be the case, the open boxing competition would not suffer at all from an increase in competition.

One unfortunate aspect of the schedule, as in previous years, has been that some of the weaker members of the squadron didn't always get the opportunity to take part in the games. This has been attributed to the fact that points are awarded to the winning team in each game and since all squadrons are extremely keen on becoming the Commandant's squadron they are unwilling to lose these points by playing their weaker members. Eliminating the point system might overcome this difficulty, but it would also probably result in a diminished squadron spirit and consequently less keen competition. One solution to the problem might be in offering a cup shield for the squadron which was tops in sports. In this way the athletic accomplishments of a squadron would have nothing to do with the "right of the line" and the games could be played more for their own sake.

Nevertheless, in most respects the season was a successful one and a vote of congratulation is due to C.S.L. Cambon for a splendid job of organizing this year.

—No. 3356 R. A. G. URSEL.

INTER-SQUADRON SOFTBALL

Anyone doubting the vigour of the Inter-flight and Inter-squadron softball games can have his doubts dispelled by any one of those few unfortunates who acted as umpires for the schedule. Somehow the valiant corps of arbiters managed to maintain law and order (if not peace and quiet) until a dual schedule, similar to that played in soccer was completed. The major characteristic of the whole series lay in the fact that competition frequently degenerated into a struggle to keep star players off the CDO's gathering at 1620.

As a rule, softball leagues are dominated by teams with superior pitching staffs. This was especially true at R.M.C., as hurlers like Russell, Boisvert and Donahue mowed down the opposing batters with tireless regularity. The end of the season saw numbers one and three squadrons deadlocked for the championship.

Final standings:

No. 1 Squadron	7 points
No. 3 Squadron	7 points
No. 2 Squadron	7 points
No. 4 Squadron	7 points

INTER-SQUADRON VOLLEYBALL

In the two and one half months of active sports competition following the opening of the Spring term, flight and squadron volleyball teams met in the Old Gym and did manful battle until a series, similar to that played in soccer, was completed.

There is no game which demands quite so high a degree of physical and mental co-operation as volleyball. Many a team learns this lesson through bitter experience and one would like to think that in this respect at least Volleyball at R.M.C. had a successful intramural season.

Unfortunately, at the time of writing, the final standings are still in some doubt, but it would appear that No. 2 Squadron is well on its way to a successful season, sparked by the performance of D Flight. Nos. 4, 1, 3 follow in order.

COLLEGE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Early in the fall term, a considerable number of tennis enthusiasts set about the task of sweating off the summer suet in preparation for the sixth annual College tennis tournament. Despite the absence of four of last year's semi-finalists, keen competition was expected from both newcomers and veterans.

Varying degrees of success were achieved in the conditioning, but it was generally agreed that by the time the semi-finals were reached, the tennis displayed was of a fairly high calibre (as proven by the second-place showing in the C.I.A.U. meet). Here, two more semi-finalists from last year, Ramsay and MacDonnell were pitted against stiff opposition in the form of Henning and Wightman respectively. MacDonnell continued his series of victories in straight sets by overcoming Wightman 6-3, 6-1; while Henning overcame Ramsay 6-4, 6-3. Finally, on October 20th and 22nd the two victors were matched. The finals represented a meeting between two former Royal Roads champions and the steady game of MacDonnell proved too much for the hard-driving Henning, as MacDonnell won in straight sets 6-4, 6-3.

RIFLE SHOOTING

1953-54 was clearly the time for a change. Every season since the initiation of intersquadron rifle shooting competition, first place had been dominated by No. 1 Squadron. Came the revolution, and abruptly the champions were unseated.

Generally, it must be admitted that the shooting competition served its purpose admirably in the four shoots completed in that it considerably improved the average ability of the Wing as a whole.

A series of eight shoots was planned, with the fifteen highest scores of each flight to count in each shoot towards the final total, for which the Province of Quebec Trophy was to be awarded. Moved, no doubt by a spirit of benevolence, the scheme was altered to consist of two separate sections of four shoots each. The purpose, of course, was to stimulate interest in those flights which would have otherwise fallen irreparably out of competition. Standings for the first half of competition are:

No. 4 Squadron	16,040 points
No. 2 Squadron	15,875 points
No. 3 Squadron	14,649 points
No. 1 Squadron	13,810 points

INTER-SQUADRON SOCCER

The annual problem presented to the Sports Organization — that of maintaining the calibre of competition while providing an opportunity for everyone to play — finally found solution this year at R.M.C.. Inter-squadron Soccer, 1953 version, was played in a schedule of two parts with half the points being awarded for each. The first half comprised a quasi-round robin with each flight playing only the flights of the other squadrons in a series of Inter-flight games. At the close of the Inter-flight schedule, representative squadron teams were nominated and six Inter-squadron games were played. Throughout both schedules, No. 1 Squadron, led by B flight who finished the season unbeaten and untied, remained supreme.

Final standings by squadrons were:

No. 1 Squadron	16 points
No. 3 Squadron	10 points
No. 3 Squadron	9 points
No. 4 Squadron	4 points

PISTOL SHOOTING

It would be safe to say that a major portion of the cadets at R.M.C. receive their first contact with pistol shooting on the intersquadron range. Under the tutelage of R.S.M. Coggins, the neophyte is carefully taught to forget everything he ever saw the Lone Ranger do, and in the process improves his shooting ability immeasurably. There are, of course, a few of us who cherish the private belief that we could do much better "from the hip", but the concensus of College opinion seems to favour aiming the weapon.

With the distant image of the coveted marksman's badge before him, the cadet is given an opportunity to prove his worth in intersquadron competition. Slow and rapid fire stages constitute the matches and it is unfortunate that the College does not provide automatic pistols for the rapid stage, for the revolver is considerably more awkward. The fifteen high scores for each of eight shoots are selected and used to determine the College champions.

Four shoots remain to be completed but at this writing Intersquadron standings are:

No. 3 Squadron	8,052 points
No. 2 Squadron	7,715 points
No. 4 Squadron	6,630 points
No. 1 Squadron	5,589 points

INTER-SQUADRON TRACK MEET

Although the quality of competition may have been lessened somewhat by the absence of the football and soccer teams, the 1953 intersquadron track meet, held on Saturday, Oct. 17, proved no less a success than could have been desired. Fourth Year cadets gained the major share of the day's honours by winning ten of the sixteen events, but all years fared well, with recruit Hopper winning the D. V. Rainnie Bugle for obtaining the highest number of points in all events.

No. 4 Squadron, spiked by Hopper's victories in the javelin, high jump, and pole vault events, and Kilger's prowess with discus and shot, swept all before them in winning by a comfortable margin.

As expected, Cadets Tromanhauser and MacLeod shared the day's honours in the mile and half-mile races. Tromanhauser, after forcing MacLeod to break the College record for a win in the half-mile, won the Greenwood Cup for the fourth consecutive year by winning the one mile run.

Flemming singlehandedly put Wing Headquarters well into the scoring sheet by winning all three dashes and placing fourth in the broad jump.

After winning the broad jump by a considerable margin, Shick further boosted the No. 3 Squadron point total by racing to victory in the 120-yard hurdles. He then concluded a very successful day's efforts by breaking his own record in hop step and jump by fifteen inches.

Although No. 1 Squadron gained only one first place, Jackson's commendable victory in the 220 hurdles, they managed to place enough competitors in the second, third and fourth positions to assure them second place. They were followed in order by No. 3 and No. 2 Squadrons.

EVENT	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	TIME or DIST.
Three-Mile	Gill	Stewart	Kingston	Sherman	17.09.1 min.
Javelin	Hopper	Garner	Foster	Jonas	154.6 ft.
Shot Put	Kilger	Foster	Boivert	Galbraith	32 ft. 5 in.
100-yd Dash	Flemming	Morrison	Northey	Johnston	10.8 sec.
Discus	Kilger	Graham	Hopper	Derrick	97 ft. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
One Mile	Tromanhauser	MacLeod	Kingston	Sherman	4:51.4
440-yd Dash	Flemming	Rich	Hersey	Bender	54.5
220 Hurdles	Jackson	Johnston	Bates	Ross	31.2 sec.
Half-Mile	MacLeod	Tromanhauser	Gill	Kingston	2.03.6
120 Hurdle	Shick	Jackson			20.2 sec.
220-yd Dash	Flemming	Northey	Morrison	Hersey	24.0 sec.
Mile Relay	No. 4 Squadron				
Hammer	Jonas	Rinfret	Duhan	Galbraith	85 ft. 10 in.
High Jump	Hopper	MacLeod	Devine	Jackson	5 ft. 6 in.
Broad Jump	Shick	Galbraith	Manuel	Flemming	19 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Pole Vault	Hopper	Boisvert	Schofield	Johnston	10 ft. 8 in.
Hop, Step, Jump	Shick	MacLeod	Hallworth	Manuel	41 ft. 3 in.
Tug of War	No. 4 Squadron No. 1 Squadron				

INTER-SQUADRON HOCKEY

Fortunately for all concerned, last year's pitifully short hockey series was extended somewhat this year to enable each squadron to play six games. Members of the Senior Hockey Team served as officials and coaches for the less experienced aggregation. The quality of the games is fairly good, with each team possessing at least one well-coordinated line. By far the most outstanding characteristic of the series to date has been the absence of rough play with its consequent injuries.

Though incomplete, the season bids fair to be dominated by No. 4 Squadron for the second consecutive year. The formidable paunch line of Jopling, Folkins and Law, backed admirably by Kilger and Grainger have contributed much to Brock's early success. The other three teams have thus far seemed to lack the fine reserve strength of the boys in green. At this writing Nos. 2, 3 and 1 Squadrons follow in order.

THE INTER-SQUADRON REGATTA

Sunday, October 11 brought the Annual College Regatta, and those who turned out to support their squadrons were rewarded with an even more hotly contested afternoon than that of last year. By the barest possible margin No. 3 Squadron rolled to victory ahead of a determined band of Frigateers — determined, that is, not to repeat last year's underwater escapades.

Emphasis was placed upon dexterity and intuition in the sailing events as the winners invariably proved to be those who had taken advantage of an unforeseen gust. No. 1 Squadron justified its nautical associations with victories in both the individual honours.

Coordinated musclepower and an element of good fortune combined well for the triumph of No. 1 Squadron's heavily-laden War Canoe. McMurtrey, the only last year's winner to repeat a triumph, showed his good form as he sped to victory in the Canoe Singles. Unfortunately for No. 1 Squadron, Hamlin's commendable showing was nullified by a disqualification in this event. Derrick and Beauparlant of No. 3 Squadron powered their way across the finish line ahead of No. 1 Squadron's entry — Hamlin and Kingston.

Jardine and Sande showed an almost uncanny knowledge of the wind's idiosyncrasies as they came from behind to win the Admiralty dinghy event. Southall, Duhan and Isbester completed the sailing events with a narrow victory over MacGregor's No. 3 Squadron aggregation. Cox'n Allan and his stalwart crew of Jonas, Kelly, Naudie, Freill, and Farrington, showed a clean set of heels to the other squadrons with a very convincing whaler victory.

No. 1 Squadron scored a final first in the skiffs with Holt, Clendinnen and Justice providing the effort. Jennekens, Rochester, Bailey and Foster ended the Hudson-Frontenac domination as they formed No. 2 Squadron's victorious Canoe Foursome.

Following the regatta, prizes and trophies were presented to the winners of the various events.

SUMMARY

Small Bexhill Cup	No. 3 Squadron
Ex-Cadet Dinghy Shield	No. 1 Squadron
Rowland Smith Memorial Trophy	Till, McKey
Crowe Cup (War Canoe)	No. 1 Squadron
Wurtele Cup (Canoe Singles)	McMurtry
Gordon Cup (Canoe Doubles)	Derrick, Beauparlant
Canoe Foursome	Jennekens, Rochester, Bailey, Foster
Admiralty Dinghy	Jardine, Sande
Sloop	Southall, Isbester, Duhan
Whaler	Allan (Cox'n No. 3 Squadron)
Skiff	Holt, Clendinnen, Justice

INTER-SQUADRON FOOTBALL

As a supplement to the series of Touch-Football games played on an Inter-flight basis, an elimination schedule of regular Canadian Football games was organized. Even before the season had started, No. 3 Squadron's impressive aggregation of erstwhile stars had earned them a profound respect among the other squadrons. In the games that followed, Thompson, Naudie, Brodie, Jonas and company ran roughshod over all opposition as they lived up to their preseason notices, much to the dismay of the other three teams. A hard-driving, if inexperienced, No. 4 Squadron line combined with Kilger's fine kicking and plunging and Grainger's passing to give No. 3 Squadron its only anxious moments.

Despite the efforts of the cigar-smoking coaching staff of Czaja, Davies and Latimer, No. 1 Squadron collapsed after an initial victory over No. 2 Squadron, and failed to win another game.

The general calibre of play was surprisingly good, and the absence of serious injuries left unmarred a very successful series.

STANDINGS

First	— No. 3 Squadron
Second	— No. 4 Squadron
Third	— No. 1 Squadron
Fourth	— No. 2 Squadron

INTER-SQUADRON HARRIERS

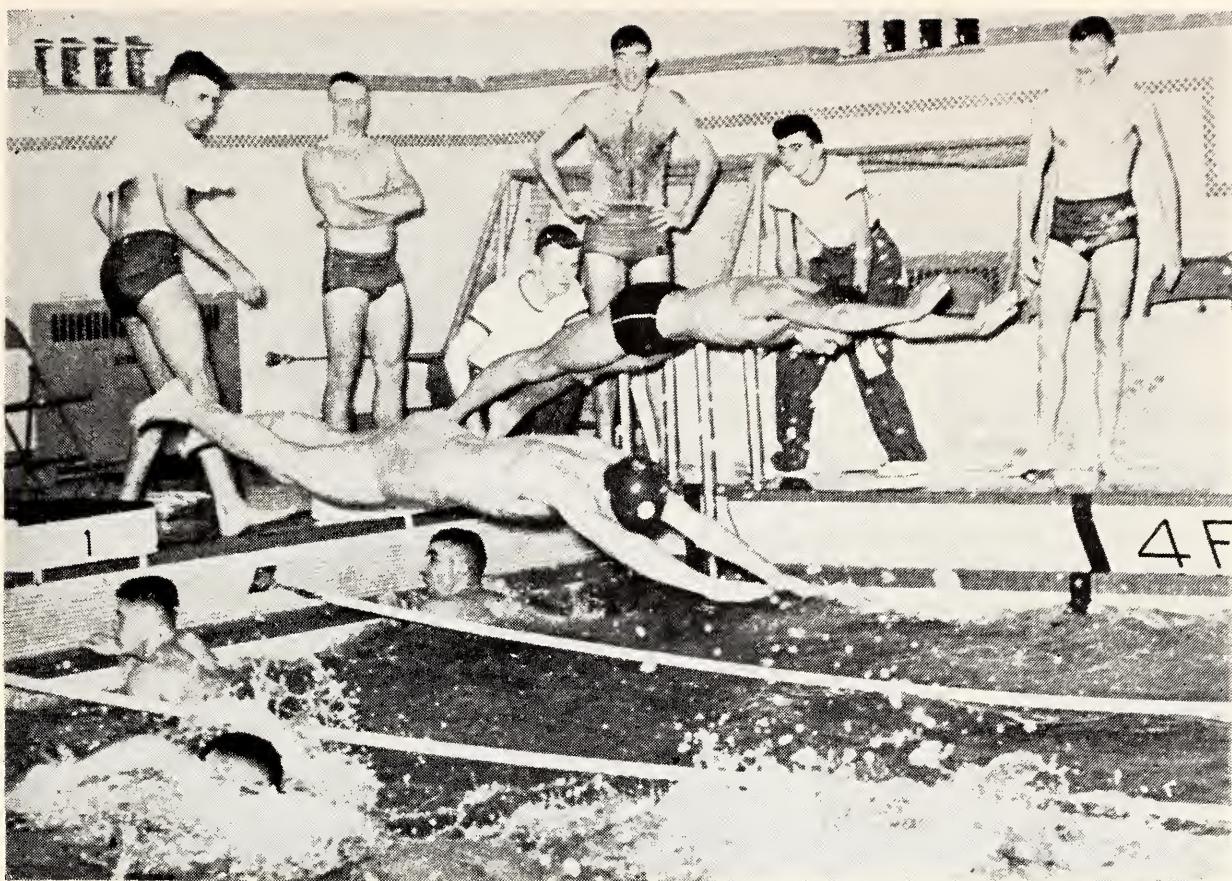
If a vote were taken, it is quite certain that October 27th would be almost unanimously the choice of the cadet wing for the "24 Hours We Would Most Like To Spend On Light Duty." Nevertheless, the fateful day found all but the lame, the halt and the Civil Engineers (who eventually arrived in time for the race) lined up on the square ready for the start. Conditioning, that quality for which R.M.C. teams are usually rightly famed, was almost non-existent, if one were to believe the expressions on many of the faces. The general aspect was not improved by the dismal soul who disclosed that it would only require some three million foot-pounds of energy to get around the course.

Upon the firing of the starting gun by Brigadier Agnew, the race was begun. Ted Tromanhauser seized an early lead and methodically set about increasing it, hotly pursued by the rest of the Harriers team, while the remainder of the cadet wing strove valiantly to at least keep the leaders in sight. Up and down the hills of Barriefield we straggled, directed at each turn by members of the staff and fiendishly grinning invalids. As we neared the finish we were greeted by the shouts of our better-conditioned predecessors as they urged us on for the glory of the Squadron.

Tromanhauser continued his blistering pace to win handily in 17 min. 30.5 sec., followed in order by Gill, MacLeod, Kingston, Stewart, Rich, Setten, Bepple, Rutherford and Kirby. The stalwart accomplishments of these few clearly explained why cross-country running has been an R.M.C. forte since the reopening of the college. If the determination shown by all the cadets is any indicator, our supremacy in this sport should continue for quite some time.

Final standings, based on the average position of finish, showed Wing Headquarters the unofficial victors, followed in order by numbers three, one, two and four squadrons.

—No. 3340 C. A. SHOOK



INTER-SQUADRON SWIM MEET

On Saturday, November 28th, No. 2 Squadron managed, after an evening's exertions, to establish themselves as aquatic champions of R.M.C. Four records were broken in the well-attended meet and the good deal of promising talent shown augured well for the Intercollegiate swimming season.

No. 2 Squadron's 150-yard medley combination of Cockfield, Luke and Slee established a pattern for the evening by splashing to victory well ahead of their nearest rivals. Foster continued LaSalle's domination in the gruelling 220-yard free style and in the 75-yard individual medley, setting an R.M.C. record of 50.6 seconds in the latter. Morrison's supremacy in the shorter free style events went unchallenged as he won both the 50 and 100-yard races, the former in record time.

Luke and Cockfield showed why they had proved the mainstays of the swimming team as they captured the 50-yard breaststroke and 50-yard backstroke respectively. No. 4 Squadron's eight-man, 200-yard free style relay team of Folkins, Hinton, Atkins, Brooks, Armitage splashed to a well-deserved, yet hotly-contested victory in 1 min. 47.6 sec., a pool record.

The three-metre diving proved to be easily the best-contested event of the evening, with Freill finally edging out Clendinnen and Johnston.

Hardwick clinched first place for No. 2 Squadron as he captured the one-metre diving championship.

In a ceremony following the game, Mrs. Agnew presented the trophies and awards to the winners of the various events. Among the trophies presented was the new Winnipeg Armed Forces Cadet Trophy presented to R.M.C. at the Weston Wildcat football game and won by Cadet Morrison of No. 3 Squadron for his performance in the 100-yard free style event.

No. 2 Squadron	50 points
No. 4 Squadron	46 points
No. 3 Squadron	38 points
No. 1 Squadron	27 points

BASKETBALL

Generally speaking, interflight basketball could be described as wholesome. Very few injuries result from the games; there is never any lack of determination shown, and both participants seem to derive a degree of enjoyment from the games. One can only envision the expression on James Naismith's face if he could be allowed to watch a few of the interflight games as they are played — à la floor hockey.

Intersquadron games are a different matter. It appears that each squadron contains just enough good basketball players to assure a fairly good team. The effect of spreading these veterans out over three flights has already been discussed, but when playing together they show a fairly thorough knowledge of fundamental basketball.

The teams are wholly self-sustaining as far as coaching and organizing are concerned, with the only exception to ordinary team organization being that there appear to be eight or ten captains on each side when a controversial decision is made.

No. 1 Squadron's aggregation of Czaja and Co. are presently clinging to a slim lead in the early games. Unfortunately, final standings cannot be quoted because several league games still remain to be played.

RECRUIT BOXING

One of the most important phases in the athletic programme of the first year at R.M.C. is that conducted by R.S.M. Coggins and the P.T. staff: Recruit Boxing. With members of fourth year acting as assistants to the judges, the finals were held on Saturday February 13.

In the featherweight division, Moggridge clearly out-classed his opponent Provencher to score a first-round knockout.

Barlow and Silver fought one of the closest bouts of the afternoon in the lightweight class as Barlow's accurate left hand was not enough to overcome the rushing Silver.

Although less experienced, Patterson stood up well to the well-conditioned Hinton, but Hinton dominated the fight enough to guarantee a win and the welter-weight championship.

Badger's effective body blows subdued O'Keefe as they had the other middle-weights who had met him. His performance in all his earlier bouts together with his final victory stamped him as one of most promising boxers of his year.

The light-heavyweight championship was decided some days earlier as Armstrong and Rochester provided a very good fight, with Rochester eventually the winner.

The best bout of the afternoon pitted two free-swinging, yet effective punchers in the heavyweight division. Naudie's speed and endurance were enough to earn him a unanimous decision over Foster.

NOVICE BOXING FINALS AND AWARDS.

<i>Featherweight</i> —	
Moggridge defeated Provencher	C.T.S. Cup
<i>Lightweight</i> —	
Silver defeated Barlow	Rogers Challenge Cup
<i>Welterweight</i> —	
Hinton defeated Patterson	Hamilton Brand Cup
<i>Middleweight</i> —	
Badger defeated O'Keefe	Rifle League Cup (1913)
<i>Light-heavyweight</i> —	
Rochester defeated Armstrong	Bonner Challenge Cup
<i>Heavyweight</i> —	
Naudie defeated Foster	The Shine Cup

—No. 3430 F. R. LANGILL

THE ROARIN' GAME

Every Tuesday and Friday from late in November to the middle of February, twelve foursomes of casually clad cadets took to the ice of the Kingston Curling Club to participate in the gentlemanly sport of curling. The informal atmosphere and good sportsmanship proved very relaxing to everyone, and brought back a yearn for the old bonspiel trail to many westerners.

The curling was certainly not of Macdonald Brier calibre, but almost everyone enjoyed themselves immensely. There were as many newcomers to the game as veterans (veteran being defined as anyone who had seen a curling game prior to the beginning of the season), but what lacked in skill was more than made up for in enthusiasm.

The season was divided into two competitions: the first round-robin as sort of a "warm-up", and the second to decide the college champion. Ken Perry's rink of John Law, Jim Priebe and Terry Pocock went through the second half undefeated, followed closely by rinks skipped by Ed Cjaza and Jeff Upton.

Curling was started as an extracurricular activity last year, and, under the masterful guidance of Ed Cjaza and Terry Pocock, was continued with much greater success this year. Although there were necessarily a few last-minute changes in schedule, and some on-the-spot patching-up of rinks, the season was very well organized, indeed. The number of rinks was increased from twelve to sixteen, and we were allowed all six sheets of ice twice a week, instead of just three sheets of ice once a week, as was the case last year.

Many thanks are due the Kingston Curling Club for their excellent hospitality for granting us the use of their ice, and for their indulgence of our not infrequent faux pas, with respect to the protocol of the sport. —No. 3345 J. A. PRIEBE.

OPEN BOXING

Although there were few entries in Open Boxing, the quality of all bouts was very high, and the participants deserve praise for the skill displayed.

Ex-novice champion Monroe captured the lightweight title with a victory over the featherweight May in a bout featuring speed and footwork of a very high order.

After an impressive performance in the semifinals of both the welterweight and middleweight divisions, Graham was unable to complete for the middleweight championship. His inability arose from a back injury aggravated in his welterweight bout against Devine. This fight proved one of the best of the Open competition, as the hard-punching Graham still had enough to defeat his determined opponent.

Graham's injury, and a rousing victory over Hindmarch in the light-heavyweight division gave Setten the middleweight and light-heavyweight titles for the third and second successive years respectively. His obvious superiority left no other choice for the "Best Boxer" award he had won in his first two years at the College.

Two counterpunchers met in the heavyweight finals, and neither seemed willing to take the initiative. Sherlock, the novice champion of last year proved slightly the aggressor and managed to elude the powerful Wallace for a win.

OPEN BOXING FINALS AND AWARDS

<i>Featherweight</i> —	
No competition	Kent Cup
<i>Lightweight</i> —	
Monroe defeated May	Staff College Cup
<i>Welterweight</i> —	
Graham defeated Devine	Church Challenge Cup
<i>Middleweight</i> —	
Setten by default	Officers' Long Course Cup
<i>Light-heavyweight</i> —	
Setten defeated Hindmarch	Rifle League Cigarette Box
<i>Heavyweight</i> —	
Sherlock defeated Wallace	Hutton Challenge Cup
<i>Best Boxer</i> —	
Setten, R.J.	Gold Cup

FLOOR HOCKEY

The old bromide about first impressions being deceiving was never more nearly true than when applied to R.M.C.'s patented form of physical recreation. Despite the fact that there are virtually no rules to hamper the uninhibited, an amazing degree of skill can be attained by individuals possessing the requisite amounts of speed, fortitude and indestructible shins. Teamwork is rarely emphasized in this interflight game, but when it is stressed the flight invariably fares well.

At present, the league is still some distance from completion, but A, C, D and J Flights seem to represent the class of the twelve teams. No. 1 Squadron is, by virtue of A and C Flight performances, somewhat ahead of the other three as far as intersquadron standings are concerned.

RECRUITS' OBSTACLE COURSE

Several weeks before November 4th a fiendish glimmer could be detected in the eyes of Third Year cadets. Final plans of the recruits' obstacle race had been drawn up. Then, suddenly, a tight veil of security was drawn over the project. Fort Frederick was officially "Out of Bounds"; weird structures dotted the field along the track; wild rumours began circulating among recruits as to the nature of obstacles being built "behind the walls". A security leak came about in that the boatwatcher could not be moved from his place of duty on Point Frederick, but the facts uncovered were greatly exaggerated after many tellings. Work on the course came to a high pitch and second year cadets showed the effects as they came in from work parties. Finally "It Day" arrived.

A round fired in the 15" gun by the Commandant marked the start of the race. The first of three waves, each composed of one flight from each squadron, made a mad dash across the square past the still-smoking cannon to the first obstacle. Here, they crawled under a network of wires strung discouragingly close to the ground. Next, they came to a series of three logs perched six feet or so in the air over which they were expected to climb. Both here and at the two follow-



ing obstacles teamwork was the key. The next obstruction consisted of logs placed above each other, the idea being to squeeze through the air holes between them. The next obstacle was probably the most difficult to surmount during the race. A fifteen-foot vertical wall presented quite a problem, but many ingenious methods were displayed by weary recruits. The walls of Fort Frederick were subsequently scaled using ropes.

A veritable maze of obstacles confronted the recruits inside the Fort: up and down slides, into the moat surrounding the Martello Tower, crawling, climbing through a puzzle of timber, ropes, tires and pipes. A short sprint (??) from the moat to the top of the earth works was the next step followed by a quick descent of the embankment and a slow, arduous climb under a tarpaulin by means of ropes and other recruits' legs, back up into the Fort itself. The race then led to a long slide leading into a pit of cold, muddy water. No sooner had you regained your feet and begun sloshing your way toward the other end of the mire than you tripped over an underwater mound and ended up on all fours once more, amid roars of laughter from unsympathetic spectators (third and fourth year cadets). As though you were not wet enough by then, you had to cross the earth, work again, this time through a dark tunnel drenched from above by a fire hose and filled with boxes, tires, wire and other debris. Another set of obstacles to crawl under, this time in soggy, muddy, cold coveralls, followed by another climb back into the Fort led to a final dash at break-neck speed out of the Fort to the finish line, located in the centre of the football field.

The field itself was covered with exhausted bodies laid out in the drizzling cold weather to recuperate. Coveralls and other clothing worn could be seen hung up to dry in different places during the week that followed.

—No. 3814 J. R. A. CADIEUX

IN RECOGNITION

The highest athletic award which can be won by an R.M.C. cadet is the Crest, presented for an unusual degree of proficiency in a particular sport. Although it is the performance of the team as a whole which is most important in the fulfilling of the purpose of athletics, it is only meet that outstanding ability should be recognised.

For his personal determination and proficiency as a player, and for his unparalleled ability to capture and stimulate the spirit of the Senior Football team, C.S.C. J. E. Czaja was awarded a Crest.

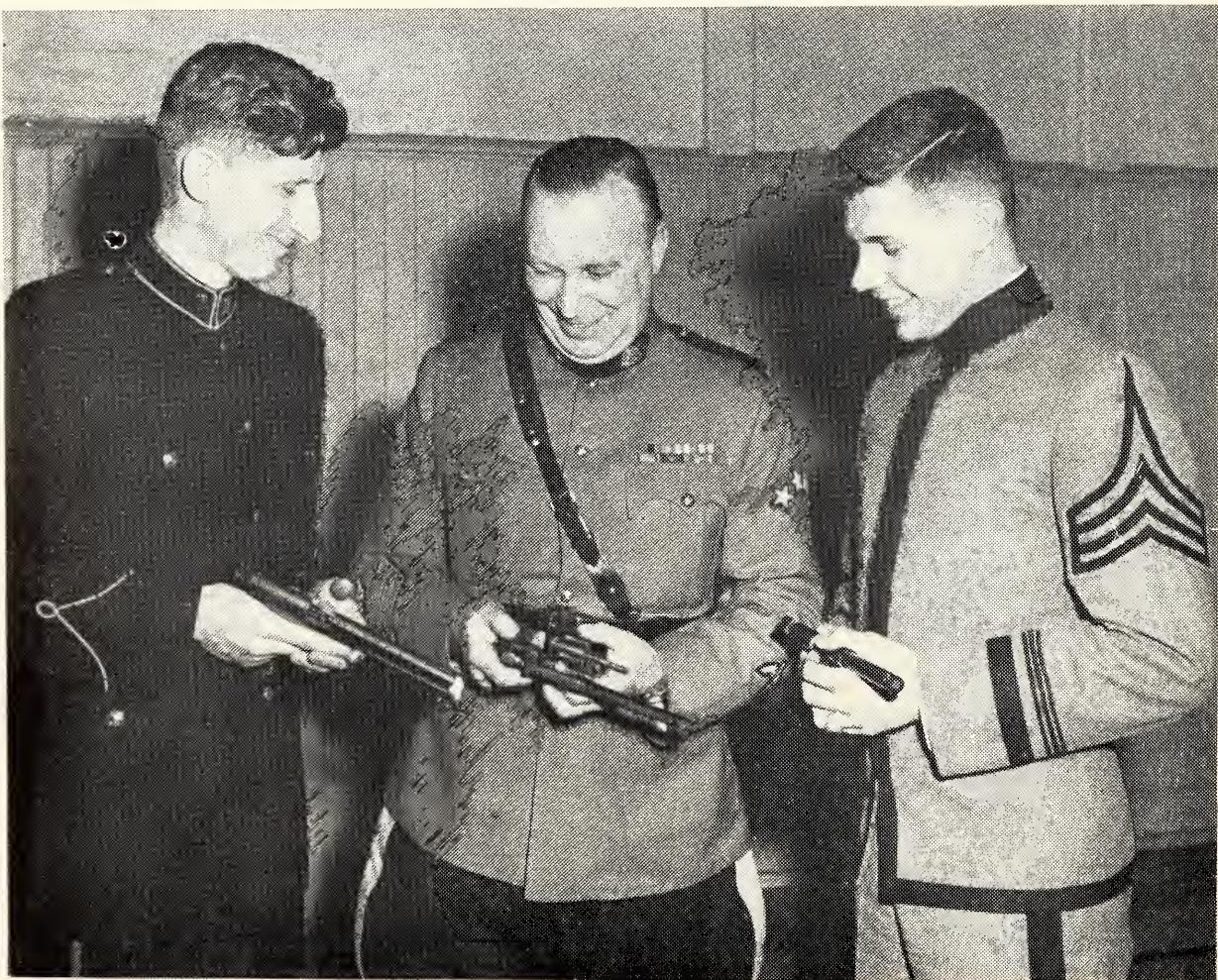
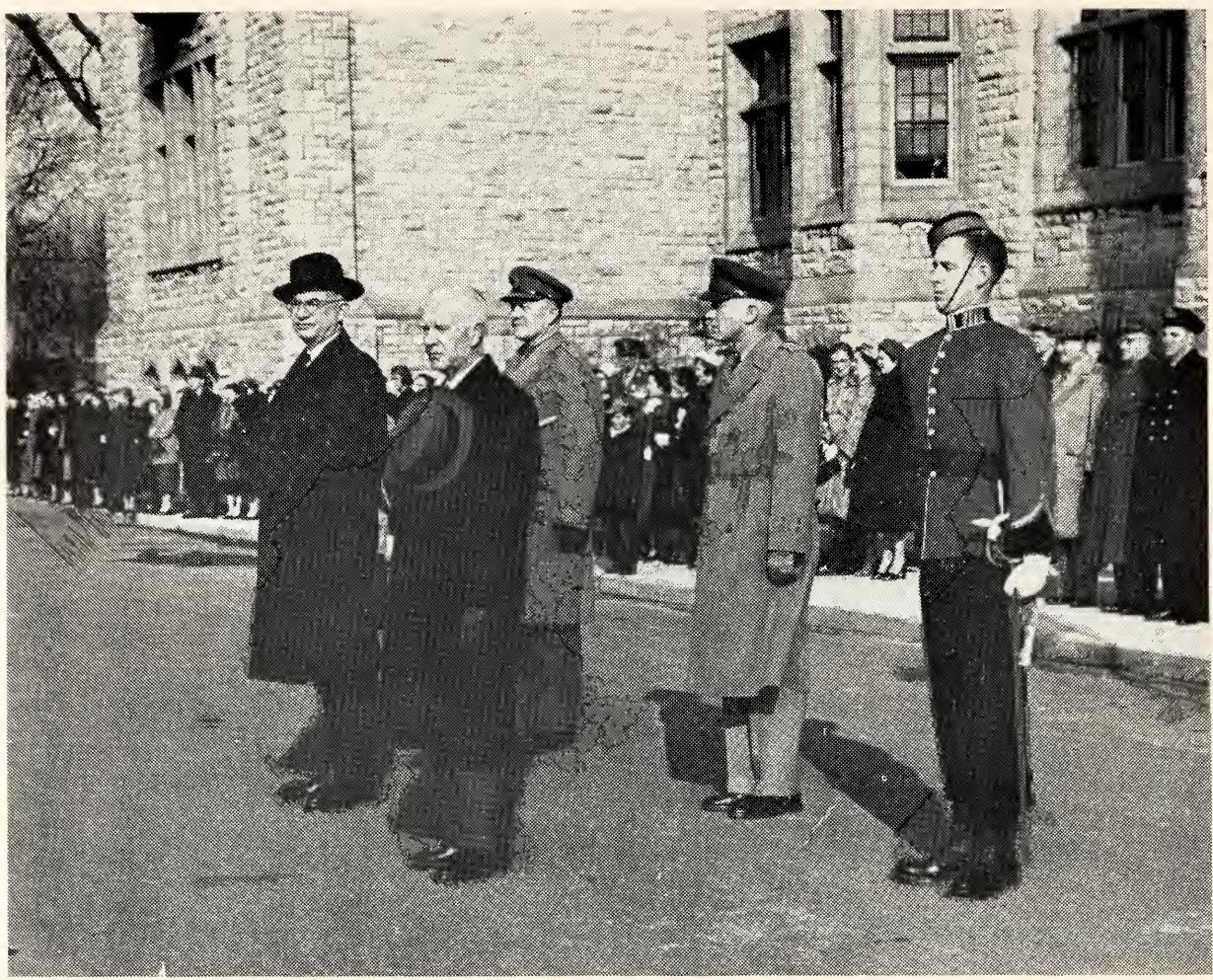
Three members of the College Track and Field Team reached the honoured status. C.F.L. A. E. Tromanhauser copped four spectacular years of competition in the medium and long distance events by winning the half-mile and three-mile races in the C.I.A.U. Track and Field Meet.

His consistent rival in all events, Cadet MacLeod was recognized after finishing second in the half-mile, third in the mile and serving as an invaluable asset to the victorious relay team. Cadet MacLeod's ability promises fair to maintain R.M.C. at its present position of strong contention for the C.I.A.U. championship.

Recruit Hopper's superlative performance in his first year of intercollegiate meets was indeed one of the most satisfying events of the Fall term. Victories in the javelin, high jump and pole vault clearly stamp him as another good reason why R.M.C. should retain good track and field teams.

After a successful team season, culminating in a first-place tie with the University of Toronto, the captain of R.M.C.'s only team entered in Senior Intercollegiate athletic competition was honoured. For his extremely high standard of personal play, and for his effect upon the soccer team as a whole, Cadet T. W. Pearce earned the Crest.

—No. 3340 C. A. SHOOK.



THE WEST POINT WEEKEND

The twenty-third West Point — R.M.C. hockey weekend held at R.M.C. on Saturday, 6th March, could be called a success for the Canadians. Although they lost debating, shooting and Hockey contests, in some respects at least the series was the most rewarding, for it brought an end to controversial and long outdated no-penalty rule.

Saturday afternoon in Currie Hall, Cadets Sherman and Day represented the College in the affirmative against Cpl. Burroughs and Lieut. O'Connor of West Point in the topic: "Resolved that Free Trade Treaty be concluded between Canada and the United States. The topic was not an unfamiliar one to the West Pointers — this meeting represented their third separate debate upon the subject.

While the debating was in progress two teams of five members each from U.S.M.A., R.M.C. and the R.C.M.P. of Ottawa were engaged in a pistol shoot at the R.M.C. range.

The R.M.C. performance in finishing fourth and sixth among the six teams entered should not be judged too critically, for two more formidable groups of opponents could hardly be imagined. Great credit is due the West Point squad for in finishing first and third, their aggregate score topped that of their nearer opponents R.C.M.P. by 58 points while the police overshadowed the Canadian cadets by some 91 points in aggregate.

Canada's national sport: despite the fact that we probably produce as many good hockey players as several nations combined, a monopoly upon the pastime is not ours.

This was conclusively the case at the Jock Harty Arena on the evening of 6th March — as players from R.M.C. were defeated by a team from West Point in one of the most bizarre hockey games ever played. With the band of R.C.A.F. Training Command in attendance, a large crowd of cadets, guests, ex-cadets, officials of the two Colleges, and visiting dignitaries thronged the flag-decked arena for the game, held before the formal ball.

U.S.M.A.'s big line of Thomas, Wilkinson and Larr opened fast and kept the puck in the R.M.C. end for the first three minutes of play, but play soon shifted and became concentrated at the other end. The West Point style was obvious — they backchecked our forwards into the ice while our offensive had obviously been taking their defence's press notices too seriously. Nevertheless, every R.M.C. rush found five West Point opponents clustered inside the blue line and the cadet offense obviously was not geared to the two or three on five strategy. Twice before the end of the first period, West Point broke free and sent two forwards away for a goal.

This fundamental two man attack proved extremely effective for the Kaydets, for nearly all their dangerous plays resulted from it. Hugo and Thomas showed superior speed on these attacks and rarely did any of the fleeter R.M.C. forwards attempt to catch these two.

The period was marred by a series of "incidents" some of which would undoubtedly be forgotten in an ordinary game but which were often out of place in a match between gentlemen. It became apparent that either the vaunted no penalty tradition would have to be violated, or a much more serious "incident" would arise, for both teams were very much playing to win.

One second before the end of the first period, Hamlin scored from Pitura and Garrard. Early in the second period, Justice blasted a low shot from the blueline which skittered off a stick into the corner of the net to tie the score.



TEAM CAPTAINS HUGO AND DONAHUE



LEADING SCORERS GARRARD AND THOMAS



THE STICK THAT DID IT



PRE - GAME HOSPITALITY

The short period of inspiration following this closest approach to success was followed by a momentarily destructive defensive lapse in which two rather strange goals by Garner and Wilkinson were scored. The two-man attack was functioning well, although Rutherford, Justice and Co. kept clearing the puck and preventing the ever-dangerous scrambles.

It was the third period which stamped the game categorically as weird; for thus far the game had been no more boisterous than the average U.S.M.A. — R.M.C. contest. The manly art of the bodycheck was exploited again and again and the frequency of "incidents" rose.

One aspect of the no-penalty rule and the ensuing incidents which has not been considered before is the effect upon the spectator. In a game which is undoubtedly characterized by at least pre-game and post-game goodwill, any spectator will naturally tend to exaggerate those occurrences which pass unnoticed (by fans and by referees) in an ordinary game. In such cases, one finds it difficult to cheer for his opponent. Perhaps tradition could be amended to permit cheering for those losing.

Both teams were guilty of transgressions but the weight edge of West Point helped to make theirs more spectacular.

In a drive to avenge the fifth U.S.M.A. goal by Thomas, Marshall, playing his best game of the season was dazed by a high stick. The announcement was made that further infractions would be penalized. Minutes later, the Kaydet goalie tripped an R.M.C. forward and the first penalty in almost fifteen hundred minutes of play was called. R.M.C. pressed constantly during the last twelve minutes but were rewarded only once as Marshall scored from Yates, Sexsmith and an unidentified Kaydet to reduce the margin of defeat.

Following the game, team captains Hugo and Donahue accepted the trophy from U.S. Ambassador Stewart.

In victory, the Kaydets were deserving of a full measure of credit, for their daily practice sessions had moulded an effective, driving organization. Thomas, Hugo and Lueders are deserving of the highest praises for their efforts.

Let no one condemn the R.M.C. squad which lost. Outweighed by some nine pounds per man, they lacked the finish around the goal so necessary for victory. Man for man they could outskate and outstickhandle their opponents and this may explain their reluctance to pass.

One can never forget the 160-pound wonders Rutherford and Justice on the R.M.C. defense and the way they fought to keep R.M.C. in the game. Beauparlant and the line of Marshall, Sexsmith and Yates were among the forwards who were most effective in the heavy going.

The formal dance following the game was attended by some nine hundred cadets and guests. Music was provided by the R.C.A.F. Training Command Band and those receiving were: The Honorable Brooke Claxton and Mrs. Claxton; His Excellency the Ambassador from the United States and Mrs. Stewart; and Brigadier and Mrs. Agnew.

Unfortunately, the U.S.M.A. representatives were unable to attend and witness the speech of congratulation made by the Minister of National Defense, the Honorable Brooke Claxton. It was in this speech that Mr. Claxton, in his capacity as President of the Canadian Services Colleges, informed the cadets that the long-sought scarlet dress tunics would be worn at the Colleges. The news served in part to assuage the feelings of the Wing with regard to the weekend's activities.

With mixed emotions, therefore, the cadets greeted the close of another West Point weekend determined to stop the U.S.M.A. winning streak in the next encounter.

—No. 3340 C. A. SHOOK

DISTINGUISHED LECTURERS

WRITING IN CANADA — ITS POSITION TODAY

By PROFESSOR HUGH MacLENNAN

Professor MacLennan, author of the well-known Canadian work of fiction, *Two Solitudes*, is a Nova Scotian by birth and early education. He was presented with the Governor-General's Award for Fiction in 1945, and is at present on the staff of McGill University.

WHEN I was at college — and to me, at least, that does not seem long ago — hardly anyone used phrases like “Canadian” literature or “Canadian” art. Even now we still use them a little self-consciously, and a good deal of nonsense has been said and written on the whole subject.

But the fact is that when we *do* mention *Canadian* art and *Canadian* literature, all too frequently we don't really know what we mean by it. Why should it make a difference to us whether a book is written by a Canadian or by a Brazilian, so long as it is a good book? Is there a *Canadian* literature in existence worth mentioning, or is there likely to be one in the future? Does it matter much that there should be one?

People talk about *Canadian* art and *Canadian* literature today for much the same reason that they talk about the *Canadian* nation. During the past fifteen years the development of Canada as a nation has been so rapid and exciting, so unexpected to those of us who remember the 1920's and the depression, that sometimes we find it hard to believe it has been real. But it is real, and nobody should be more aware of it than you, who have inherited it.

Where did it come from? Where was it born? Probably it was born in the Canadian Army overseas during the course of the last war.

A year ago, when I was asked to write a long article for an American magazine about Canada, I began by quoting these lines which Milton wrote of England more than 300 years ago: “Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks: methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam.”

I went on to say that, without much exaggeration, these lines could be spoken of Canada today, that it still seemed to me a miracle that they could be.

When I was a boy, Canada was tired, divided and almost stunned by her prodigious losses in the First World War. In truth we were then little more than a collection of nine provinces held together by railway lines. Our loyalties were strong, but most of them were provincial or racial loyalties. The Atlantic provinces had only one common bond with the prairies — they both mistrusted Montreal and Toronto. British Columbia was half isolated behind her mountains. And in the heart of the land, French-speaking Quebec and English-speaking Ontario eyed each other askance and with no special liking.

We have had, in many ways, a frustrating history — so frustrating that we were almost afraid to talk about it as it had really been. For unlike the United States, which is the product of a triumphant revolution, Canada is largely the child of defeat — of three separate defeats political and military.

The French of Quebec, whose ancestors had the original stake in North America, whose heroes head the honour roll of early North American history above the Rio Grande, were still hurt by the wound inflicted on them in the eighteenth century when their dream gave way before overwhelming power and they were left alone on a hostile continent.

In the English-speaking province of Ontario, the original settlement had been mostly made by those United Empire Loyalists who had been purged from the United States by the victorious revolutionists. They had lost more than a dream; they had lost their old American home.

All through Canada, but especially in the Atlantic provinces, were descendants of those Highland Scots who had been defeated with The Pretender at Culloden and subsequently driven by the English from the lone sheilings in the misty islands.

Under the British Crown, these diverse elements, all of them intuitively loyal to their separate groups, all of them originally speaking in three different languages, retained for more than a century their traditional points of view and their traditional attachments. The three groups had no common aims, but rather each had separate aims which were similar without them knowing it. They wanted first to survive, secondly to survive ethically, thirdly to remain loyal to the ideas for which their ancestors had suffered.

That national unity of the kind we have now should have grown out of such diverse elements was a political marvel. It has, I think, some meaning for the kind of world we have inherited since the war. It certainly explains why, in a world situation which looks as hard to untie as the knot of Gordius, we in Canada believe almost instinctively that with patience, with a careful avoidance of all dramatic gestures, above all with the passage of time, the hard knot of disagreement will eventually loosen and dissolve.

In Canada the knot dissolved at a time when few of us even hoped it would -- during the Second World War. And it dissolved for a reason that most of us at the time were too blind to see. All of us — though it took a while for us to know it — all of us, regardless of our origins or of the languages we happened to speak, were yearning for a true national home in which at last we should be able to express ourselves as other people have expressed themselves all through history. We were sick of being a colony and we had no wish to become a satellite of the United States, or to live solely by an exported American culture, to estimate our success solely as it was judged by Englishmen or Americans.

In those war years when the *Canadians* and *Canadiens* seemed, at times, to expect the worst of each other, I think in our hearts that we all knew what we wanted. During those days I came by chance on a line of the Austrian poet Rainer Maria Rilke which seemed to crystallize our situation. "Love," he said, "consists in this, that two solitudes protect and touch and greet each other." I wondered, when I first read that line, if that kind of love could ever grow in Canada.

To a large extent it did grow, and its seminary, of all places, was the Canadian army overseas. For reasons you know better than I, the enemy came to rate that army as a *corps d'élite*, but during the long years of waiting in England — as some of you also know better than I — it was a lonely army. When the time came for it to enter battle, it fought under the supreme command, and even under the slogans, of its greater allies. This was certainly as it should have been. But in those lonely years overseas, men of both races and languages, men from all the nine provinces, met one another and talked together and dreamed of home. Then I think, for the first time in our history, Canadians really dared to love their country, to love Canada, and not merely the particular part of it where each man happened to be born.

If this love were ever turned into a crude jingoism, if it should cause us to boast excessively, or make us pretend that a thing is good merely because it is Canadian, that would be a great tragedy. It was not for a result as cheap as this that the men returned from overseas in 1945, bringing a fire with them, and that the fire spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the country, and changed it. The wealth you hear about now would mean no more than wealth, as a thing

in itself, ever means, if this new grace had not been born. It was that grace which gave us the spiritual right to look history in the eye, and to become ourselves while we did it. And it was that grace, finally, which has made it possible at last for something of a true native art to be born and appreciated in Canada, and from Canada to begin to reach out into other countries of the world.

What is called a national literature is invariably the product of a nation's youth or maturity, never of its infancy. The literature of a people's infancy is generally the folk song or the epic cycle — a kind of literature composed by people who can neither read nor write, but who have excellent memories. Such was the *Iliad*, such was the *Song of Roland*, such were the innumerable ballads of England which later were collected under the title of the *Ingoldsby Legends*.

The infancy of England's literature ended, roughly, about the time of Chaucer. Its youth ended with Shakespeare, and after a brief period of transition, the Age of Dryden saw English literature come to maturity. This meant, specifically, that works even of creative literature were to become increasingly accurate in their handling of information, that the fairy story element so often used by Shakespeare in his plot was to give way to an increasing realism, that prose would develop as poetry tended to decline, that technique would become steadily more important, that the reading public would grow, that the novel and journalism would be invented, and that finally all the apparatus of publication from the weekly and monthly magazines to text books on all sorts of scientific and academic subjects should come into being. And along with this process there developed, always a little ahead of it, the organic growth of society itself, which mushroomed out from small agricultural communities and provincial towns into the vast industrial combines that today are known as national states.

Canadian literature has not had and never could have had either an infancy or a youth. Literature could not develop, within Canada, along the natural lines it followed in its two great mother countries, France and England. It has had to be mature from the outset, to be mature or to be nothing, for the simple reason that Canadians are not, as is loosely said, a young people, but the trans-Atlantic extensions of two of the three most mature peoples of Europe.

The goal of the Canadian writer today is therefore much the same as that which confronts his brother writers in France and England: how to produce a work of art, a work possessing international value, in the late maturity of an established tradition of art and writing.

If this is so, why bother speaking about "Canadian" literature at all? I will try to explain why.

People are somewhat like plants. If you transplant a tree from one soil and one kind of climate to another, it takes it a certain time — the length of time depending on its nature, its fertilization and the climate in the new area — before it grows.

Applying this analogy to ourselves, we can learn a lot by glancing south of the border at the experience of the United States.

The first American settlement in Massachusetts was made by religious fanatics from 17th century England. In England they had been both base-born and ignorant, and to their new environment they took with them, in addition to their courage and independent spirit, the invariable baggage of the ignorant man — a sublime confidence in their own wisdom and a total indifference to any cultural values they did not understand. After their transplantation, their descendants were frozen for nearly a century on this 17th century cultural level. The only literary style they honoured in early New England was the hell-fire puritan sermon.

But by the middle of the 18th century the roots of this new community were firm in the new ground, and it was a very different ground from the old one their

ancestors had left. Where a man lives makes an enormous difference to his character, to what he considers beautiful, to the imagery his mind invents, even to his vision of heaven and hell. Once the Americans were rooted and at home in North America, it was observed that they were different in many ways of thinking and feeling from their brothers in the old land. Soon this difference itself in an overt act of rebellion which established the United States as a separate nation. And the new nation of the United States, from that day to this, has been a highly nationalistic one, almost obsessed with self-analysis. In time, the way it spoke the English language differed from the way it was spoken in the motherland. The slang it invented was different. The rhythm and tone of its speech was different. And out of all these many differences was born a new kind of literature which the world today recognizes as "American" literature. Hawthorne and Melville, Walt Whitman and Mark Twain, Hemingway and Sinclair Lewis — it is idle to say that it made no difference that these creative geniuses were born in the United States and not in Great Britain. Had they been born in Great Britain, it is inconceivable that they could have written as they did. Their subject was human destiny — various aspects of it — as is the subject of all great art. But the way in which they handled their subject was their own way, coloured by the American experience, redolent with the sights and scenes of the American background, filled with the sounds of the raw, new American cities, the spaciousness of the American rivers and plains.

In short, the very time-lag brought about by their transplantation made it inevitable that when they turned to express themselves in art, they expressed themselves somewhat differently from their kinsmen in the old world. And what made the difference was not so much the subject matter but the colour and texture of the American scene.

The Canadian experience shows every sign of being similar to this — similar but filled with shades of differences hauntingly difficult to isolate and define.

One difference is obvious: as a nation, Canada is younger than the United States. In the growth of our national consciousness, we are now, roughly, at the same point the Americans were a century ago.

Another difference is less obvious: in spite of innumerable surface resemblances, especially of language and living standards, the Canadians, at least those east of Sudbury, tend to think differently from our neighbours to the south. We are less violent in our social lives. Could anyone imagine, for example, the Americans having Mackenzie King as President for 22 years? Our political system differs from theirs. We are more moderate and less given to extremes. We are members of the Commonwealth and have never cut our ties with Europe as the Americans have done. We have become a nation, not by an act of revolution, but almost against our will. We have two official languages; our nation is based on the supreme compromise of two peoples, once bitter enemies, living in and sharing the same land and government. We have had no Civil War. In spite of the vastness of our land and the amount of real estate at our disposal, we are still a tiny people compared to the United States and a small people compared to the United Kingdom. And finally — for this has been, and still is, one of our great difficulties when it comes to literature — we are still more or less an unknown country.

We are an unknown country, yes. We are the inheritors and beneficiaries of the civilization of the world — also yes. We are technically advanced, our business and professional techniques stand equal with those of any nation on earth —also yes. But a nation is more than the sum total of its skills and natural resources. And we would not be deserving of a place in history, we would not be human, if we did not desire to join the community of culture to which we owe so much, and if some of us did not feel a compulsion to make some contribution to it.

That, I think, is the meaning of the ferment of interest one finds in Canada at the moment in all matters concerning Canadian art and literature. That is why — clumsily but inevitably and — Oh, so true to our national character — we appointed a sort of Royal Commission to look into the matter. That is why, when a representative show of paintings is on display in Montreal or Toronto, thousands of people troop through the galleries to see the pictures. That is why our universities contain so many young men and women who want to write. That is why the word "Canadian" is being used so much in our newspapers and national magazines, that it is beginning to be embarrassing. That is why, during the last war, the young rank and file of the Canadian Navy was eager to wear the "Canada" shoulder flash while some of the senior officers who had been trained in British ships, especially those from a certain East Coast Canadian Port, expressed shock and disgust at the thought of it. For those older men, like so many Canadians before 1940, derived without fully realizing it themselves their prestige and sense of status from belonging to the British Empire rather than to the unknown, inarticulate nation in which they were born.

Now let me go back and repeat a key statement: so far as Canadian literature is concerned, there can neither be an infancy nor a youth. There must be mature achievement or no achievement. And mature achievement in literature cannot come from a community of isolated farmers; it cannot come from a frontier; it cannot come from a colony; it cannot come from a people content to live solely on the culture of others. A mature literature can come only from an integrated society with some accurate and conscious notion of its meaning as such. It can come only from the conflicts, hopes, dreams and living-habits of that society. It cannot come, in the last analysis, from a society without cities and a highly developed urban life.

All of these conditions have at last come into being in Canada. But have we a literature just because they exist?

Now, a literature is not like medicine or engineering. A literature is the emotional and spiritual record of human beings living not in isolation, but in community. For success it depends, among other things, on the capacity of the audience to share the writer's experience, to feel with it, to recognize his allusions, to accept the fact that what he has to say, and the way he says it, is both interesting and important. The technique of writing is far more difficult than the general public dreams. It takes much longer to learn how to write fiction well than to learn how to practice medicine well — longer to learn about structure, longer still to train the eye and ear to observe. The techniques of fiction writing are, though you may be surprised to hear this, far more delicate and varied than those involved in any surgery but the most complex kind. If this were not so, there would be so many writers we would not know what to do with them.

But the technique is not everything; it is only a means to an end. The end is the supreme end of all art: to make order out of the chaos of life, to give it meaning, to make compensation for the human experience, with comedy to create perspective, and with tragedy (in the great sentence of Aristotle) by evoking pity and terror to purge the reader's soul of similar emotions within himself.

The Canadian writer of today must endeavour to perform this feat at a time when the world has never been so complex or difficult to understand. He must do so in international competition with writers of older countries who are already in possession of the stage and who already have an audience. Even within his own country, he is in competition with all the writers of the outside world, for their books are read here just as they are elsewhere, and that is as it should be.

But the Canadian writer cannot, as those outside the field and in other countries fail to realize, do this and disregard the fact that he is a Canadian.

He cannot ignore this, not for any nationalistic reason, but for an elementary psychological one. The major part of the human personality is formed in childhood. It is formed mostly by family and school relationships, but it is formed also by the environment, by the *mores* of the community which the growing child absorbs without thinking. So we all grow up reflecting the attitudes and values, not only of our immediate family, but of our whole community, which we take as the norm of all communities. If the Canadian communities, climate, sights and sounds were the same as those elsewhere, there would be no reason why a Canadian could not write for the world market and set his scene in familiar, recognizable places like London or New York. But they are not. And this is a fact worth noting: the most universal literatures in the world are all, in a sense, national literatures. You have to write not only of what you know, but of what you know best.

In the youth of a nation's literature, the actual differences between localities do not matter; therefore, the audience is unaware of them. Nominally, Shakespeare set many of his scenes in foreign lands such as Italy or Denmark. But his characters were all Elizabethan Englishmen.

In the maturity of literature, you cannot do this, because the audience will not believe you if you make a group of Italians talk, look and act like a group of Englishmen, if you give Czechoslovakia a sea coast, make Hector quote Aristotle who lived about 1,000 years after Hector's death, have the captain of a vessel in danger turn over the command of his ship to the boatswain, as Shakespeare does in *The Tempest*. In the maturity of a literature, the audience insists that your facts and details be reasonably accurate, unless you are writing a musical comedy.

For this reason a man has to write of what he knows. And here, once more, the audience enters the picture. For writing is a communication, and therefore the audience is just as important as the writer.

Now the audience for literature is not the same as the audience for the newspaper or even the motion picture. The audience wants drama, but drama does not depend on a strange and unknown background it depends on a familiar one, the more familiar the better. It depends on the audience knowing the background so well that it can sense when something is going to go awry in it, as an animal can sense the smell of a hunter in the woods.

This psychological fact, basic to all drama, is responsible for what, up to the present, has been one of the chief difficulties the Canadian writer faces.

The fact that Canada is unknown abroad makes, or rather, has made it extremely difficult for us to win international interest for books written on the Canadian scene. The reason for this is that foreign countries have little notion of what Canada is like. They think of us, in England, as a nation of wide open spaces and as a people possessing all the good, solid values of frontier folk. Their whole perspective concerning us is upset if we presume to speak maturely of modern society in a fictional form. To a lesser extent our outlet to the United States has been blocked by similar misconceptions. Not long ago the editor of the largest-selling magazine in the world wanted me to write an article on modern Canada. He rejected every subject I proposed to him and finally said, "What about the Mounted Police? Or could you do me a piece on trappers or on husky dogs?"

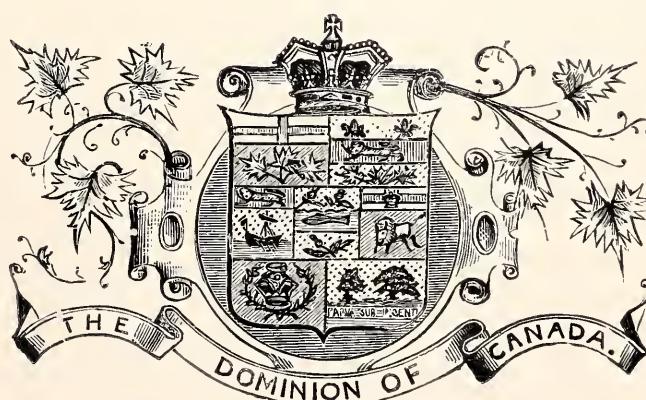
So overpowering has been this foreign misconception of Canada, that for years Canadian writers actually tried to write of Canada in those terms. A "Canadian" story in an American magazine, until recently, almost always dealt with a trapper, a Mounted Policeman, a *courreur de bois* or a husky dog.

But, just as the painters who became known as the "Group of Seven" set out deliberately, thirty years ago, to paint the Canadian wilderness as it really was, so in the last fifteen years some of us who write books in Canada have been engaged on a similar venture, though we went more in the cities and towns than in the country-

side. We have been accused of being too descriptive, too sociological, even of being too nationalistic, and always of being self-conscious. Perhaps we were all of those things. But at that particular stage in our development, the old myths about Canada had to be debunked and the bald outlines of our society sketched in. Nor was it, really, the writers who were self-conscious; it was the Canadian audience. The Canadian audience was willing to accept almost anything in a work of fiction written by an Englishman or an American. But when it was written by a Canadian, with the scene in a town like Halifax or Toronto, a great many Canadians were so startled that they could not see the book for what it was worth. They could not judge it reasonably. They were shocked, as everyone is by another man's view of himself, as everyone is when he firsts hears the sound of his own voice played back on a record. They insisted that Roger Lemelin had misrepresented Quebec, that Gabrielle Roy had misrepresented Montreal. On May 7, 1945, I received an enraged letter from a citizen of Halifax protesting that it was unthinkable than an army officer, a native of Halifax, should commit adultery, or that a native of Halifax should ever be seen drunk in the streets. That was May 7, 1945. The next day Halifax was the scene of the V.E. Day riot, the most spectacular affair of its kind ever to take place in North America. When Earle Birney published *Turvey*, that glorious saga of the Canadian Army, there were people in this country who were so upset by it that they wrote to the press (and to Birney as well) that language such as Turvey and his friends used might be all right in the American army, but that it just could not happen in ours.

But this kind of realism is only a partial step on the way to the creation of a true literature. At the present time we have only begun, and the future lies before us. Some of our books have reached a wide international audience, every year that passes the picture improves and lightens, and at last we are close to overcoming the American prejudice — if not the British — that no sermons, mature book or novel coming out of a country like this, which they think of as a frontier country, can be of interest to them.

Next year, the year after, perhaps five years hence, perhaps even longer, the inevitable is going to happen. Some Canadian book, some Canadian writer, will do for this country what Alan Paton has done for South Africa. He will produce a novel of such grandeur, such maturity, such universal impact and insight that it wil' belong to the literature, not of a little-known nation on the periphery, but to all mankind. When that happens, and not before, Canada will truly have come of age and will be recognized by the outside world to have done so. Most important of all, she will know it herself, and soon thereafter the last traces of her present self-consciousness will vanish.



MODERN INDIA

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. S. S. SAKSENA
High Commissioner for India in Canada

LIKE other countries, India has passed through certain epochs in her history. She is the child of these epochs, and we must know something about them before we can hope to understand India as she is today. Here, unfortunately, we are faced with two difficulties. One is that India is so old. Up to the beginning of this century we believed that the history of our country began with the arrival of Aryans about 2,000 years before Christ. Some enterprising archaeologists in this century began excavating certain sites in Western India and made a discovery that India had a pre-Aryan or what has come to be known as the "Indus Valley Civilization", which flourished nearly 2,000 years before the advent of the Aryan tribes. For our purposes it will be sufficient if I deal with the characteristic features of each of the three epochs into which the history of India falls. These are: the Hindu period up to 1000 A.D., the Muslim period up to 1750 A.D., and the British period up to 1947.

Before proceeding to give you this historic background I should like to mention to you the second difficulty which is that as a result of the efforts of reporters, visitors and seekers after the bizarre and the unusual, there exist in the minds of most people today large cobwebs of misunderstanding and misconception which must be swept away before a balanced picture of India can be painted on the broad canvas of your minds.

These visitors have exercised their imagination to paint India from a different angle. And, in point of fact, some of these angles are so grotesque as to have existed only in the imagination of the observers themselves. The Greeks were the worst offenders in this respect. One of them, who visited India in the sixth century B.C., stated that Indians were a race with feet so large that they were able to use them as sun-shades while others had ears of equal proportions in which they could wrap themselves against the cold! At a later date, from about the seventh century of the Christian era, after the direct route from Europe to the East was disrupted by the Arabs, India came to be known as the land of fabulous wealth, and adventurers from Europe began to devise ways and means to find a sea-route to the country. One such search led to the discovery of the North American continent. It is indeed a matter of gratification to us that we can take some little credit for the discovery which has given the world two such leaders as the United States and Canada.

When the sea-route to India was opened by the Portuguese in 1498 and the influx of people from Europe began, these again emphasized the elements of splendor and wealth. You will perhaps recall the following well-known lines from Milton's *Paradise Lost*, which were based on the stories of the wealth of India conveyed to England in the 16th and 17th centuries:

*High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormuz, or of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,
Satan exalted sat.*

To these stories were added in course of time, other and more picturesque myths depicting India as the land of mystics, yogis and fakirs, snake-charmers, palm readers, sacred cows and even more sacred monkeys and performers of the

rope trick, which nobody had seen but which we were assured was perfectly genuine. These stories have been responsible for the somewhat widespread belief that India is a strange country, where strange people live and strange things happen.

Lately, we have had also another type of visitor to India who was described by Mahatma Gandhi as the "Drain Inspector". These people descended on India from time to time and spoke disparagingly of the dust and the heat, the mosquitos and other kinds of pests, the ignorance and the superstitions of the people, of the filth of the towns and the poverty and low standard of living of the people. Some of these gruesome stories were rebutted by others who saw nothing but good in India, who were enchanted by the beauty of our hill-stations, fascinated by the slow tempo of life and spiritually rejuvenated by our old philosophy. Between such diversity of views and opinions about my country, it would hardly be fair on my part to blame a stranger who sincerely wishes to understand India but is confused by the babel of voices he hears about the country and her people.

India is a country of 362 million people. The peculiarities of climate, of physical features and her past history and traditions do differentiate our people from those of other countries in certain important respects but basically, our reactions to everyday events, our hopes and our ambitions are very similar. Among the physical features of India, the part which its northern boundary consisting of the Himalayan ranges has played and plays to-day in all aspects of life is insufficiently appreciated. Politically and culturally, these mountains have kept India separate from her Asian neighbours, so much so indeed that our contacts with the West have been very much closer than with China, our immediate neighbour to the north. The only significant access into India by land lies through a single pass in the northwest known as the Khyber Pass and invaders have poured into India through this door from time to time. But in every case history records that the invaders were not able to maintain contact with their mother country because of the difficulties of transport and had to accustom themselves to living in the country itself. Unlike Europe where the history of any country is so intertwined with the histories of contiguous countries that it can only be studied in a balanced perspective in conjunction with the history of Europe as a whole, the history of India because of these mountain barriers remains largely a self-contained story.

The life of a country revolves around three aspects: the political, the economic, and the social. I should like first to mention briefly the evolution of the political, economic and social structure in the first epoch which may be called the Aryan or the Hindu age of India and which lasted for nearly three thousand years. The country was divided into kingdoms under hereditary or elected rulers who maintained law and order, and looked after the welfare of their subjects. Sometimes, an able and aggressive ruler succeeded in overcoming the resistance of the neighbouring kings and was able to establish a central authority for virtually the whole of India. One of such monarchs was Asoka who, about the third century B.C., brought under his rule not only the whole of India but also Afghanistan. A treatise written by the chief minister, Kautilya, of one of the kings on political science throws considerable light on the organization of society in those early days. He speaks of the establishment of self-governing institutions at all levels and describes proceedings in the assemblies of the Buddhists which remind one strongly of parliamentary practices prevailing in democratic countries to-day. A special officer acted as the speaker, another was responsible for insuring that a quorum was secured, and was the prototype of the parliamentary chief whip of modern times. Members initiated business in the form of proposals which were discussed and adopted by a majority of votes, the voting being by ballot. The villages were economically and socially a self-sufficient unit and were administered by a village

council consisting of elected elders of the community. Economically, the country was prosperous. The main industry was agriculture. The population was small and there was no dearth of food. Industries flourished in the towns. Industrial guilds which were established in towns exercised general control over the quality of goods produced and looked after the interests of workmen and employers.

The twin pillars of society were the caste system and the joint family. The caste was originally no more than a functional division of society on the basis of merit into the priestly class, the fighting class, the artisan, and agriculturist class, and the servant class. Each of these castes subsequently was sub-divided, and instead of merit the principle of heredity was introduced which led to rigidity and stratification of society. The joint family system with the elder or patriarch of the family at its head insured that each member of the family was looked after; the earnings went into a common pool and were distributed to each member in accordance with his needs. The climate and environment of the Indian sub-continent disposed people towards indulgence in metaphysical thought and speculation, and in course of time a highly complex system of religious philosophy was evolved and accepted. The essence of this system was that man was governed by the law of *kurma* or his actions in life, and that our aim should be to conduct ourselves in such a way as to obtain a release from the cycle of births and deaths. Men and women were assigned their own tasks in life and given an equal status in religious observances. Sculpture, painting, music and dance have been practiced in India since the earliest times and have been highly regarded as social accomplishments.

We come now to the next epoch, the Muslim period. The advent of Muslim adventurers resulted in the disruption of the political life of the country. In the initial stages India became subject to foreign invaders who took away from the country vast hordes of wealth in the shape of gold and precious stones, but in course of time, these kings decided to establish themselves in India and became natives of the country. The independence of the country was thus restored. The Muslim Kings were autocratic and despotic rulers who did not understand representative government and who ruled the country through despotic governors appointed by themselves. At the village level, however, the old system of administration through village councils was continued. The Muslim kings introduced improved methods of production. They inaugurated an irrigation system to overcome, as far as possible, the vagaries of the monsoon, and they were great patrons of arts and crafts which continued to show steady progress. In the social sphere, India suffered a grievous loss. Her religious unity was destroyed and with it the moral values which the country had sustained and cherished began to decline. The rigidity and intolerance of the Muslim faith came into a violent clash with the tolerant liberalism of Hindu beliefs, and both suffered in the process. Women lost their place in society. Following the practice adopted by Muslim women they took to the veil and remained in seclusion within the four walls of their houses.

When the Mogul empire broke up about the middle of the 18th century, conditions were very different. Governors and petty rulers made themselves independent. Security of life and property disappeared. Economic life was disrupted and social conditions became chaotic. Strong kingdoms were emerging out of this chaos, and in course of time a new order would no doubt have been established but at this stage European powers, notably the British and the French appeared on the scene and upset all calculations. By the end of the 18th century, the British had become the paramount power in India.

We are too near the event to be entirely objective about the merits or demerits of British rule. But both its success and also its failure can be understood, if it is

remembered that the British came to India for purpose of profit and not for the purpose of running an empire. The East India Company, the precursors of the British Crown in India, did not bring the entire country directly under their control. A large number of Indian rulers, in exchange for acceptance of the British as the suzerain power, were allowed to retain control of their territories and to function in domestic matters as independent rulers.

After an abortive revolution in 1857, the government of the country passed to the British Crown. The British government in India was, in the beginning, under the control of a governor-general assisted by a council, and the people had no voice in the administration. It was only in 1909 that legislative bodies with a small elective element were introduced. Under the Government of India Act of 1935, the provinces of India were granted autonomy, subject to certain safeguards, and the legislature at the centre was given a majority of non-official, elected representatives. Defence forces remained throughout under the control of a British commander-in-chief, and British officers were generally in command of army units. Courts of law were established and the principle of equality before the law was enforced. A sound system of administration manned at first by British officers and later thrown open to Indians was set up.

The establishment of British rule over the entire sub-continent generated a growing consciousness of national unity. Contact with the thought and literature of the West provoked a spirit of nationalism and implanted in the minds of the people a love of their homeland and a sense of burning patriotism. The materialistic philosophy of the West further had the effect of pulling the country out of its dream of other-worldliness which had stood in the way of an active and purposive effort to raise the standard of life. All these were solid gains, but there were also compensating losses.

The loss of political freedom was a heavy blow, inasmuch as it undermined the confidence of the people in themselves and gave them an inferiority complex. No government by an alien people, however just and efficient, can be an effective substitute for self-government. But apart from this demoralizing effect, the British in India gave every encouragement to divide the Hindus from the Muslims. The fissure which divided the two religious groups continued to widen and culminated in the tragedy of partition of the country into India and Pakistan in 1947. In the economic field, the losses were indeed heavy. India was reduced from the status of a country with a well-balanced economy to that of a producer of raw materials and a market for foreign manufactured goods. The economy of the country thus became entirely lopsided.

In the social field, though some amenities were provided, they were by no means commensurate with the needs of the people. Liberal education was provided in the universities but technical training was not available. The excuse for neglect in all these directions was inadequacy of financial resources. Actually it was lack of will power and pressure from vested interests which stood in the way of adoption of a dynamic policy. High learning languished owing to withdrawal of the patronage it had received from the Indian courts and notables. English was adopted as the medium of instruction and public business, with the result that native languages suffered.

The British government had decided not to interfere with social practices or religious beliefs. The absence of a strong, spiritual background led people in the higher strata of society to ape western manners and customs, without understanding and appreciating their true significance. The British people who went out to India

constituted themselves into a caste which had greater rigidity than any caste system we had known before. With notable exceptions the British who lived in India for thirty or forty years knew almost as little about her people when they left as they did on the first day of their arrival. They lived in a world of their own. The only Indians they knew were their domestic servants. The impact on India's social life through personal contact with the British was thus negligible.

This, in short, was the situation early in this century when India began to agitate for the grant of self-government. Mahatma Gandhi who spear-headed this movement had the vision and the foresight to take in the situation as a whole and to awaken the country out of the lethargy into which it had fallen. He was not only a fighter for political rights; he was one of the greatest social reformers and constructive thinkers that the world has ever known. He gave the country his message of truth and non-violence, and helped to resuscitate those moral and spiritual values which lay dormant in the Indian mind. The task he attempted was colossal. The effort he made was herculean. The results he achieved were unparalleled in the history of human civilization.

The struggle for independence in India lasted for thirty years. Conditions after the Second World War, politically, economically and socially, had deteriorated to such an extent that, without the grant of self-government to India, the country would have been faced with chaos. We received our charter of independence on the 15th August, 1947; but on the same day, we witnessed the dismemberment of our country into two parts: India and Pakistan. Our feelings on that fateful day were, therefore, mixed. We had, moreover, to cope with widespread disorders and with the migration of millions of refugees from both sides of the border. It was only after this immediate peril had been overcome that we turned our attention in other directions.

For some years, the question which had been agitating the minds of our leaders revolved round the basic pattern into which life in India should be moulded. There were two schools of thought. One of these wished to revert to the old life. Their contention was that the pure gold of life as it was lived in India centuries ago — a life of austere and simple living with high thinking — had accumulated a great deal of dross, and our efforts should be to get rid of this excrescence and revert to our old traditions, ways of living, forms of government and philosophy of life. Opposed to this was the other school which believes that other-worldliness is out of place in this century and that we should take advantage of every contrivance and of every form of control over the forces of nature to provide a good life for our people and bring them up to the level of material prosperity prevailing in other parts of the world. Between these two extremes there are, of course, numerous gradations. The country, as a whole, has not taken a definite plunge one way or another but indications are that we shall follow a middle course and try to establish some kind of a synthesis of the old and the new. The steps which we have so far taken in the various spheres of human activity and which we contemplate taking are in conformity with this view.

Our constitution envisages a democratic government and defines India as a sovereign democratic republic. The right to political power thus means not only the right to vote and choose representatives but also the right to hold office and be chosen for it. For the first time in the history of modern India, the constitution confers that right on all adult persons, that is, people who have attained the age of 21, and removes all discrimination based on birth, wealth, colour, race or sex. Every citizen of India will be free to practice the religion of his or her choice. The Government will scrupulously refrain from discrimination on religious grounds or

from patronizing or propagating any particular faith. The ideal is based on the theory that a secular state deals only with the relations between man and man, and not between man and God. An independent judiciary has been established to define and interpret the constitution and resolve disputes arising between the centre and the states. Certain rights are guaranteed under the constitution to the citizens of India. These are: (1) the right to equality; (2) the right to freedom; (3) the right to freedom of religion; (4) cultural and educational rights; (5) right to property; and (6) the right to constitutional remedies. In its directive principles the constitution enjoins that, in order to make a democracy real and effective, it must be both economic and political. Among the economic rights and principles of social security which the constitution specifically requires the state to insure for its people are: (1) adequate means of livelihood; (2) fair distribution of wealth; (3) equal pay for equal work; (4) protection of child and adult labour; (5) employment; (6) free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14; (7) public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness, disability and other cases of undeserved want; (8) living wage; (9) conditions of work assuring a decent standard of living, full employment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities; and (10) raising the level of nutrition and improvement of health.

The head of the state in India is the President, but he is not also, as in the United States, the head of the Executive. The executive power rests in the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head. The leadership of the Prime Minister is explicitly recognized. The Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President, but this provision is coupled with another which stipulates their collective responsibility to the House of the People. Along with this constitution India adopted also a national flag of her own. The emblem of the flag is an exact reproduction of the capital of the Asoka pillar at Sarnath. The colours of the flag have a symbolic meaning, saffron stands for courage and sacrifice, white for truth and peace, and green for faith and chivalry. The wheel is a symbol of India's ancient culture and stands for the law of duty. It denotes motion and represents the dynamism of a peaceful change. Even though by the adoption of a republican constitution India became a sovereign republic, she decided to stay as a member of the Commonwealth. The Government of the United Kingdom was able to devise a formula which permitted us to retain our links with this association of free nations.

The first task which my government has consistently set before it is that of economic rehabilitation of the country, and in this task the first priority has been given to measures of increasing the food supply of the country. Fortunately, after careful investigation of our resources, we have found that there is ample scope for increasing the food supply of the country so as to make us entirely self-sufficient within a short period. We have hitherto followed primitive methods of agriculture. Improvements in the methods of agriculture will easily give us the additional food we need. A Five-year-Plan has been drawn up in which the principal emphasis has been placed on improvement of agricultural and rural development. Our system of land tenure also has been archaic. The land was owned by landlords who stayed in towns and collected a heavy rent from the tiller of the soil. We have now abolished the system in many States by law, and land has been distributed among farmers who now have the necessary incentive to increase the productivity of their land. An objection is sometimes raised that the population of India is growing so fast that nothing one can do to increase the food supply will be of any avail. This is a misinterpretation of facts and of history. We ourselves are confident that we can easily solve our present food problem by the methods to which I have referred. As for the future, we rely on two factors to keep down population growth: (1) rise in the standards of living and (2) popularizing of ideas of family planning.

Our industrial development, such as it is, is of very recent growth. Up to the end of the First World War, India was encouraged to produce only raw materials and to consume goods manufactured abroad. The futility of developing a lopsided economy of this kind was demonstrated during the First World War, and it was then realized that India was not able to play her full part because of her economic weakness. After the war, India was not granted fiscal autonomy and from that time onwards the pace of industrialization began to gain momentum. We are already fortunate in being one of the largest producers of some of the most important cash crops — jute, cotton, tobacco, pepper, oilseeds and tea are our large foreign exchange earners. We began to process some of these products ourselves. We established a steel industry, expanded our coal production; our sugar and textile industries became the second largest in the world, and we developed our mineral resources. The manufacture of a host of products was begun.

But we are still very far from having a balanced economy. Our factory labour comprises only two and a half million workers. We propose to attack the problem of industrialization from two sides. We wish, first of all, to establish basic large-scale industries wherever they can be most advantageously established; and secondly, we wish to encourage the development of cottage industries so as to assist the farmer in supplementing his income from land. To assist in the development of these industries, India is inviting foreign capital and offering it the most attractive terms. We are also receiving technical assistance under the United Nations plan for expanded technical assistance, President Truman's Point Four Programme and the Colombo Plan.

While considering the rehabilitation of the economy of the country, we have not neglected social conditions. In the matter of education, the percentage of literacy in India in 1947 was only 13%; among women it was only 9%. A number of universities, schools and colleges had no doubt been established, but in the first place they were all too inadequate, since education was confined only to the town-dwellers; and in the second place, such education as was imparted trained the people to be clerks and paid officials; the technical side was more or less neglected. When India became independent, a programme of basic and social education was evolved and a decision was taken to introduce universal, free, and compulsory basic education. Unfortunately on account of financial stringency, it has not been found possible to give full effect to these schemes. Our education programme for the future envisages the complete elimination of illiteracy by 1965. In order to make good the deficiency in the technical field, students and research scholars are being sent abroad in increasing numbers under various international schemes to secure advanced training in technical subjects. Our health has been as much neglected as our education. Our 600,000 villages have been without any medical assistance whatsoever. Half a million people died of tuberculosis in India every year. To fight this terrible disease, the Government of India has launched, with the assistance of the World Health Organization, the BCG Vaccination Programme. Pilot projects have been established to assist in dispensing medical relief to blocks of villages by means of mobile vans, manned by a doctor and a pharmacist. Instruction is being given in the village in hygiene, sanitation and nutrition.

We are also not neglecting the cultural side of our life. In India, religion and art were inseparable. Both rose and fell together. With the revival of our spiritual values, we are also now endeavouring to revive our interest in art. Music, dance and graphic arts are now receiving increasing attention. The beginnings of Indian art and dance are lost in the mists of antiquity. Our music which specializes in melodic tunes is based on a comprehensive study of the nature of human emotions,

the conditions and themes which guide them, the visible signs and results of such emotions, and even the nature of the subconscious mind. The Indian musician improvises the melody according to prescribed patterns from the richness of his individual mind. For this reason Indian music cannot be set to notation. Western music has not had much effect on our indigenous music, though efforts are now being made to produce a new form which would combine the best features of both. Indian dancing is either in the form of pure dance movement or becomes a pantomime dance drama, in which the movements are symbolic and the actors tell the story generally from the well-known legends of Hindu mythology. There are several schools of dancing in India and some of the exponents who have travelled to western countries have earned high praise. Our old schools of painting and sculpture can be appreciated from examples which exist. In recent years, schools of painting have been established in Calcutta, Bombay and other places and some of the work has been declared by competent authorities to have high artistic merit.

Our defence forces, like those of other countries, are made up of three Services: the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. We have, in addition, a number of ordnance factories for production of defence materials including small arms and explosives of various kinds. A Defense Science Organization has been established to promote research in the country's defence requirements. It works in close co-operation with other organizations engaged in scientific and industrial research. It is proposed further to set up an Institute of Armaments Studies, which will conduct tests on the efficacy of equipment.

India has a territorial army with a target strength of 130,000. Essentially a reserve force, its primary purpose is to associate the people with the defence of the country. As a second line of defence, it is designed to protect the home front, keep supply and home lines of communication open, man the coast-lines and assist the civil administration in the maintenance of law and order. Our Navy is of very recent growth. It now comprises one cruiser, one destroyer flotilla, one frigate flotilla, one minesweeping flotilla and a number of auxiliary vessels. The emphasis today is on sea and shore training for which existing establishments are being expanded and new ones opened. Plans have been completed for setting up a naval aviation branch and arrangements have been made to establish a fleet requirement unit at Cochin. Naval officers are undergoing pilot training in India and the United Kingdom. The Indian Air Force is just over 19 years old. It is a compact force of no mean striking power for its size. During its short existence, the Indian Air Force has created its own traditions of daring and skill, and of loyalty and service. Efforts are being made to modernize the Indian Air Force and a certain number of jet-propelled Vampires of the latest design have been acquired for this purpose. A number of air-training schools have been established.

Let me conclude with a word about our foreign policy. Consistently with our old historic traditions recently reinforced by that apostle of non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi, we have a vested interest in Peace. We follow no ambitious course and try to develop friendly relations with all countries. It has sometimes been suggested that India should follow a policy of narrow self-interest and align itself with either of the two Power Blocs as would give it a most advantageous position. We feel, however, that when the Peace of the World is threatened and with humanity on the brink of destruction, pursuing such a policy based on narrow self-interest will be selfishness of the meanest type. By pursuing such a policy, India will not be able to maintain its prestige and respect in the world outside. The other alternative suggestion which has been made is that India should follow a policy based on strict neutrality. In the context of disagreement between the two Power Blocs in the

United Nations, it would be a cheap method of keeping out of conflict. India could very well have sealed her lips on vital problems. But India did not accept this suggestion, and rejected it firmly on the ground that it was repugnant to the moral stand taken by her. To remain neutral is to avoid responsibilities that have devolved on us as an independent nation, and to shut her eyes to the realities of the situation. India's policy, therefore, is to consider each question in the international sphere on its own merits. She should continue to take an independent view and keep her mind and intellect free of any prejudices or fears.

We have lent full support to the United Nations. We feel that this organ can play a decisive part in furtherance of goodwill and understanding among nations. Even though it is by no means perfect, it provides machinery for avoidance of future wars and helps to focus attention on causes that lead to wars. Moreover, the specialized agencies of the United Nations are doing a magnificent job in relieving human suffering and distress and are deserving of our full support.

India looks into the future with courage, tinged with optimism. We have pledged ourselves to the maintenance of essential freedoms, the preservation of a democratic system of government and the pursuit of *peace, prosperity and progress*.



ARTILLERIE

Artillery and Combined Operations Were Born 500 Years Ago!

By No. 2290 COL. D. MENARD, D.S.O., C.D.

Qui de vous ne connaît cette date: 1453, prise de Constantinople par les Turcs, fin du moyen âge? C'est une de celles que tout le monde apprend par cœur sans toujours bien se rappeler pourquoi elle est si importante.

Or, puisqu'il a eu exactement cinq cents ans le 29 mai 1453, que Mahomet II s'emparait de la capitale de l'Empire d'Orient, c'est l'occasion de rappeler ce que fut ce siège fameux dont les péripéties dramatiques frappèrent d'épouvante le monde entier et pourquoi cette date a été choisie pour symboliser la naissance des temps modernes.

De l'Empire Romain d'Orient, fondé en 330 après Jésus Christ par Constantin (qui donna à Byzance, sa capitale, son nom: Constantinople), il ne restait au milieu du XV^e siècle, qu'un tout petit empire grec, dépecé, assailli de toutes parts par les infidèles. Mais la capitale, inviolée, avait résisté au cours des siècles à presque tous les assauts de ses ennemis, et elle renfermait derrière ses murailles réputées imprenables d'immenses trésors. C'est pour achever sa conquête et pour détruire la ville, qui était depuis dix siècles la métropole chrétienne d'Orient que le jeune sultan des Turcs, Mahomet II, vint mettre le siège devant "la Cité gardée de Dieu" le 5 avril 1453.

Ce siège, l'un des plus formidables de l'Histoire, dura cinquante jours. Du côté des chrétiens, 6 à 7,000 hommes, Grecs et Italiens, commandés par le *basileus* (l'empereur) Constantin Dragases. En face, une armée d'au moins cent cinquante mille hommes, aguerris et fanatiques. Deux épisodes spectaculaires marquèrent le siège: l'apparition en nombre imposant, et pour la première fois dans l'Histoire, de canons (plus de deux cents) dont certains, des monstres de bronze coulés sur place avec des moyens primitifs, lançaient des boulets de pierre ou de marbre pesant douze cents livres. Sous les coups de cette artillerie colossale, les vieilles murailles, qui avaient résisté à tous les assauts, s'écroulaient en poussière.

Le deuxième épisode, qui frappa les imaginations, fut le transport par terre, de la flotte turque des eaux du Bosphore dans celles de la Corne d'Or, pour prendre la ville à revers. Soixante-dix navires arrimés sur des plates-formes de bois furent hâlés en une nuit, le 22 avril, par des milliers d'hommes sur un chemin de rouleaux graissés qui franchissait les collines de Pera sur une distance de huit milles!

Dans la nuit du 28 mai, le *basileus*, accompagné d'une foule immense se rendit en une grandiose et dramatique procession à la Grande Eglise — c'est ainsi qu'on désignait Sainte-Sophie — et après avoir prié, communiqué, demandé pardon à tous pour les fautes commises, repartit vers les remparts. Lorsque l'assaut commença, il se dépouilla des insignes impériaux ne conservant que ses rouges *campagnia*, brodequins aux aigles à deux têtes dorées et se jeta dans la mêlée furieuse où il se fit tuer glorieusement, comme un simple soldat de la Foi

L'Empire d'Orient avait vécu. Le monde ancien était mort, écrasé par une arme nouvelle inventée par la Science: l'artillerie avait ouvert les portes aux Temps Modernes.



No. 1620 LT.-COL. R. R. LABATT, D.S.O., E.D.
President of R.M.C. Club of Canada, 1953-54.

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United Kingdom Branch—Col. G. H. Rogers, O.B.E., D.L., Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles C. F. Loewen, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Lt.-Gen. A. H. Jordan, D.S.O., E.D., Brig. B. M. Archibald, C.B.E., D.S.O.

(REPRESENTING EX-CADETS NOT MEMBERS OF BRANCH CLUBS)

(Five Past Presidents)

Brig. G. E. Beament, O.B.E., E.D., Q.C., Lt.-Col. Nicol Kingsmill, E.D.,

Capt. E. W. Crowe, Brig. Ian S. Johnston, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., Q.C.,

Col. S. H. Dobell, D.S.O.

BRANCH CLUB SECRETARIES

Halifax, N.S.—W. J. Powers, Esq., Marborough Woods, Halifax, N.S.

Quebec, P.Q.—Lt.-Col. A. S. Price, P.O. Box 417, Quebec, P.Q.

Montreal, P.Q.—Major E. F. Neale, c/o The Holden Co. Limited, 614 St. James St. West Montreal, Que.

Ottawa, Ont.—C. E. Winter, Esq., Room 106, 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Kingston, Ont.—Hugh Ryan, Esq., Secretary, c/o Kingston Shipyards Limited, Kingston, Ont.
Harry Parker, Esq., Treasurer, 65 Earl Street, Kingston, Ont.

Toronto, Ont.—P. W. Hunter, Esq., 101 Esgore Drive, Toronto, Ont.

Hamilton, Ont.—T. R. Murphy, Esq., Secretary, c/o Canadian Westinghouse Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Major D. H. Gibson, Treasurer, 27 Spruceside Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

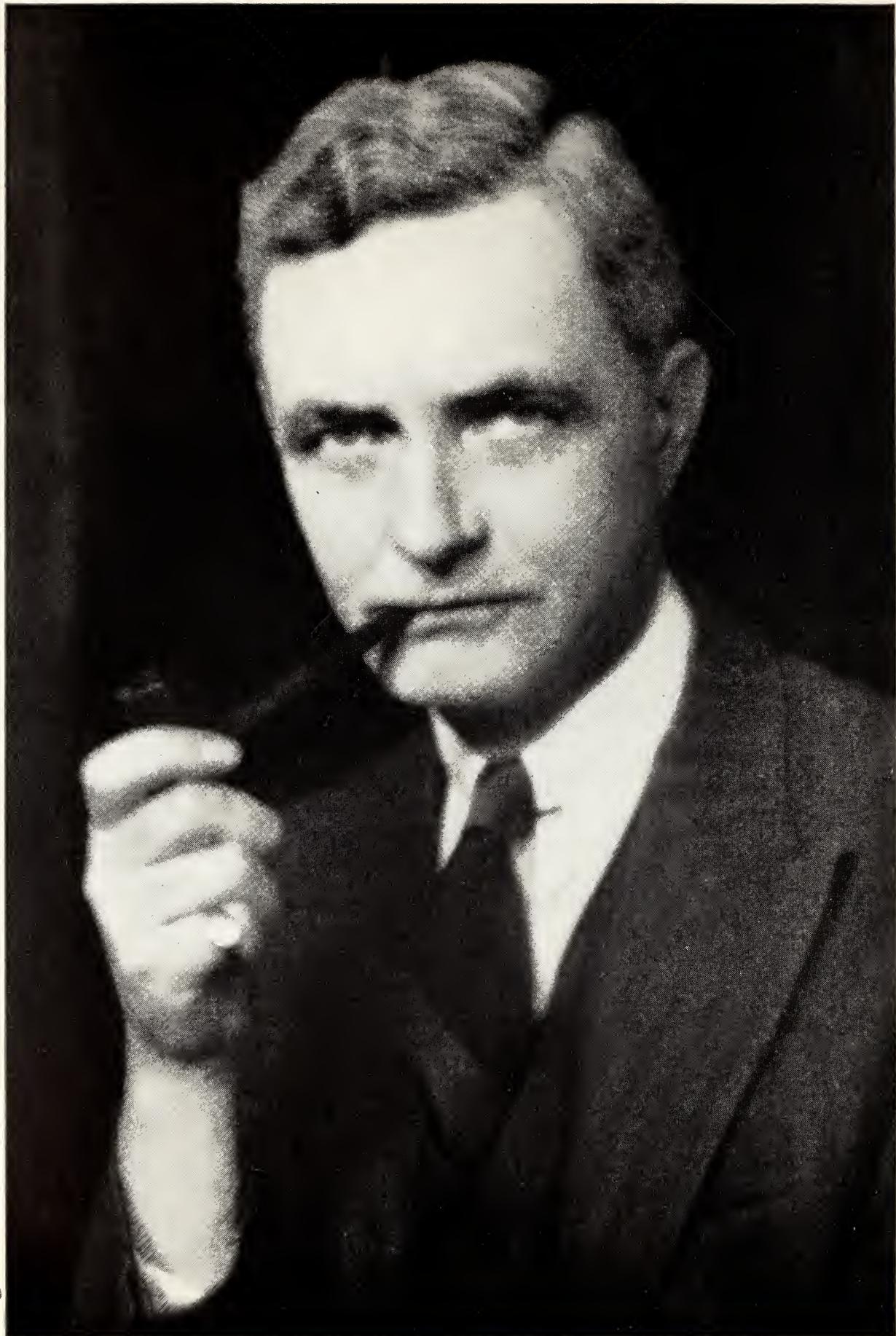
Western Ontario—Major W. E. Lee, D.A.A.G., (Manning) 468 Richmond Street, H.Q. Western Ontario Area, London, Ont.

Winnipeg, Man.—Major H. R. Turner, D.S.O., 357 Cambridge Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vancouver Island—Lt.-Col. W. E. C. Eliot, 1667 Yale Street, Victoria, B.C.

Vancouver, B.C.—Capt. P. M. H. D. McLaughlin, 4649 West Twelfth Avenue, Vancouver.

United Kingdom—T. L. Brock, Esq., 11 Bruton Street, London, W.1., England.



No. H2828 PROFESSOR W. R. P. BRIDGER, M.A.
Editor of *R.M.C. Review*, 1920-49.

THE OLD BRIGADE

The idea of going back to the College after a lapse of fifty years had been floating around for some time, and in the fall of 1949 it began to take roots. The following gradually worked themselves into a committee, No. 297, H. R. Poussette, No. 358, H. D. L. Gordon; No. 386, F. F. Hunter; No. 451, Rupert Simpson; No. 487, J. F. McParland; No. 499, E. de B. Panet; No. 532, E. I. Leonard and No. 565, R. W. Bishop, the clerical work falling to the junior Ex-Cadet.

Twenty turned out at the Ex-Cadet meeting at the College in October, 1950 and the Commandant gave the name "Old Brigade" to the gathering; No. 13, A. B. Perry taking the chair. It was decided to accept other Ex-Cadets yearly who entered the College fifty years ago. This has been kept up, the Class of 1904 joining this year. The idea of the Brigade has spread to calling those living between Windsor and Montreal the Active Battalion, with the Reserve Battalion coming from the West and Overseas. No. 13, A. B. Perry has been appointed Brigadier; No. 565, R. W. Bishop, Brigade Major; No. 297, H. R. Poussette, O.C., Active Battalion and No. 599, L. F. Grant, Adjutant, with No. 487, J. F. McParland filling the appointment as Q.M., which he has held since 1950.

It might be mentioned that nine Ex-Cadets on the original list in 1949 passed on before the meeting was held. Since then, we have had three casualties, No. 399, H. M. Rathbun; No. 541, A. P. Deroche, and No. 615, W. G. Beeman.

The Class of '04 are joining this year, and as there are a dozen of them living within the boundaries of the Active Battalion, it is expected that most of them will attend this fall.

—No. 565 R. W. BISHOP, Brigade Major

No. H2828 PROFESSOR W. R. P. BRIDGER

It was with profound regret that the President, last September, received the resignation of No. H2828 Professor W. R. P. Bridger, as editor of the Ex-cadet Section of the *R.M.C. Review*.

Professor Bridger founded the *Review* (*Log of H.M.S. Stone Frigate*) in 1920 and guided its destinies with great success as editor until his retirement from the College Staff in 1949. Since that time he has acted as editor of the Ex-cadet section of the *Review*.

In addition to his duties as Professor of Modern Languages and History, he was also in charge of the College Library and later on was appointed Keeper of Records at the College. On top of all this, he assumed the task of keeping a record of Ex-cadets' activities individually and en masse and reporting these in the *Review*.

Because of his great service to Ex-cadets and their great affection for him, Professor Bridger was elected an Honorary Member of the R.M.C. Club of Canada in 1942 and given College No. H2828.

Professor Bridger can now rest on his laurels in the sure knowledge that his job was more than well done.

The Club owes him a debt of deep gratitude and all Ex-cadets join in wishing "Bill" Bridger a well-earned rest, good health and happiness in his retirement and in hoping that he will be diligent in attending Club meetings for many years to come.

LT.-COL. R. R. LABATT,
President,
Royal Military College Club of Canada

COMMANDANT HONOURED BY TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

The Staff and Cadets at the College were delighted to learn that the Commandant, Brigadier D. R. Agnew, C.B.E., C.D., A.D.C., had received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and Letters by Temple University, Philadelphia. The degree was conferred by Dr. R. L. Johnson, President of Temple University, at a special Convocation on 15 February, 1954, in recognition of the Commandant's contribution to military education.

This is one of the first, if not the first, occasion in which an LL.D. Degree has been conferred on a Canadian officer by a university in the United States.

Brigadier Agnew has long been concerned with education and training in the Army. He was educated at the University of Toronto Schools and at R.M.C. He received his commission in the R.C.A. in July 1916 and served in France and Belgium. On returning to Canada in 1919 he was stationed in Halifax for eight years, five with Coastal Artillery and three on the staff of District Headquarters. He attended the Artillery Staff Course in 1923 and in 1927 was sent to England for the Gunnery Staff Course. On returning to Canada he was appointed Gunnery Instructor to the R.C.H.A. Brigade and from 1934 to 1938 was Associate Professor of Tactics and Artillery at R.M.C.

He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1938 and appointed Chief Gunnery Instructor for Western Canada. On the outbreak of war, the School of Artillery at Winnipeg was closed, and Brigadier Agnew was appointed Chief Instructor at the newly organized Artillery Training Centre in Kingston. In May, 1940, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and sent to organize and command a new Training Centre in Winnipeg. In July of that year he was appointed to command 14 Fd. Regt. R.C.A. and went overseas with 3 Cdn. Div. In 1942 he was promoted Brigadier and given command of the 1st Canadian Anti-Aircraft Brigade. In 1944 he was appointed Director General of Anti-Aircraft Artillery. He was created a Commander of the British Empire in the New Year's Honour List of 1946.

Brigadier Agnew became Commander of the New Brunswick Area in 1945 and was appointed Commandant of R.M.C. in October 1947. In the following year he was named an honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor-General.

His selection as Commandant was a logical and happy one in view of his long association with the College and with Kingston, and of his interest in education and training. He is one of the few serving senior officers who had battle experience as a subaltern in the First Great War. The honour conferred on Brigadier Agnew is well deserved, and all ranks at the College offer him their warm congratulations.

—T. F. G.

All Ex-cadets are requested to send news items for publication in the *Review* to the Club Secretary, R. D. Williams, Room 612, 85 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

Articles are particularly desired and Branch Club Secretaries are asked to keep a constant stream of news flowing towards the Parent Club at all times.

The Club is very fortunate in the acceptance by Professor T. F. Gelley of its request that he become Associate Editor of the Ex-cadet Section of the *Review*. His long association with the College, Ex-cadets and the *Review* will be of tremendous value to the Club which welcomes him whole-heartedly.

All correspondence regarding the Ex-cadet Section must be directed to Mr. R. D. Williams as above.

L.T.-COL. R. R. LABATT,
President,
Royal Military College Club of Canada

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

BERMINGHAM—On Sunday, 6th September, 1953, at Hamilton, Ontario, to No. 2971, C. W. Bermingham, Esq., and Mrs. Bermingham, a son, Timothy William.

CADHAM—On Saturday, 4th, April 1953, to No. 2675, Major T. O. Cadham and Mrs. Cadham, a son (their second), Joseph Christopher.

HENDERSON—On 16th October, 1952, at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, to No. 2577 Major G. E. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, a son.

HOWELL—On Wednesday, 29th July, 1953, at Toronto, to No. 2093, Hector M. Howell, Esq., and Mrs. Howell, a son.

LITHGOW—On Friday, 26th June, 1953, at Edmonton, Alberta, to No. 2640, Major C. H. Lithgow and Mrs. Lithgow, a son.

MASSIE—On Tuesday, 28th July, 1953, at Toronto, to No. 1864, R. H. L. Massie, Esq., and Mrs. Massie, a daughter.

ROTHSCHILD—On Saturday, 23rd day, 1953, at Kingston, Ont., to No. 2297, Col. R. P. Rothschild, M.B.E., and Mrs. Rothschild, a son.

SMART—On Sunday, 27th September, 1953, at Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England, to No. 2601, Major A. C. Smart, R.C. Sigs, and Mrs. Smart, twins, a boy and a girl.

MARRIAGES

BIGELOW—DILLON, in the Gartshore Chapel, St. George's United Church, Toronto, on Monday, 27th July, 1953, Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Dillon and the late E. M. Dillon, Esq., to No. 2835, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., son of No. 1472, S/L S. Tupper Bigelow and Mrs. Bigelow.

BOURNE—AGNEW, at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, on Saturday, 15th August, 1953, Patricia, daughter of No. 1137, Brig. D. R. Agnew, C.B.E., Commandant, R.M.C., and Mrs. Agnew, to No. 2853, Lieut. Robin P. Bourne, R.C.H.A.

COTÉ—POIRIER, at the Sacred Heart Chapel, Notre Dame Church, Montreal, on October 10th, 1953, Miss Lucille Poirier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Poirier, Montreal, to No. 2978, J. R. Coté, Esq.

DENIS—LIVERNOIS, at the Basilica, Quebec City, on 23rd December, 1953, Miss Helene Livernois, daughter of Mrs. J. Livernois and the late Jules Livernois, to No. 2752 Pierre Denis, Esq.

DUNDAS—FINCH, in Vancouver, 29th August, 1953, Shirley Janet, daughter of Mrs. Urwin Pugh, to No. 2566, Robert Montague Dundas, Esq.

GREENLEES—ADAMS, at Chalmers United Church, Windsor, Ontario, on Saturday, 17th October, 1953, Wilma Jane Adams to No. 2634, Capt. T. C. Greenlees, son of No. 638, F. H. Greenlees, Esq., and brother to No. 2633, A. A. Greenlees, Esq.

McKINNON—COCKBURN, at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, on Saturday, 19th September, 1953, Audrey Elizabeth, daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Ernest Cockburn, to No. 2979, Flying Officer Donald J. G. McKinnon, R.C.A.F.

MUNDELL—FISH, at St. Matthias Church, Westmount, on 5th June, 1953, Miss Peggy Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Fish, Westmount, to No. 3076, D. E. Mundell, Esq.

SIMPSON—GOODEARLE, at Sudbury, on Saturday, 27th June, 1953, Margaret Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Goodearle, to No. 2963, R. C. Simpson, Esq. The best man was No. 2835, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., and one of the ushers was No. 2977, J. H. Norris, Esq.



DEATHS

No. 163, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. V. O. HEWETT, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.

News of the death of one of the earliest sons of R.M.C. came too late to receive more than a brief announcement in the last *Review*.

The son of the first commandant of R.M.C., Lt.-Col. E. V. O. Hewett spent his early childhood in Kingston. Later he went to Trinity College School, Port Hope and entered R.M.C. in 1883.

"Teddy" Hewett was gazetted to the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment on leaving R.M.C. and saw immediate service in Egypt.

His long association with the Regiment was broken temporarily when he was appointed to the staff of R.M.C. As a bachelor member of the staff, Major Hewett lived in Hewett House, called after the first Commandant, with three other officers whose names are famous at R.M.C.—Van Straubenzee, Twining and Lee, who later became Lord Lee of Fareham.

During his tour of duty at R.M.C. he married and lived in Barriefield House, where his daughter Nancy was born.

Teddy Hewett was a keen sportsman and helped to form the Kingston Badminton Club in 1901, of which he was the first President.

During the war 1914-1918, Colonel Hewett commanded the 6th Battalion South Wales Borderers and the 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment. He was awarded the C.M.G., D.S.O. and O.B.E. for his services. After retirement he lived in Bournemouth until his death. He is survived by Brenda, his widow, and their daughter Nancy.

Col. Hewett never lost interest in R.M.C. and when it was reopened in 1948 he presented to the College the badge of the order of the C.M.G. received from Queen Victoria by Col. E. O. Hewett, the first Commandant. The C.M.G. was delivered personally to the College by a cousin of Teddy Hewett, No. 729, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Grasett, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., late Governor of the Channel Islands.

We are indebted to Colonel Hewett's life-long friend, Colonel Courtlandt Strange, for the information that Mrs. Hewett made a pilgrimage to the Regimental Depot at Maidstone and presented her late husband's medals and trophies to the regimental museum of the Royal West Kent's, with whom Colonel Hewett served for thirty-four years.

No. 200, MAJOR HAZEN RITCHIE

Major Ritchie was born in 1869, and after attending Ottawa Collegiate Institute entered R.M.C. in 1885. He graduated as a corporal in 1889. He joined up with the R.C.E. in 1914, and was C.R.C.E. Military District 11 from 1915-1918. In 1919 he was a member of the British Military Mission to Siberia. By profession he was an electrical engineer and was at one time with the B.C. Electric Railway Company, Vancouver. He died in Vancouver, B.C. on 15th January, 1953.

No. 251, COLONEL REGINALD M. COURTNEY, V.D.

Colonel Courtney was born in Ottawa, Ontario, in 1872. He entered R.M.C. in September, 1887, and obtained his diploma June, 1891. He was with the Engineering Department of the C.P.R. from 1891 to 1893 and worked on the survey of the International Boundary from 1893 to 1895. He was Secretary of Union Card & Paper Company, 1896-1897. In 1897 he opened his own insurance business which became his life's work.

He joined the 6th Fusiliers, Imperial Army in 1896, was promoted Captain in 1897, and was a member of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Contingent. He joined the Lord Strathcona Corps as a Lieutenant, and served in the South African War, 1900-1901 and was promoted Captain in South Africa. In 1903 he was a Major in the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, 1910 Lieut.-Colonel, and retired in 1913. He commanded a training depot in Ottawa for six months in 1916. He won the Queen's Medal and four clasps and Long Service Medal.

Colonel Courtney died at the age of 82 in Ottawa, on 1st January, 1954, as a result of an accident.

No. 253, CAPTAIN LAUCHLIN PETER MORRISON

Captain Morrison was born in 1869 and attended Sarnia High School before entering R.M.C. in 1887. He graduated in 1891 after winning the Artillery Association of Ontario Challenge Cup and 1st prize in Chemistry. He spent 24 years with the War Department Engineers in the United States Army and two years in the U.S. Army Engineers as a Captain. He was a civil engineer later with the Michigan State Highway Commission at Port Huron. He died at Corunna, Ontario, on 1st June, 1953.

No. 256, MAJOR-GENERAL HERBERT CYRIL THACKER, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

General Thacker was born in Poona, India, in 1870, and received his early education at Upper Canada College, Toronto, before entering R.M.C. in 1887. He was made a C.S.M. in 1890 and obtained his Diploma in 189-. After graduation he joined the Canadian Militia and did survey work for the C.P.R. In 1903 he obtained a Commission in the R.C.A. From 1899-1900 he served in the South African War, winning the Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. From 1904-1905 he was attached to the Japanese Army during the Russo-Japanese War and was decorated by the Emperor of Japan for his excellent work, receiving the Japanese War Medal and the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure. In 1907 he was appointed Director of Artillery at Ottawa. During World War I he served in France and Belgium as Brigadier-General with the 1st Canadian Division. He was Mentioned in Despatches seven times and was awarded the C.B., C.M.G., and D.S.O. After the War he was appointed D.O.C. Military District 6, Halifax, N.S., and in 1927 Chief of the General Staff, retiring in 1929.

General Thacker died in Victoria, B.C. on 2nd June, 1953. He was a brother of No. 319, Major-General P. E. Thacker, C.B., C.M.G., who died in 1945.

No. 449, EDWARD HAMILTON LOW, Esq.

Mr. Low was born in 1880. He received his early education at Port Dover High School, entered R.M.C. in 1897, and received his diploma in June, 1900. From 1900 to July, 1902, he was assistant to the Chief Engineer, Mond Nickel Co., Victoria Mines. From 1902 to November, 1905, he was exploring and surveying in the Malay States and India. In 1906 and 1907 he was Chief Engineer for the Ontario Northern and Temagami Railway; 1907-1915, Chief Engineer and Manager for Premier Langmuir Mines, Porcupine; 1920, Chief Engineer, International Smelting and Refining Co., Erie, Pa., and later in that year, became Designing Engineer for the City of Toronto. In 1921 he joined the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company's Canadian division, stationed at the Kenora Mill. He worked on surveys for the Seine River Power Development and the construction of transmission lines. Later he was mill engineer at Fort Frances and completed surveys of property and investigation of power and storage sites on the international boundary. In 1943, he was appointed Manager of the Company's division of Forest Land Development, and in this capacity supervised the Forest Management Program until his death. He was an outstanding authority on Ontario's water resources.

He served as a Captain in the 97th Bn. in 1906; Reserve of Officers, 1908; Major 228th Bn. C.E.F. March, 1916. From November, 1916 to January, 1919, he served on the Imperial Munitions Board as Inspector i/c of London District.

Mr. Law died at Kenora, Ontario, on 1st January, 1954.

No. 489, MAJOR WILFRED WEATHERBE (late R.A.)

Major Weatherbe was born in 1880 and received his early education at Devenport School, St. John, N.B. He entered R.M.C. in 1898 and graduated as C.S.M. in 1902. He won Crossed Rifles and was a member of the Sandhurst Rifle and Revolver Team. He at once obtained a Commission in the R.A. and served in West Africa 1914-1915, and in France 1915-1918, during the First World War, also with an R.F.A. Brigade in India. He later took up residence in Kenya, and died at Nanyuki on 29th November, 1952. He was a brother of No. 344 D'Arcy Weatherbe, Esq., and No. 250, the late Lt.-Col. Paul Weatherbe.

No. 613, MAJOR DONALD MILNER MATHIESON, M.C.

Major Mathieson was born in 1884 and attended Upper Canada College before entering R.M.C. in 1902. He graduated in 1905 with Crossed Rifles to his credit.. In the First World War he served with the C.E.F. in France 1915-1916, when he was wounded and invalided to Canada, and at H.Q., M.D. 2, till 1918. In civil life he attended McGill University and worked for the Dominion Bridge Company in Montreal. He then took up prospecting and was engineer i/c Cache Creek Mining Company, Alaska, but changed to a general contracting business in Vancouver and later became a consulting engineer in Vernon, B.C. After joining the Sequim Gas and Oil Company in Washington, U.S.A., he was employed by the Engineering Services of the Department of National Defence, Ottawa. He died in Vancouver, B.C., on the 15th January, 1953.

No. 615, BRIGADIER WILLIAM GILBERT BEEMAN, D.S.O.

Brig. Beeman was born in Centreville, Ontario, on 28th June, 1884, and entered R.M.C. in September, 1902. Graduating in 1905, he at once obtained a commission in the R.C.A. and was posted to Quebec, and later as Gunnery Instructor at Halifax. During the First World War he commanded the 9th Siege Battery R.C.A. and won the D.S.O. From 1920-1922 he was Professor of Artillery at R.M.C. and then attended the Staff College at Camberley. In 1924 he was appointed G.S.O. 1 in M.D. 13, and the following year, O/C the R.C.A. in Halifax, with the rank of Lt.-Colonel. In 1929, he returned to Kingston as G.S.O. 1, M.D. 3, and later attended the Imperial Staff College. In 1931 he was appointed A.A. & Q.M.G., M.D. 11, from which post he proceeded to Ottawa, first as Director of M.T. & Staff Duties (1932) and then as Director of M.O. & I. In 1933 he was appointed D.O.C., M.D. 7 and later the same year D.O.C., M.D. 10, retiring two years after this appointment, with the rank of Brigadier. Brig. Beeman died at his home, Carruthers Point near Kingston, on 18th March, 1953. Since his retirement he had taken a leading rôle in the Moral Re-Armament Group, and he was a Past President of the Kingston Red Cross Society.

No. 621, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES FRANCIS CONSTANTINE, C.B., D.S.O.

General Constantine was born in Quebec on 21st October, 1883, and received his early education at Upper Canada College, Toronto. He entered R.M.C. in 1902 and graduated as C.S.M. in 1905. While at the College he won Crossed Clubs, Rifles and Swords, and the Crown and Spur, and played on the football and hockey teams. He was at once gazetted a lieutenant in the R.C.A. Later he passed the Musketry Course, the Artillery Staff Course, the Gunnery Staff Course at Shoeburyness, England, and the Staff Course at Camberley. In World War I he served as Senior Staff Officer, Canadian H.Q. and afterwards commanded in



succession the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisional Artillery Brigades in France. He was Mentioned in Despatches five times, was awarded the D.S.O. and Bar, and the Legion of Honour. After the War he was Professor of Artillery at R.M.C. from 1919-1920, O/C The R.C.H.A. Brigade from 1922-1925, Commandant, R.M.C., 1925-1930, D.O.C., M.D. 7, 1930-1931, D.O.C., M.D. 6, 1931-1933, Adjutant-General, 1934-1938, D.O.C., M.D. 3, 1938-1939, D.O.C., M.D. 6, 1939-1940, D.O.C., M.D. 2, 1940-1943. General Constantine retired in May, 1944, and that same year was appointed Director of Cadet Training for Ontario. His home for the last few years has been in Kingston where he took an active part in the Community Chest and other civic affairs. During his early life, while stationed in England, he played "Rugger" for two of the crack English teams, Blackheath and the Harlequins. In addition to his other decorations he was awarded the George Coronation Medal.

General Constantine died in Kingston on 20th October, 1953.

No. 640, BRIGADIER HENRY EVERSLY BOAK, D.S.O.

Brigadier Boak was born in Nova Scotia, in 1886, entered R.M.C. in 1903, and obtained a commission in the R.C.A. in 1905. He went overseas with the 1st Canadian Contingent in World War I. During this war he held appointments as D.A.Q.M.G. with the 3rd Canadian Division and the Canadian Corps, A.A. &

Q.M.G. 2nd Canadian Division and G.S.O. 2 with the 59th and 29th Imperial Division. On his return to Canada he was appointed G.S.O. 1 at M.D. 2 and later at M.D. 6. In 1929 he went to Ottawa as D.M.T. & S.D. From 1934 to 1940, when he retired with the rank of Brigadier, he held the appointments of D.O.C. in M.D. 12, M.D. 6 and M.D. 3. Brigadier Boak died on the 21st March, 1953, at Victoria, B.C.

No. 821, COLONEL FRANK FAUQUIER ARNOLDI, D.S.O.

Colonel Arnoldi was born in 1889, and after attending Upper Canada College, Toronto, joined R.M.C. in 1908. He graduated as a corporal in 1911, having been a member of the Rifle Team while at the College. During the First World War he served in France from 1915-1916 with the 15th Battery C.F.A. and in the North Russian Expeditionary Force. He was Mentioned in Despatches and was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. During the Second World War he was a major with No. 81 (Arty.) Reserve Company Veterans Guard of Canada, and later O/C the 7th Toronto Regiment in 1941. By profession an engineer he was first employed at railroad contracting and later with the Hinde & Dutch Paper Company. He was awarded the D.S.O. and Bar in the First World War. Colonel Arnoldi died in the Bracebridge Memorial Hospital, Ontario, on 6th August, 1953.

No. 857, CAPTAIN STUART LOWHALL GUNN

Captain Gunn was born in 1891, and received his early education in London, Ontario. He entered R.M.C. in 1909 and graduated in 1912. During the First World War he joined the 18th Bn. C.E.F. in 1914 and served in France and Belgium 1915-1916. Later he was on the Staff as Staff Captain, and afterwards as Brigade Major of the 8th Mounted Brigade. In civilian life he was with the Mc-Clary Manufacturing Company until his retirement. Captain Gunn died in London, Ontario, on 3rd February, 1953.

No. 892, JEAN NARCISSE CANTIN, Esq.

Mr. Cantin was born in St. Joseph, Ontario, in 1890; after receiving his early education at Mont St. Louis College in Montreal, he entered R.M.C. in 1910, and obtained his Diploma in 1913 with the rank of sergeant. In the First World War he served overseas with the 64th Field Battery C.F.A. and was Instructor in the Royal School, London. During the Second World War he was Staff Officer at No. 3 R.C.A.F. Training Command, Montreal, with the rank of Squadron Leader. He was keenly interested in, and did some preliminary work on, the Great Lakes to Ocean Waterway, and later became Public Relations Officer for Dominion Textiles in Montreal. He retired from this position in 1948. Mr. Cantin died in the Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario, on Thursday, 18th June, 1953.

No. 918, BRIGADIER JOHN FITZGERALD PRESTON, M.C.

Brigadier Preston was born in 1893 and received his early education at Orangeville, Ontario, High School. He entered R.M.C. in 1911 and graduated as a lance-corporal in 1914. He at once obtained a commission in the R.C.A. and proceeded overseas and served in World War I from 1914-1919, winning the M.C. and being Mentioned in Despatches. While in France he was A.D.C. to the G.O.C. 1st Canadian Division Artillery. From 1933 to 1934 he was G.S.O. 3, M.D. 11, 1937-1938 D.A.A. & Q.M.G., M.D. 2, later becoming Assistant Director of Military and Air Intelligence. In the Second World War he was raised to the rank of Colonel and placed in command of Esquimalt Fortress, B.C. He retired with the rank of Brigadier in 1942 and lived in Esquimalt, B.C., where he died 27th May, 1953.

No. 1170, JOHN COLERIDGE PATTESON, Esq.

Mr. Patteson was born in London, Ontario, in December, 1896, the son of No. 210, Godfrey B. Patteson, Esq., of Ottawa. He left R.M.C. in 1916, and

served overseas with the Canadian Field Artillery in 1914-1918 with the rank of Captain. He joined the Canadian Pacific Railway in New York in 1923, and won rapid promotion which took him to Philadelphia and Chicago before his move to London, England, in February, 1936, as assistant to the European General Manager, the late Sir George McLaren Brown. When Sir George retired later in the same year, Mr. Patteson was appointed European General Manager.

From 1940 until the Autumn of 1944 he was on loan from the Company to the British Ministry of Supply, when he was Director-General of Supply Services, a post for which his experiences on both sides of the Atlantic specially qualified him. For these services he was awarded the C.M.G. on 1st October, 1944. He returned to the C.P.R. as European General Manager on 1st January, 1946.

Mr. Patteson died on Sunday, 10th January, 1954. He was on a business tour of the Continent and had been taken to the American Hospital in Paris on the previous Friday.

Major-General the Earl of Athlone was represented by Mr. James Mure at the memorial service held 12th January at St. Margaret's, Westminster. The Rev. A. J. Wilcox officiated, and the lesson was read by the Rev. Donal Browne.

No. 1179, GERALD FORD JONES, Esq.

Mr. Jones was born in Regina in 1898 and attended St. Alban's School, Brockville, before entering R.M.C. in 1916. He was made a sergeant in 1917, obtained a War Certificate and a commission in the R.F.A. and served overseas in France and Italy with the 80th Battery R.F.A. After the War he joined the Consumers Glass Company in Montreal, subsequently becoming General Sales Manager, and shortly before his death Vice-President in charge of Sales, and Director. Mr. Jones died in Montreal General Hospital on 31st May, 1953. He was a brother of No. 1520 Col. C. E. F. Jones.

No. 1629, COLONEL EDMUND BATTEN MCPHERSON, O.B.E., Q.C.

"Ted" McPherson was born in Toronto in 1898 and received his early education at U.T.S. He entered R.M.C. in 1916 and received his commission in the Royal Artillery early in 1918. He served in France during the critical fighting of March 1918 and participated in the counter-offensive and final advance to victory.

After the war he studied law at Osgoode Hall, was called to the bar and became a member of the family law firm of McPherson and McPherson in Toronto.

His interest in military affairs never slackened and he was an active member of the R.C.A. continuously from 1919 until he became commanding officer of his Regiment.

On the outbreak of war 1939, Colonel McPherson promptly initiated an officer training plan which attracted hundreds of young men and contributed vitally to the required expansion of the Royal Canadian Artillery. In recognition of his unique qualifications for the task he was given command of an artillery training centre at Petawawa, which became the largest producer of reinforcements for the R.C.A.

In 1943 Colonel McPherson headed a mission to visit artillery training establishments and field units of the Canadian Army overseas and his qualities of tact, energy, persuasion and patience helped to reconcile many difficulties that existed between the training establishments at home and overseas. He was awarded the O.B.E. for his services.

After the war Colonel McPherson opened his own law office. He soon built up a successful practice and was appointed King's Council. He died in Toronto on 14th March.

Colonel McPherson is survived by his widow, the former Annette Blaikie, sister of No. 1776, Reed Blaikie, and by a son No. 1935, David McPherson and one daughter, Heather at St. Hilda's, Trinity College.

AN ATLANTIC PASSAGE

By No. 2857 M. O. G. THOMSON

An account of the adventures of No. 3089 W. R. Ross and No. 2857 M. O. G. Thomson on the ketch *Lystria* during her journey from the south of France to the West Indies.

IT is sometimes difficult to pin down the birth of an idea in time and space. Our particular idea was one of these. It was like a blade of grass with the roots obscure. The seed no doubt had begun to germinate before either of us had arrived at the College but it was there that it bore fruit, and in our last year in a side corridor room in Fort Haldimand we hatched our plans for a bicycle tour of Europe and those parts of Asia that we might be able to enter. The dream became more and more rosy as it was discussed over the odd pint of ale in the good old Island Hotel, that home away from home on Wolfe Island. Little did we realize then the value of experience gained on the Bluenoses in that classic after-lecture race from St. Lawrence pier to Wolfe Island.

Many of our friends considered the idea "screwy". Others tried to dissuade us, but we got along best with those who thought there was something to be said for it. Good or bad, our idea was to lead us into one of the most exciting adventures it has so far been our good fortune to experience.

On a cold morning in October, 1953, we pedalled down a country lane in England and into the village of Teddrington that lies between Warwick and Oxford. We had just completed about a thousand miles of our wandering.

Teddrington is the sort of village Canadians would designate as a "whistle stop", but over a cup of steaming coffee in its one and only cafe we talked to two other Canadians, an American, and a Scottish couple on leave from Kuwait, Persia. Out of our conversation popped the fact that a certain gentleman was in search of a crew to help him sail a 93-foot ketch from the south of France to the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, and that if we could catch him at Oxford in two hours we stood a good chance of being taken on. Oxford lay 26 miles away but with such a prospect egging us on we made it under the gun.

We entered a rather fashionable restaurant dressed in ski jackets and shorts and still rather grimy from our ride. Our future skipper, who turned out to be a retired colonel of the Bengal Lancers, was not the least bit dismayed by our appearance and we were taken on as crew members.

Our trip across France to Villefranche on the Côte d'Azur via Paris and Nice would deserve a chapter in itself, so we shall not enlarge here. Suffice to say that the 25th of October at six o'clock in the morning found us descending the high cliffs that surround Villefranche harbour to finally reach the *Lystria* that was to be our home afloat for the next two months.

The first few days on board were spent in making ready for sea. This was complicated by the efforts of a movie company to film a picture on the wharf just beside us. The *Lystria* was part of the background, so that every time one of us poked a head up one of the hatches great screams broke forth from the director, accompanied by much arm waving and shouts of "*coupez! coupez!*"

Despite these delays we set out after a few days. Three of us took her across Nice Bay under power to come alongside in Antibes harbour where the rest of the crew were to join us.

Antibes still showed signs of German demolition from World War II but the small damage to the docks did very little to mar the charm of this ancient fortified port. The blue of the Mediterranean (it really is azure) contrasted beautifully with the white stone buildings and the green of the olive trees with the white peaks of the French Alps that showed like jagged teeth along the horizon.

We were able to make ourselves understood with a smattering of college French and got about the country to a certain extent. One evening we boarded a rickety old bus bound for Cannes. This is a tourist mecca for Europe. The lovely waterfront with palm trees and cool-looking white hotels created a very expensive

atmosphere. (Not only the atmosphere was expensive). We managed to find an out-of-the-way bar that was not jammed with American sailors. Here we met two other members of our crew and settled down to enjoy a last evening in France. The bar was one of those out-of-the-way spots one sometimes lands on by accident. It was decorated with fish nets and other implements of the sea in honour of the adjacent wharves. There was entertainment of a sort, and they served a wonderful steak and chips. In case anyone should be following in our footsteps and wishes to find the place, just ask any Cannes policeman how to find "La Matelotte."

Early in the morning we slipped away from Antibes harbour and set our sails to get all the benefit we could from the mistral that blew down on us from the Alps on our starboard beam. The *Lystria* under full sail carries a jib tops'l, jib stays'l, mains'l, main tops'l, and mizzen. There is also a squares'l and trys'l that we were to use later when we picked up the north east trades in the Atlantic. We carried a crew of eight, the skipper, a mate, a navigator, an engineer, a cook, and three fo'c's'l hands. We were two of the fo'c's'l hands. In her 93 feet there were five cabins, a saloon, a galley and the fo'c's'l which could have held six quite comfortably. She was built of steel on the Clyde in 1913, and although her interior and fittings were in need of repair, her hull and structure were as good as the day she was built.

This was our first real experience at sea under sail. It started out quietly enough with a good steady breeze and all canvas drawing well, but in the early hours of the morning all hands were called to shorten sail, so that we could come closer to the wind under power. As we climbed through the fo'c's'l hatch we were greeted with an unforgettable sight of tossing waves, scudding clouds and flying spray that drove from the bow over the whole length of the ship. We spent an exciting few minutes out on the bowsprit getting the jib down. The mate who was the last to come inboard was soaked to the skin when the *Lystria* drove her bowsprit right through the centre of a big "green one" and he disappeared completely for what seemed to be an interminable length of time. With the dawn the wind returned to a more favourable quarter, and we were able to continue under sail without changing course.

Late the next night, we sighted Minorca, the first of the Balearic Islands. The various lighthouses along the south-east coast were picked up and dropped without incident. The next day, just as we dropped Minorca, we picked up the distant peaks of Majorca, our immediate goal. All went well until we rounded the south-western point and headed into the wind towards the port of Palma. We had hoped to make port by dusk, but the wind was so strong that we could only make four knots under full power. The ship was like a thing alive. She leaped and plunged and rolled and picked up waves over her bow that would roar down the deck hunting for open skylights or hatches to leap down, like a gopher going for home. The ship, indignant, was showing us that she disliked being lowered to the status of a motor ship. The crowning touch came just as we were coming alongside in the sheltered waters of Palma harbour, and the propeller shaft came adrift. Needless to say, when he had finally warped her into her berth we were quite thankful to be able to leap into ours.

We spent seven days in Palma, and it was the most interesting port we touched on the whole trip. We swam every day under the eyes of many of Franco's gun-toting guards who thought we were completely out of our minds. The town was always crowded with soldiers, and although many of them were shabbily dressed, they were clean and fit looking. The people were very friendly and nice to deal with. After our work day was over we would look about the city. Dominating the harbour and business section is the cathedral which is the finest piece of architecture in the city itself. It was built in the XIIIth century and is gothic in style. Supper in Spain is very late, so that from seven to ten o'clock in the evening,

everyone rich and poor comes out to walk up and down the pavement in the middle of the main street. There they chat with each other, discuss the day's business and meet each others' families. On the whole it was very pleasant atmosphere and left us with a great desire to learn their language and customs. One must remember, however, that this is one of the wealthiest areas in Spain.

The day before our departure found us on a hike in the country surrounding Palma. We explored the ancient and beautifully preserved Bellver castle and hiked inland up a small mountain that gave us a wonderful view of the island. From there we descended to a small cove on the coast where we swam and dozed. The hills are covered with a very small and stunted pine and are crisscrossed with dikes to catch water for their cisterns. The island is very short of fresh water.

Our evenings would often end with a visit to a small café where, over coffee or brandy or both, one can see wonderful exhibitions of Flamenco dancing and singing. This is the folk music of the island and was greatly influenced by the occupation of the Moors from 716 to 1229. These cafés are very old, and one that was particularly interesting could only be entered *via* an underground tunnel. It was with great regret that, at the end of a week, we cast off our mooring lines and slipped away into the evening, bound for Gibraltar.

The following day after leaving Ibiza, the last of the Balearic islands, behind, we sighted a Fairmile coming up behind us. Unlike a naval ship it was painted a very dark blue and mounted no gun. The "Skip" informed us that it was most likely a smuggler operating out of Tangier and looking for his contact boats that would run his cargo in to the coast of Spain. Later we were to meet one of these smugglers in person and to see at close hand two of his ships moored in Tangier harbour.

On the fifth night out, during the middle watch, we sighted "The Rock". It was quite an awesome sight at first with its cloud hanging over it, reflecting the glare of the harbour lights. By this time a strong easterly known locally as a *Levante* was giving us quite a tussle. My memory of our entry is a confused picture of dark shadowy cranes, warships and derelicts and ranks of dimly lit merchantmen tugging at their anchor chains in the face of the whistling *Levante* that came booming around the corner of "The Rock". We dropped anchor to await the dawn and the permission of the harbour master to enter the shelter of the mole.

On climbing out of the fo'c's'l next day we rubbed our eyes to find the mystery of the night before replaced by the familiar view of Gibraltar that everyone has seen hundreds of times in pictures and advertisements. Here the strangeness of France and Spain was erased and we were back in a corner of the empire with its familiar tongue, officials and uniforms. We stayed here for four days victualling and fueling the ship for the crossing. The military installations were only a small part of the interesting sights of this small fortress. Irish Town with its Arab bazaars, winding streets, and ancient garrison chapel (16th Century) was the central attraction, and gave us a last chance to frisk about on shore before setting out onto the broad Atlantic.

At the last moment we received a telegram from the eighth member of our crew that we were to pick him up in Tangier. This was received with great joy as it meant spending a night in this colorful African city. We left Gibraltar on a bright sunny day and accompanied by large schools of porpoises slipped through the pillars of Hercules and entered the free port of Tangier just at dusk. It was like stepping into a different world. Not only the Arab quarter with its narrow winding streets, veiled women and filthy beggars made it seem this way. Tangier is also the catch-basin for all the restless and wanted people of Europe. It abounds with German veterans from World War II who supply the manpower for the greatest smuggling business in Europe today. That night we roamed the Casbah, and the next morning, after seeing some of the town by daylight and being shown a smuggling ship, we put to sea again.

With the aid of a strong *Levante* we rushed out of the straits and into the broad Atlantic. At first it seemed that we would be across in no time, for we were logging a good six to seven knots under canvas alone. When we had reached the limit of the *Levante*, however, the wind died and we were left to chug along under power in the long Atlantic swell until we reached Las Palmas, Gran Canaria a few days later. We spent three days in Las Palmas making our final preparations, for we all thought it would be our last stop on the eastern side of the Atlantic.

We left in the teeth of a booming southwesterly; again and again our lee rail was driven under by the squalls that came racing at us across the water. It became so bad that we were forced to reef. By this time we should have picked up the north-east trades. We had picked a wind, however, that only blows a few times a year. We were forced off course and blown down the coast of Africa until finally we ended up near the Cape Verde Islands, about latitude 17° north. Here we decided to spend a night, so we entered Port Grande and dropped the hook. We awoke next morning to find ourselves in a completely land-locked harbour surrounded by extinct volcanoes. We spent the morning working on her rigging and left early that afternoon.

We slipped out between towering mountains into a wonderful north-east wind that did not desert us for the rest of our voyage. We were soon busy raising the square sail and dropping the main. This with a guy on our mizzen and a trysail for steadiness was our basic rig for the crossing. We soon fell into the routine of our watches and the days passed quickly. There were porpoises for our amusement and we caught a couple of Blue Dorado on a troll we had over the stern. One day a whale surfaced and blew just beside us. He reappeared at intervals for about half an hour then tired of us and disappeared. On hot days we would have dips in the sea one by one, having ourselves lowered into the sea from one of the boat davits. As we were logging a good speed, this turned out to be a rather hair-raising experience as we were flung from one wave crest to another.

During the morning watch of the fifteenth day from Port Grande we sighted a light that turned out to be St. John, Antigua. It was a perfect landfall and a credit to the efforts of our navigator. We entered St. John to check in with the authorities and then left immediately for English Harbour on the opposite side of the island. Antigua is a British island and English Harbour is the historic base of Lord Nelson's West Indian fleet. It is considered to be the only absolutely hurricane-proof harbour in the West Indies. To enter the harbour you sail straight for what seems to be an unbroken shoreline. When you are beginning to think of turning back, the entrance suddenly opens before you, and after making two right angle turns, you find yourself in a small harbour that is a quiet, after the breakers you have come through, as any small backwoods pond. We berthed that night in the shelter of Nelson's old buildings and were royally entertained by a retired Royal Navy Commander who runs the harbour as a yacht station. That night we went to sleep lulled by a great chorus of lizards and iguana instead of the rushing of water under the bow and the creak of tackle and the roar of the wind in the rigging. We were back in the western hemisphere.

The next day we prepared the ship for sea, and the following afternoon, we left this Garden of Eden and trimmed our sails for St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands. We were back under a normal working rig with the square sail, that had served us so faithfully, stowed in the sail locker. We sailed north-west up through the islands with the wind on our starboard beam. We passed between Nevis and St. Kitts, left Saba to starboard and St. Croix to port, and finally, early on the second night, we picked up the lights of St. Thomas harbour. We rounded into the yacht basin, and to the accompaniment of a blaring loudspeaker from the Yacht Haven we dropped the hook for the last time. That night in the saloon we drank a toast to a successful crossing, and thought a little sadly of the next morning and the break-up of the crew. It had indeed been a happy adventure.

LOYALTY

By No. 2290 Col. D. Menard, D.S.O., C.D.

One of the basic qualities in every man, no matter what his state or position, is loyalty. This has been true of every society in every age. Other crimes may have been pardoned or condoned, they may have been passed over or forgotten, but disloyalty has always been treated as peculiarly mean and despicable. We view disloyalty in small matters with contempt, and in great matters of state and policy we look upon it with horror and with loathing. But loyalty will always be classed with faithfulness, integrity and honour. All peoples have honoured and rewarded a life or service of loyalty.

We can be loyal to persons, to things, and to institutions, which are only groups of persons united for a common task impossible to the individual alone.

We understand loyalty to persons — to friends, for example. This does not spring from the fact that our friends are perfect. Far from it. We are not blind to their faults and shortcomings. But there are other qualities in them which endear them to us, and make them our friends. Our appreciation of these outweighs a thousand petty drawbacks, and keeps them our friends, and keeps us loyal.

There is also loyalty to things such as one's work, to the organization of which one is a part. This has place as long as one is a member of the working group, and sometimes even afterwards. This loyalty is a personal thing, above contract and wage. It comes from a realization that one is part of an organization, of a group of human beings working together for a common purpose and a common good. The man who appreciates his place in the scheme of things is not the man who wears the face off the clock nor the man who puts on rubbers and stands on glass when he gets orders. Here again, loyalty demands that a man work for the organization of which he is a part, and not against it. He may not always agree with the policy which is laid down, with the way things are run in this or that particular, but he keeps his gripes to himself. Or if he must criticize, he puts his constructive criticism before those who are in a position to remedy the situation. But before the rest of the world, before those who are not part of the organization, he will always maintain, with his fellow members, a solid front. It is one thing to try to improve an organization from within, but a far different thing to tear it down from without. This helps neither the individual nor the organization. It is purely and simply destructive, the very opposite of loyalty which is a constructive force, if it is anything. The man who is not loyal to the organization for which he works is a parasite, and a parasite has no justification for existing within the body. When discovered it must be turned out as harmful and wasteful.

Loyalty to work, and to the organization for which one works, will be recognized and rewarded. There is the reward which is a man's own pride in himself and his work, and this reward is always on hand. There is also the pride and the recognition which his fellow workmen, or the other members of his organization, will freely bestow upon him in tribute. This may not always be shown in a material way, in an external manner, but there are few who will not be aware of its existence. In the last analysis it is a man's self respect and pride in himself which demands loyalty to his work.

We are also loyal to family. It is of course natural to keep faith with those whom we love. But it is equally natural that wife and children should be dependent upon husband and father for care, support, and protection. Here is a serious responsibility indeed, and an area for the exercise of loyalty. To prefer some other circle of friendship and activity to the neglect of the family circle is a breach of fundamental loyalties. Nor is this merely a question of duty, but of something higher in the scale of values. Dereliction of duty may be punishable, but disloyalty is a thing dishonourable. There is nothing which more excites our admiration and respect than the steadfastness of husband and wife to each other and to the children through joy and sorrow, through good times and bad.

In the family is the basic unit in human life, then the next in importance must be society, or country, which is that group of families of which mine is a part. The man who is loyal to his friends, to his work, to his family, has no trouble with loyalty to his country. One cannot be sincere about one group and not be sincere about the other. For my country is not a set of laws, nor a flag, nor a government. My country is that group of families which has closed ranks in a common march towards a common objective which is the peace and prosperity of all. Those who do not carry their weight, or who fall out of step, slow down the forward march of all the rest.

Loyalty to country, then, is not a matter of flag-waving. It is not the attitude of those who shout: "My country, right or wrong!" We are not to blind ourselves to national deficiencies, just as we cannot ignore our own personal shortcomings. An evil must be recognized before it can be cured. But at the same time we can still appreciate those fundamental values common to all our countrymen, those values which we have always considered worth living for — and dying for. Call it democracy, or freedom or religion, or security, or any combination of these and others, it still adds up to a way of life we treasure and which we would not willingly forfeit or lose. How can we explain those examples of extreme disloyalty we have seen about us in the years since the war? We can trace them directly to a moral bankruptcy, to a loss of insight into the ideals and aspirations which first fashioned this nation. Lose faith in the kind of life common to your countrymen, in the principles which lay behind that way of life, and you have nothing to grasp. You can no longer be loyal. To prevent the waters of despair from closing over your head, you will reach out for anything else within reach, whether it is hostile to your country or not — and that way lies treason. But loyalty pins together the fabric of society; without it the community is necessarily condemned to dissolution and decay; with it there is a wholesomeness about the national life, a health and a vigour which is a match for any enemy, moral, economic, or political.

"K2"

By No. 2990, Col. D. Menard, D.S.O.

It has been known for years that the highest peaks in the world were in the Himalayas. However, few people seem to know where "K2" is. Let us brush up on our geography and locate it.

The Himalayas, which in Sanskrit means "snow abode", is a mountain system extending from about longitude 73° to 96° East along the northern frontier of Hindustan. It is connected with the Hindu Kush on the West and with the plateau of Tibet in the North and contains the sources of the rivers Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra. The mountains range from the plains of the Ganges in ranges generally parallel. The two main chains are:

- (a) the southern or Outer Himalaya; and
- (b) the northern or Inner Himalaya.

There are also the sub-Himalayans or Siwalik Hills and various other outer ranges. The Himalaya has a length of about 1,500 miles and its highest peaks are:

Everest, 29,002' (Nepal) latitude $27^{\circ} 58'N$, longitude $86^{\circ} 55'E$.

K2 or Goodwin, 28,250' (Kashmir) latitude $35^{\circ} 40'N$, longitude $77^{\circ} 25'E$.

Kunchinjinga, 28,176' (Sikkim) latitude $27^{\circ} 40'N$, longitude $80^{\circ} 15'E$.

Makalu, 27,790' (Nepal) about 10 miles E.S.E. of Everest.

Dhwalagiri, 26,826' (Nepal) latitude $29^{\circ} 10'N$, longitude $82^{\circ} 55'E$.

Nanga Parbat, 26,600' (Kashmir) latitude $35^{\circ} 15'N$, longitude $74^{\circ} 37'E$. 25,000'. However, they are too numerous to mention here.

Since Mount Everest is located in Nepal, a few notes on Nepal might help. Nepal is situated on the southern slope of the Himalaya system — capital, Kathmandu — bounded by Tibet on the North, Sikkim on the East and India on the South and West. Area about 54,000 square miles.

The ruling people are the Ghurkas, and their religion is Buddhism and Hinduism.

Sikkim is a native state in Northern India — capital, Tumlung — bounded by Tibet on the North, Bhutan on the East, India on the South and Nepal on the West. The inhabitants are Lepchas or Rong — and the area is about 2,600 square miles.

North, and between Sikkim and Nepal, is located Mount Kunchinjinga — altitude 28,176'.

"K2" is located in northern Kashmir. This state is bounded by East Turkestan on the North, Tibet on the East, India on the South, South West and Dardistan in the Pamirs on the West and North West. Ranges of the Himalayas traverse the country. Besides Kashmir proper, the state includes Baltistan, Ladak, Jammu and Gilgit. The boundaries between China and Russia are uncertain.

The beautiful state of Kashmir enclosed by lofty mountains and occupying a general elevation of upwards of 5,000', has a length of about 90 miles and an area of some 80,900 square miles.

The Jhelum River traverses it in a north-westerly direction. It is noted for its agricultural riches and its manufacturers. The capital of Kashmir is Srinagar, latitude $34^{\circ} 4'N$, longitude $74^{\circ} 48'E$, located approximately 150 miles SSW of K2, and 95 miles SSW of Skardu from whence the U.S. expedition took off to conquer the world's highest unconquered peak.

Skardu is the capital of Baltistan, or little Tibet, and is situated on the Indus at latitude $35^{\circ} 17' N$ and longitude $75^{\circ} 40' E$ (approx.).

Parallel and North of the main Himalaya is located the Karakoram Range, also known as Mustagh. In this range is located the Karakoram Pass, about latitude $35^{\circ} 30' N$, longitude $78^{\circ} E$ on the important commercial route leading from Leh in Kashmir to eastern Turkestan. It is interesting to note that this Pass is at an altitude of 18,290' and that Leh's airfield (in Ladak) at 11,503'.

About latitude $35^{\circ} 45' N$ and longitude $76^{\circ} 20' E$ is the Muztagh Pass (altitude 19,030').

Between these two passes, Karakoram and Muztagh, and about 1° East of the Muztagh, lies Mount Godwin-Austen or "K2" or "Ka" — which in Sanskrit means "the who" — "the inexplicable" — "the unknown."



MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB OF CANADA

Held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, Saturday, October 3rd, 1953.

College No.	
297	H. R. Poussette, Esq.
359	Maj.-Gen. W. B. Anderson, C.M.G., D.S.O.
503	John S. Leitch, Esq.
525	Major N. K. Cameron
526	Major A. H. Greenlees
635	E. G. Cameron, Esq.
779	Major A. D. Fisken, M.C.
815	Major M. W. English
852	Brig. R. J. Leach, M.C.
891	Maj.-Gen. J. H. Roberts, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
980	Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, C.B.E., C.D.,
986	R. S. Fitz-Randolph, Esq.
990	Col. W. G. Wurtele, M.C., V.D.
998	Lt.-Col. J. H. D. Ross, O.B.E., M.C., E.D.
1003	Capt. Allan M. Mitchell
1006	W. W. Turnbull, Esq.,
1012	Capt. H. E. Cochran, M.C.
1022	Maj.-Gen. H. O. N. Brownfield, C.B.E., M.C., C.D.
1026	Hugh Wardrope, Esq.
1029	Brig. G. P. Morrison, C.B.E.
1137	Brig. D. R. Agnew, C.B.E.
1212	Gordon Ince, Esq.
1252	K. G. Toy, Esq.
1265	Lt. A. S. Fraser, M.C.
1343	C. E. Winter, Esq.
1357	Col. C. H. Walker, O.B.E., E.D., Q.C.
1437	Lt.-Col. W. E. Gillespie
1429	S/Ldr. J. Fergus Grant, E.D.
1468	Col. C. J. Bermingham
1474	Col. deL. H. M. Panet
1478	Lt.-Col. D. C. Macdonald, D.S.O., E.D.
1512	Major R. H. Wallace, M.B.E.
1514	Capt. H. A. Richardson
1535	Lt.-Col. Evan W. T. Gill
1539	P. R. McCullough, Esq.
1568	A/V/M Frank G. Wait, C.B.E.
1610	Capt. G. V. Hughes
1614	Major George W. Lamplough
1615	Lt.-Col. E. F. McCordick, O.B.E., E.D.
1616	A/C W. W. Brown, C.D.
1619	Major Colin H. Campbell, C.D.
1620	Lt-Col. Robert R. Labatt, D.S.O., E.D.
1642	John A. Ross, Esq.
1653	J. G. Brough, Esq.
1717	Lt.-Col. N. L. C. Mather, O.B.E., E.D.
1766	Col. K. H. Tremain, O.B.E., E.D.
1773	Major J. C. Armstrong, M.C.
1791	Major J. S. Hart
1800	G/Capt. H. deM. Molson, O.B.E.
1806	B. M. Ogilvie, Esq.
1816	Major J. M. Savage
1827	Lt.-Col. W. F. Baylay
1828	Brig. G. E. Beament, O.B.E., E.D., Q.C.
1855	Brig. Ian S. Johnston, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., Q.C.
1856	Lt.-Col. E. W. Steuart-Jones, M.B.E., E.D.
2026	Brig. J. M. Cape, M.B.E., E.D.
2058	Brig. E. R. Suttie, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
2180	Major R. C. Oaks, E.W., C.L.U.
2184	Capt. D. W. Piers, D.S.C., C.D., R.C.N.
2187	Lt.Col. Walter B. G. Reynolds, O.B.E.
2214	Major Harold P. Davis
2244	Lt.-Col. D. V. Rainnie
2290	Col. D. Menard, D.S.O., C.D.
2269	T. F. Burton, Esq.
2332	Col. C. D. Kingsmill, O.B.E., E.D.
2333	Major Hugh H. Mackay
2336	Lt.-Col. J. H. Moore
2366	W/C R. C. A. Waddell, D.S.O., D.F.C.
2375	Lt.-Col. N. B. Buchanan
2382	Lt.-Col. Chipman H. Drury, O.B.E.
2391	Col. R. E. Hogarth, D.S.O.
2472	Major P. T. Nation, C.D.
2504	John Brock, Esq.
2517	Lt.-Col. E. G. Brooks, D.S.O., C.D.
2618	Capt. N. B. Baylay
2682	Major R. A. Gartke
2728	Lt.-Cdr. (E) J. O. Aitkens, R.C.N.
2817	Major D. Veitch, R.C.E.
2832	Lt. J. C. Forth, R.C.E.
2840	Lt. D. W. Strong, R.C.C.S.
2853	Lt. R. P. Bourne
2859	F/O John G. Pike
2861	Lt. D. G. Loomis, R.C.R.
2862	H. C. W. Franklin, Esq.
2872	Lt. C. J. Crowe, R.C.A.
2878	T. W. Hoffman, Esq.
2933	F/O L. J. M. Lalonde, R.C.A.F.
2935	D. B. McPherson, Esq.
2939	Lt. B. F. Simons, R.C.C.S.
2985	J. D. Grant, Esq.
3004	J. J. Dowsley, Esq.
3018	R. B. Bayly, Esq.
3021	C. J. Burry, Esq.
3036	B. P. Dowsley, Esq.
3057	R. H. Hull, Esq.
3062	Allen R. Kear, Esq.
3068	F/O S. A. Lundell, R.C.A.F.
3088	F. E. Ross, Jr., Esq.
3124	R. C. Fraser, Esq.
3143	William J. Law, Esq.
3224	E. J. Kamps, Esq.

The President, Brig. G. E. Beament, acted as Chairman and called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.

The Commandant, Brig. D. R. Agnew, addressed the meeting and welcomed the Ex-Cadets to the College. He stated that it was most encouraging and inspiring to see so many present. He invited them to make a tour of the College buildings during the week-end.

4. MINUTES

It was moved by Lt.-Col. D. C. Macdonald and seconded by Col. C. H. Walker: "THAT in view of the fact that the minutes of the last Annual Meeting had been published in the *R.M.C. Review*, they be taken as read and adopted."

CARRIED.

5. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The President, Brig. G. E. Beament, reported on the activities of the Club for the past year, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the General Council and the Executive Committee, I beg to report on the activities of the Club during my term of office. In doing so, I should like, on your behalf to thank particularly the retiring members of the General Council and the Executive Committee for the excellent services rendered by them during their terms of office. I should like also, to pay special tribute to Major Douglas Fisken, our Honorary President during the past two years, who has now submitted his resignation on the principle, which you may wish to discuss and consider at a later stage of this meeting that the office of Honorary President should be held for a term of not more than two years and that election to this office should be an honour within the gift of the Club to be bestowed on our more senior members in recognition of conspicuous service to the Club or the College. Major Fisken has himself conformed admirably to these criteria and during his term as Honorary President he has been steadfast in his support of the Club and its officers and we are all deeply grateful to him.

Passing to the activities of the club during the past year, I would remind you that in January, I sent out a somewhat lengthy bulletin dealing with the matters that had taken place up to that time, and I do not propose in this report to repeat the information set out in that bulletin.

PROCEEDINGS: During the latter part of February when the Executive Committee met at this College, it passed a resolution authorizing the officers of the Club to deposit for safe keeping in the College Library a printed copy of the original By-laws and Constitution of the Club, dated 1886, incorporating the proceedings of the First and Second Annual Meetings of the Club held on 14th March, 1885, and 13th February, 1886, together with a newspaper report of the first Annual Dinner held in the old Russell Hotel in Ottawa in 1886. This resolution also authorized the officers of the Club to present the College Librarian with photostatic copies of these documents. Under the authority of this resolution, the necessary deposit and presentation of the documents was duly made. The Club and the College are both indebted to Mr. S. Tupper Bigelow who unearthed these interesting documents and placed them at the disposal of the Club. The story of their discovery and acquisition by Mr. Bigelow was recounted in his articles which appeared in the last issue of the *Review*.

Resignation of Ex-Cadet Editor of the "Review"

I am sorry to inform you that early last May, the Club received the resignation of Professor W. R. P. Bridger as Ex-Cadet Editor of the *Review*. This resignation came before the meeting of the General Council last evening and was accepted with regret. It is realized that the reasons which have moved Professor Bridger to resign as Ex-Cadet Editor are entirely personal in character and of these he must, of course, be the sole judge. On your behalf, I have taken the liberty of expressing to Professor Bridger, our sincere thanks for his generous and unfailing efforts on behalf of the Club and its members over many years. His interest, enthusiasm and wise counsel have been of great value and I have no doubt that we may be able to count on his continued co-operation and support on all matters concerning the Club and the Ex-cadet body generally.

After receiving Professor Bridger's resignation, your executive gave consideration to the question of a replacement and I am pleased to say that arrangements have been made in this respect which have received the approval of the General Council. I am happy to announce that our loyal and hard working secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. D. Williams, has agreed to accept, on a tentative basis and in addition to his present duties, the office of Ex-Cadet Editor of the *Review*. He will receive a continuing supply of

information concerning Ex-Cadets from Professor Bridger. In addition, it is proposed that the Registrar of the College, Lt.-Col. Gelley, and the secretaries of the Branch Clubs will act as Assistant Ex-Cadet Editors, supplying him with information gathered in their respective fields. For some time, Lt.-Col. Gelley will no doubt have a special responsibility with respect to Ex-Cadets who have graduated since the Second World War. I hope that nothing I have said in this connection will deter any Ex-Cadet from sending information directly to Mr. Williams at our Toronto Office.

Royal Military College "Review"

The issue of the *Review* which was mailed to you last May has had a circulation of 1787 to date, made up of 1027 to Ex-Cadets, 650 to Staff and Cadets and 110 on the complimentary list. It may interest you to know that for the first time the Cadet section of the *Review* was produced and edited entirely by the Cadets. For this last issue the Club guaranteed the *Review* \$1,000.00. It is anticipated that by the end of this year paid-up subscriptions of Ex-Cadets will amount to approximately \$1,100.00 at a price of \$1.00 a copy. However, production costs continue to rise and the budget for the 1954 issue reflects a request for a \$1,500.00 guarantee by the Club, which will no doubt have to be granted. At a price of \$1.00 a copy it is unlikely that more than \$1,200.00 will be realized next year on subscriptions from Ex-Cadets and accordingly such guarantee will involve a direct subsidy by the Club of at least \$300.00. In the light of these considerations the General Council has authorized the incoming executive to discuss and settle with the College authorities a price for the 1954 issue, not in excess of \$1.50 per copy, which it is anticipated will avoid any direct subsidy. It is to be hoped that any increase in price of the *Review* which may result will not seriously affect its circulation.

Annual Dues

For many years the annual dues paid to the Parent Club have been fixed — and indeed fixed by the Constitution — at \$2.00. Under an amendment to the Constitution enacted at the last Annual Meeting, the General Council was empowered to determine the amount of these annual dues. For some time past recurring operating deficits have been a matter of concern to your executive, but the advocates of deficit financing have heretofore managed to hold the \$2.00 line. However, at last the cyclical budgeters are in the ascendancy and I must inform you that the General Council has duly resolved that commencing in 1954, the annual dues to the Parent Club are to be increased to \$3.00. It is hoped that this will meet with general acceptance by our membership.

Constitution

The last major revision and printing of the Constitution of the Club took place in 1934 and since that time there have been various amendments made. It was the view of your executive that the time had come for another revision and printing of the Constitution so that certain anomalies which have arisen over the years could be removed and the actual experience in the administration of the Club since 1934 could be reflected in the light of changed circumstances. Accordingly, last autumn, our Honorary Solicitor, Brig. Ian Johnston, was asked to form a small committee in Toronto for the purpose of making a complete review of the Constitution and submitting a proposed new constitution for consideration. We are greatly indebted to Brig. Johnston and the members of his committee for the painstaking and whole-hearted manner in which they have carried out this task. The first draft of the new constitution was placed before the Executive Committee for its consideration in February and the Executive Committee spent an entire half-day considering the draft in detail. Subsequently the comments of the Executive Committee on this draft were given to Brig. Johnston and in the light of these, a final draft was prepared by him. This final draft was then forwarded to all members of the General Council for their consideration prior to its meeting last evening. Despite the considerable amount of thought and work which has gone into this final draft, the General Council was of the opinion that it would be premature to place this new constitution before this meeting for enactment today. On the contrary, it was felt that further consideration by the Branch Clubs and interested members could not be otherwise than salutary. The Secretary has therefore been instructed to forward a supply of the final draft to the secretaries of the Branch Clubs and any one present who wishes a copy may obtain one from the Secretary at the close of this meeting.

Ex-Cadet Directory

The last *Directory* of Ex-Cadets was published in December, 1935, and accordingly, is so incomplete and out of date as to be of little use. Your executive, during the past year has received numerous indications that there is a real need for a new *Directory* and that it is desirable for arrangements to be made to ensure that such a directory may be kept complete and up to date re-issued regularly at least every few years in the future.

With respect to this proposal your executive had a review made of the publication of the 1935 *Directory* and estimates obtained as to the present costs involved in producing an up-to-date directory of a similar kind. This resulted in the production of a detailed memorandum for the information of the General Council. A précis of this memorandum was then forwarded to the secretaries of the Branch Clubs with the request that the matter be brought before the members of their respective executive committees for consideration so that their criticisms of the 1935 *Directory* and their suggestions for the format and contents of the proposed new directory might be available for the assistance of the General Council. In answer to this request, responses were received from seven Branch Clubs. It may be of interest to members generally to know that for 1,800 copies the printing and mailing costs of the 1935 *Directory* were \$440.87 and that these estimated costs for a new directory of a similar kind would be approximately \$1,000.00. The work involved in producing such a directory, is of course, considerable and is not reflected in these cost figures.

In an endeavour to find a solution to this problem, your executive held several conversations with the Commandant, and appropriate members of his staff. I am pleased to be able to inform you that these conversations have resulted in the College undertaking the production of an *Ex-Cadet Directory* on a periodic basis in such form as may be recommended by the Club. The Directories so produced will not be printed but will be run on special reproduction equipment now available at the College which produce admirable results. The Club will, of course, have to reimburse the College for the actual cost of materials and postage involved, but these should not be significant. I feel sure that we are all most grateful to the Commandant and his staff for the splendid way in which they have co-operated to produce a really workable solution to this vexing problem.

Advisory Board

On 22nd January last, I wrote on your behalf to the Deputy Minister of National Defence, reviewing the history of the Advisory Board of the Canadian Services Colleges as provided by Order-in-Council P.C. 2512 dated 19th May, 1950, which has never been implemented. In this letter, I stated in part as follows:

"The operation of three service colleges on a tri-service basis involves complex problems in higher education of which I am sure you and your Minister are well aware. The advantages to be gained from having available to the Minister the advice of a Board composed of persons representative of all sections of the country and drawn from a variety of fields of experience, civilian as well as service, is apparent, and indeed, was recognized by the Government in enacting this Order-in-Council. The failure as yet to implement fully the above-mentioned sections cannot be otherwise than a matter of regret to this Club."

I further requested information on the matter so that I could report to the meeting of the Executive Committee on 20th February. In due course, on 21st March, a month after the meeting of the Executive Committee had taken place, I received a reply from the Deputy Minister, informing me that the matter of the Advisory Board was still under consideration in the Department and that he had no further information which he could give me at that time but that he would do so when it became available. Having heard nothing further by 10th September, I wrote on that day on your behalf to the Minister of National Defence, sending him a copy of my correspondence with his Deputy to which I have already referred. In this letter, I informed the Minister that the Annual Meeting was being held today and that I would appreciate being informed of the present position of this matter so that I might make an up-to-date report to you on this occasion. Up to the time of leaving my office yesterday morning I had received no reply from the Minister.

It might be desirable for this meeting, at a later stage if it deems fit, to express some opinion on the establishment of the Advisory Board for the assistance and guidance of the incoming executive.

Cadet Uniform

In January last the Deputy Minister of National Defence discussed with me on several occasions the proposal which was under consideration in his Department of introducing scarlet tunics and pill-boxes with the appropriate accessories as worn by the Cadets prior to the last war and he requested that the Executive Committee of the Club consider this proposal and express its views.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held in February this matter was given careful consideration and it was the unanimous view of the meeting that it was most desirable that scarlet tunics, pill-boxes, white buff belts and gloves should be authorized for cadets of the Royal Military College and that if such items of uniform were authorized, the necessary arrangements should be made to ensure that all recruits were issued with such items not later than the end of the autumn term of their year of entry. This was duly

reported to the Deputy Minister by letter on 26th February. Having heard nothing further, I recently discussed the matter again with the Deputy Minister, who informs me that the matter is still under consideration in the Department, though it would appear not actively so. The opposition to the proposal appears to be based essentially on the question of cost involved. With reference to the uniform being worn by the cadets, black leather leggings have again been taken into use and it is understood that authority has been granted for the cadets to wear blue shoulder flashes on their undress carrying the letters "R.M.C." in scarlet embroidery.

Allotment of College Numbers

For some time a block of College numbers has been allotted from the original sequence for cadets entering Royal Roads. Last winter representations were made to your executive that a similar allotment of College numbers should be made to Collège Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean and I am pleased to inform you that this has been done in such manner that the block of numbers allotted to C.M.R., in each year is to be junior to the numbers actually allotted to cadets entering the Royal Military College and Royal Roads in the same year.

Inter-School Rifle Competition

The Royal Military College Club Inter-School Rifle Competition has again been conducted by Army Headquarters and was completed in June. The winning team was again Westdale Secondary School of Hamilton, Ontario. This school team produced an outstanding score of 987 out of a possible 1,000. In all, 136 school teams from all over Canada competed. The Royal Military College Club shield, together with ten silver medals donated by the Club were presented to the Westdale Secondary School Rifle Team. The Club has received the thanks of the Department of National Defence for its interest in fostering this type of training in the schools and for its generosity in providing the awards.

New Members

The 1953 class which graduated in June last, numbered 110 and the names of these graduates have been added to the Club roll. In accordance with the practice in the past, our Secretary has written to each of the new Ex-cadets, welcoming him into membership in the Club, and wishing him on behalf of the Club every success in his future endeavours.

Branch Clubs

On the reverse side of the Agenda for this meeting, you will see a statement of the paid-up membership of the various Branch Clubs which you will note have been increasing steadily since 1950. It has been a matter of regret in recent years that there have been no Branch Clubs operating in Winnipeg and Calgary. I am pleased to tell you that during the past year, the Winnipeg Branch has been re-organized and officers have been elected for this year; Major-General M. H. S. Penhale being the President and Major H. R. Turner the Secretary. I am sorry to inform you that despite the efforts of the Parent Club and the fact that there are, so far as we know, 15 Ex-cadets living in Calgary, the re-organization of that Branch has not as yet been effected. If any member of the Club who resides in Calgary is present today, I would appreciate if during the week-end he would be good enough to discuss with the executive the problem of reviving the Branch Club in that locality.

Last April the Club forwarded to the Secretary of the United Kingdom Branch a list of all Ex-cadets who would be attending the Coronation officially and suggested that if the United Kingdom Branch saw fit, it might arrange an appropriate get-together of Ex-cadets during the Coronation period. I am pleased to tell you that the United Kingdom Branch responded magnificently and that a most successful luncheon was held in London on 16th June at the Criterion at which over 30 Ex-cadets were present, including 7 Ex-cadets not normally residing in the United Kingdom. General H. D. G. Crerar, who was attending the Coronation as Aide-de-Camp General to Her Majesty was the Guest of Honour.

Deaths

Your executive announces with regret the death of the following Ex-cadets since the last Annual Meeting.

College No.

- 164 Lt.-Col. E. V. O. Hewett, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.,—died Bournemouth, England, February 22, 1953
- 181 Lt.-Col. James A. Gunn, D.S.O.,—died Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, England, December 11, 1952.

200 Major Hazen Ritchie,—died Vancouver, B.C., January 15, 1953.
 253 L. P. Morrison, Esq.,—died Corunna, Ontario, June 1, 1953.
 256 Major-Gen. H. C. Thacker, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,—died Victoria, B.C., June 2, 1953
 305 Major H. B. Muckleston,—died Vancouver, B.C., May 2, 1953.
 489 Major W. Weatherbe,—died Nanyuki, Kenya, November 29, 1952.
 613 Major D. M. Mathieson, M.C.,—died Vancouver, B.C., January 15, 1953.
 614 Brig. W. G. Beaman, D.S.O.,—died Kingston, Ontario, March 18, 1953.
 640 Brig. H. E. Boak, D.S.O.,—died Victoria, B.C., March 21, 1953.
 730 Brig. N. O. Carr, C.B.E.,—died Prescott, Ontario, February 20, 1953.
 821 Colonel F. F. Arnoldi, D.S.O.,—died Bracebridge Memorial Hospital, Ontario, August 6, 1953.
 857 Capt. S. L. Gunn,—died London, Ontario, February 3, 1953.
 864 Major A. C. Ryerson, E.D.,—died Toronto, Ontario, November 18, 1952.
 892 J. N. Cantin, Esq.,—died London, Ontario, June 15, 1953.
 918 Brig. J. F. Preston, M.C.,—died Victoria, B.C., May 28, 1953.
 2462 Capt. J. A. Kirkpatrick,—died Kingston, Ontario, September, 1952.
 3098 W. G. Tivy, Esq.,—died Kingston, Ontario, November 8, 1952.

In conclusion may I take this opportunity of conveying on your behalf to our secretary, Mr. R. D. Williams, our thanks for the excellent work he has done on behalf of the Club this year — and indeed for the past 33 years.

6. FINANCIAL REPORT

Gentlemen — I beg to move the adoption of this report.”

It was moved by Maj.-Gen. H. M. S. Penhale, and seconded by Col. C. J. Birmingham:

“THAT the Financial Report be adopted and filed.”

CARRIED.

7. R.M.C. “REVIEW”

It was moved by Col. K. H. Tremain, and seconded by Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale:
 “THAT the Club approve of the financial support being given to the *R.M.C. Review*, and that the matter be left to the General Council to decide the amount for the year 1954.”

CARRIED.

8. FIXING TIME AND PLACE OF ANNUAL MEETING

It was moved by Maj. R. C. Oaks, and seconded by Maj. H. P. Davis:

“THAT the next Annual Meeting of the Club be held at a time and place to be decided by the General Council or its Executive Committee.”

9. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

(a) Honorary Officers

It was moved by Major A. D. Fiskin, and seconded by C. E. S. Winter, Esq.:
 “THAT the following slate of Honorary Officers prepared by the General Council be elected for the ensuing year:

Honorary President—Lt.-Col. Sir George N. Cory, K.B.E., K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O.

Honorary Solicitor—Brig. Ian S. Johnston, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., Q.C.

Honorary Chaplain—Major the Rev. S. W. Williams, B.Sc.”

CARRIED.

(b) Officers

It was moved by Brig. J. M. Cape, and seconded by Brig. R. J. Leach:

“THAT the following slate of Officers prepared by the General Council be elected for the ensuing year:

President—Lt.-Col. R. R. Labatt, D.S.O., E.D.

1st Vice-President—Col. K. H. Tremain, O.B.E., E.D.

2nd Vice-President—Col. deL. H. M. Panet.

Secretary-Treasurer—R. D. Williams.”

CARRIED.

On completion of the election of Officers, Lt.-Col. R. R. Labatt, the President-elect, took the Chair. He expressed his appreciation on being elected President of the Club. He referred to the services rendered to the Club for many years by the retiring President, Brig. G. E. Beament. On behalf of the Officers and the members of the Club he conveyed to Brig. Beament sincere thanks for his efforts during his term of office.

CARRIED.

10. WEARING OF MINIATURES ON DINNER JACKETS

The Chairman informed the meeting that the Club had received a letter from the Director of Administration, reading as follows:

"The wearing of miniatures on dinner jackets was a privilege granted by His Late Majesty during the austerity period following the Second World War. It has now been withdrawn and, therefore, miniatures should now be worn only on evening dress."

11. GENERAL COUNCIL

(a) "It was moved by Col. K. H. Tremain, and seconded by Brig. J. M. Cape:
"THAT all acts or proceedings taken, or payments made by the General Council, the Executive Committee, and the Officers of the Club during the year 1952, be, and the same are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed."

CARRIED.

(b) It was moved by Lt.-Col. D. C. Macdonald, and seconded by Col. C. H. Walker:
"THAT the General Council or its Executive Committee be empowered and authorized to transact all business of the Club until the next Annual or General Meeting of the Club."

CARRIED.

12. DEATHS

It was moved by C. E. S. Winter, Esq., and seconded by Lt.-Col. D. C. Macdonald:
"THAT this meeting expresses its sympathy to the relatives of those Ex-cadets who have died during the past year."

CARRIED.

13. VOTE OF THANKS – RETIRING OFFICERS

It was moved by C. E. S. Winter, Esq., and seconded by Brig. Ian S. Johnston:
"THAT a vote of thanks be given to the retiring Officers and members of the General Council."

CARRIED.

14. VOTE OF THANKS – COMMANDANT AND STAFF

It was moved by Lt.-Col. D. C. Macdonald, and seconded by Major R. C. Oaks:
"THAT a vote of thanks be given to the Commandant and Staff for making the facilities of the College available to the Club for the Annual Meeting and Annual Dinner."

CARRIED.

**15. VOTE OF THANKS – OFFICERS COMMANDING, DEFENCE AND STAFF
R.C.E.M.E. SCHOOL**

It was moved by Brig. Ian S. Johnston, and seconded by Brig. J. M. Cape:
"THAT a vote of thanks be given to the Officers Commanding the Defence and Staff College, and the R.C.E.M.E. School, for making available to Ex-cadets accommodation during the week-end."

CARRIED.

16. VOTE OF THANKS – KINGSTON BRANCH

It was moved by Major A. D. Fiskin, and seconded by Lt.-Col. D. C. Macdonald:
"THAT a vote of thanks be given to the Officers and members of the Kingston Branch for the excellent arrangements made on our behalf for the meetings and the dinner during this week-end."

CARRIED.

17. ADJOURNMENT

Upon motion duly moved and seconded the meeting then adjourned.



COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
C A P I T A L A C C O U N T
BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31ST

ASSETS:	1950	1951	1952
Cash	\$ 3,958.49	\$ 3,072.90	\$ 3,132.75
Dominion of Canada Bonds	6,100.00	6,100.00	6,100.00
	<u>\$ 10,058.49</u>	<u>\$ 9,172.90</u>	<u>\$ 9,232.75</u>

LIABILITIES:	1950	1951	1952
Memorial Arch Subscription <i>re</i> Plaques	\$ 512.66	\$.....	\$.....
Life Membership Fund	5,400.21	5,400.21	5,700.21
Surplus	4,145.62	3,772.69	3,532.54
	<u>\$ 10,058.49</u>	<u>\$ 9,172.00</u>	<u>\$ 9,232.75</u>

R E V E N U E A C C O U N T

REVENUE:	1950	1951	1952
R.M.C. Review Subscriptions	\$ 915.00	\$ 989.00	\$ 1,048.00
Dues	1,851.00	1,983.00	2,088.00
Dominion Government Grant	600.00	300.00	300.00
Interest on Bonds	183.00	183.00	183.00
Bank Interest	77.71	77.30	60.14
	<u>\$ 3,626.71</u>	<u>\$ 3,532.30</u>	<u>\$ 3,679.14</u>

EXPENDITURES:	1950	1951	1952
Salaries	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00
Postage and Stationery	444.23	377.33	661.61
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,180.12	920.59	546.67
R.M.C. Review	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,500.00
Bank Exchange	8.52	7.31	11.01
	<u>\$ 3,832.87</u>	<u>\$ 3,905.23</u>	<u>\$ 3,919.29</u>
Loss for Year	\$ 206.16	\$ 372.93	\$ 240.15
Balance forward from Previous Year	4,351.78	4,145.62	3,772.69
Surplus at end of year	<u>\$ 4,145.62</u>	<u>\$ 3,772.69</u>	<u>\$ 3,532.54</u>

P A I D M E M B E R S H I P

BRANCH CLUB	1950	1951	1952
Halifax	-	5	20
Quebec	24	19	23
Montreal	195	210	200
Ottawa	101	99	116
Kingston	56	59	51
Toronto	179	199	211
Hamilton	47	47	52
London (Western Ontario Branch)	22	40	33
Winnipeg	18	-	7
Calgary	-	-	-
Vancouver Island Branch	26	27	33
Vancouver, B.C.	40	36	35
United Kingdom Branch	30	32	44
	<u>738</u>	<u>773</u>	<u>825</u>
Parent Club	<u>157</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>169</u>
Total Paid Members	<u>895</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>994</u>
Life Members	<u>67</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>70</u>
	<u>962</u>	<u>1021</u>	<u>1064</u>

E N D O W M E N T F U N D

Invested Capital	\$4,905.03
Accumulated Income	1,427.33
	<u>\$6,332.36</u>

THE EX-CADET WEEKEND

The end of October is now the customary time for holding the Annual Meeting, Dinner and general get-together of the Ex-cadets. For those of us older ones who attend regularly, each year seems to tread more closely on the heels of its predecessor. Friday, 2nd of October was the day when the majority arrived. The Old Brigade and the Classes which graduated in 1914, 1928 and 1933 were all holding reunions on that evening.

On Saturday morning the Annual Meeting was held in the Sir Arthur Currie Hall, starting at 9:30. The retiring President, No. 1828 Brig. G. E. Beament, O.B.E., gave an excellent resumé of the past year in his Presidential Report, and received hearty applause for his good work during his term of office before he handed over to the newly elected President, No. 1620 Col. R. R. Labatt, D.S.O. The various motions were, as always, read and seconded with such alacrity and precision by those detailed to do so, that the rest of the meeting was left amazed and dumbfounded. The further business chiefly consisted in a question from an honourable and gallant Major-General as to what time the bar opened. This year, the correct direction of the stripes on the Club tie, whether N.E. to S.W. or vice versa, was left in abeyance.

This ended and lengthy documents filled out, the whole assembly moved over to the Square to join the visitors and witness the official Opening Ceremony for the College Academic Year, 1953-54. At 11.05 Vice-Admiral E. R. Mainguy, O.B.E., was received with a General Salute, after which he inspected the cadets, took the Salute at the Ceremonial Parade and then presented the academic and other prizes. The Ceremony was concluded by a short and excellent address, given by the Admiral. For the first time on such an occasion the music was supplied by the Royal Canadian Navy Band, and it was greatly appreciated. The whole Parade was a 'very good show' indeed, and the 90 or so recruits for whom it was their first ceremonial parade, were conspicuous by their inconspicuity.

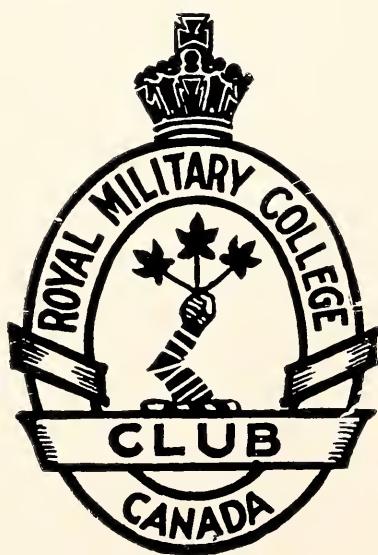
After lunch the football match against Queen's Intermediates was well attended and resulted in a victory for the R.M.C. 8-6. The next move was to the various messes or calls, until it was time to assemble at the R.M.C. for the Annual Dinner. The attendance was a little less than last year but the Mess Hall was well filled. Everyone present was delighted to see once more at the Head Table No. 13 Major-General A. B. Perry, C.M.G., both he and his short speech were received with the greatest acclamation. The outside guest of the evening was Major-General F. A. Irving, Superintendent of West Point Military Academy, who gave a brief and interesting explanation of the West Point system. His presence recalled the happy liaison which has always existed between West Point and the R.M.C. especially since the inauguration of the International Hockey Matches. The Commandant and No. 3300 C. W. C. (B. S. M. to most of us) Marshall both made excellent speeches, and the Dinner was presided over, very ably, by the Retiring President. After dinner the guests repaired to Fort Frontenac or Vimy, or both, and a very enjoyable evening, or rather night, was spent.

On Sunday morning at 10.30 The Old Brigade, looking very smart in their blue berets, and two companies of Ex-cadets under command of Brig. Beament, marched off the Square, accompanied by the R.C.N. Band, playing all the well-remembered tunes. The Salute was taken by General Perry. The serving Cadets were drawn up, *en masse*, to the North of the old Fort Frederick Dormitory instead of lining the route, as of late. The inclement weather was, no doubt, responsible

for this change and also for somewhat dampening the ardour and spontaneity of their cheering. On reaching the back gate to the inner enclosure a temporary halt was necessitated by the fact that the gate was heavily padlocked. The gallant efforts of the C.O. to open it were unsuccessful, so the Old Brigade, instead of leaping it, as they easily could have done, detoured it and the march to the Memorial Arch proceeded smoothly. Here the Service in the unavoidable absence of No. 1394 Major the Rev. S. W. Williams, was conducted by the Rev. A. M. Laverty, Chaplain of Queen's University. After the Reveille, General Perry placed a wreath at the foot of the Arch, and this always most impressive Service was brought to a close by the singing of 'Fight the Good Fight' and the Benediction.

It is a wonderful sight to see year by year, so many Ex-cadets gather together at their old College, and it should be a great inspiration to the Serving Cadet to see so many of his forerunners who have risen to eminence in their country's service, whether military or civil. However great an effort has been made to attend the weekend, however far he has come, no one, in the fairly long experience of the writer, has ever regretted making that effort, but rather has made a vow to do it again. To meet again your old classmates and those ahead and behind you, to remember the weird and funny incidents of your College years, to note the changes in your old College, and your classmates especially, in short to breathe again the air of the old R.M.C., these are the things which make the Ex-cadets (the most loyal body of "Old Boys" which it is possible to conceive) return each year to do honour to, and be honoured by, their old and much-loved College.

—W. R. P. B.



BRANCH CLUB NOTES

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA

MONTRÉAL BRANCH

Officers and Ex-Officio Members

Executive Committee:

PRESIDENT	J. M. Savage
VICE-PRESIDENT	C. H. Drury
SECRETARY-TREASURER	E. F. Neale

Members of the Executive Committee:

G. C. Savage	to retire	Annual Meeting	1955
M. G. Mather	"	"	1955
J. Martin	"	"	1956
J. M. Cape	"	"	1957
H. S. Morrissey	"	"	1957
P. Kiar	"	"	1957

President's Report for 1953

I have the honour of presenting my report of the activities of the Branch during the past year.

At the turn of the year, our membership stood at 7 life members and 203 paid-up ordinary members, the latter figure showing an increase of 2 over the previous year. While this is a step in the right direction, it should be noted that there are upwards of 300 Ex-Cadets living in the Montreal area and all members are urged to do everything possible to bring the remainder into the Club.

The Annual Dinner of the Branch was held on March 27th at the St. James's Club. Following a most pleasant dinner, we heard an interesting address from Dr. David A. Keys, Chairman of the Project Co-ordinating Committee of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited from Chalk River. We were very pleased to have as our guests the Commandants of the Royal Military College and Collège Militaire Royal de St. Jean, together with the Cadet Wing Commander and the President of the Montreal Branch of the Royal Roads Ex-Cadet Club. The Presidents of the Parent Club and of the Toronto Branch were invited but unfortunately were unable to be present.

Prior to the Annual Meeting of the General Council of the Parent Club in Kingston last October, our Branch submitted two recommendations. The first was a request for a new *Directory of Ex-Cadets* to be published. I am happy to report that this received favourable consideration and approval and that the project is now underway. Although our brief suggested that this work be placed in the hands of our good friend Professor W. R. P. Bridger, it appears that he is anxious to retire from responsibilities of this kind and we have learned that the new *Directory* will be produced by the R.M.C. staff.

The other brief submitted last year by this Branch contained a request for consideration of allocating each year a block of R.M.C. College numbers to the cadets entering the Collège Militaire Royal. Conscious of the fact that roughly two-thirds of the cadets at St.-Jean come from the Montreal area, it was the unanimous opinion of your Executive Committee that graduates from this new College should be given R.M.C. numbers in sequence and, at the same time, should be considered eligible for membership in the R.M.C. Club of Canada. This brief was discussed by the General Council of the Parent Club but was shelved for further consideration. At the last meeting of your Branch Executive Committee, further discussion on this subject took place and, by a unanimous vote, it was decided to put a definite resolution before this Annual Meeting. This will be dealt with in a few minutes under the heading of "New Business".

Although we have received a cordial standing invitation from Col. M. L. Lahaie, D.S.O., Commandant of Collège Militaire Royal for an organized visit of our members at any time, we found considerable difficulty in fixing a date that would be suitable to a sufficient number. Those of you who have visited the College will, I am sure, agree that this is something that should be included in our agenda for next fall.

Although for various good reasons we were unable to arrange for the customary beer and oyster party during the 1953 Football Season, we did have an opportunity to entertain about two dozen cadets from R.M.C. who were in town for hockey and basketball last spring. Only 53 ex-cadets turned out and it was the opinion of some of your Executive Committee that the oysters were not too well patronized by the cadets leading to an opinion that some other form of entertainment might be considered in future years.

Having learned that certain other Branches had been making a practice in recent years of putting on some form of entertainment for cadets during the Christmas vacation, we held a luncheon at the Queen's Hotel on December 30th, which, despite the short notice given, proved very successful. A total of 62 Ex-Cadets turned out to entertain 22 cadets. Although serious consideration was given to the idea of inviting all cadets from the College Militaire Royal, but this had to be turned down because of our inability to find a dining room of sufficient size in the short time which we had to make our arrangements.

Although the financial statement for the past year has not been placed before you, I would like to make a few comments regarding it. Our cash position, which is in addition to the \$1,000.00 Dominion of Canada 3% Bond, stands at \$452.80 representing an increase of approximately \$82.00 over the previous year. Of the three functions held, the most costly to us was the beer and oyster party which showed a net loss of \$69.90. The Christmas luncheon showed a deficit of only \$41.71 while our 1953 Annual Dinner, with a loss of only \$10.53, was I think the most successful to date. For that function we sold 101 tickets which we believe is an all-time high.

I am happy to advise that we have no record of deaths among our membership in the past year. We have one member of this Branch serving with the Royal Navy overseas at present—No. 2702, Lt.-Cmdr. P. J. Pratley. Another member—No. 2831, C. M. Crowe—also in active service, transferred to the United Kingdom Branch during the past year.

Among the new members taken into our Branch in the past year, are a few distinguished characters whom I would like to name:

No. 2144, G/Capt. F. C. Carling-Kelly, A.F.C.

No. 2183, J E. Pepall, formerly Secretary of the U.K. Branch.

No. 2890, J. I. B. Williamson, who was Senior Cadet at the College two years ago and is now at McGill, after spending one year in Korea.

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation of the assistance and loyal support that I have enjoyed from the Executive Committee and from all members of this Branch during my term of office.

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA TORONTO BRANCH

The Annual Meeting of the Toronto Branch of the Royal Military College was held on 20th March, 1953. The following is the slate of Officers elected by the Toronto Branch for the year 1953:

President—G. D. deS. Wotherspoon

Vice-President—H. A. Richardson

Secretary-Treasurer—P. W. Hunter

Also on this date the Toronto Branch held its Annual Dinner which was chaired by the outgoing President, S. Tupper Bigelow, and was honoured with the presence of Col. Leary Grant as guest speaker.

The Toronto Club's Annual Luncheon was held on 2nd January, 1954 for the purpose of entertaining the cadets on leave in the area. This year's luncheon was at the Officers' Mess of the Governor-General's Horse Guards and was very successful, playing host to approximately sixty cadets.

This year, for the first time, the Toronto Club is meeting the Montreal Club in Kingston for the purpose of originating an Ex-Cadet hockey game, to be played every other year on the afternoon prior to the R.M.C.-U.S.M.A. match. This year the game was played at 1400 hours on 6th March, 1954.

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA WINNIPEG BRANCH

Annual Report and Activities of the Winnipeg Branch for the year 1953:

There are at the present time 32 Ex-Cadets on record in Winnipeg and other parts of Manitoba. Dues paid to date for year 1953, 14, a slight increase over last year.

Our President for the past two years, Maj.-Gen. Penhale, has recently left to take up his duties at Arnprior, Ont. His successor will be appointed at forthcoming annual meeting scheduled for the end of March.

The principal activity of the Branch last year was the visit of the R.M.C. Football Team and Staff in October, when we were privileged in having them as our guests for dinner and entertainment.

The annual luncheon for serving cadets was held during the Christmas holidays. There were eleven cadets representing the three Colleges, and twenty Ex-Cadets.

H. R. TURNER
Secretary-Treasurer

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA OTTAWA BRANCH

President's Report 1953

At the close of 1953, there were 208 Ex-Cadets on the Ottawa Branch roll, of whom 144 were paid-up members. This compares with 200 on the roll and 116 paid-up, at the close of 1952, so that a fair improvement in such statistics has been made, particularly in the number of paid-up members, which is very gratifying indeed.

During 1953, the Branch held two cocktail parties, one in March and the second in November. At the latter, we were very pleased to have as our guests, the members of the R.M.C. football first team who, earlier in the afternoon, had played the local Carleton College team. About 100 persons attended each of these cocktail parties.

Owing to prior engagements, I was unable to attend any of the Executive Committee meetings of 1953, but was present at the General Council meeting held on the 2nd October, at the College.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Executive and members of the Branch for their assistance and support during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. C. MacDONALD
President

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA KINGSTON BRANCH

The Officers and Executive Committee for the year 1953 were as follows:

Honorary Presidents	— Major-General W. H. P. Elkins
	— Brigadier D. C. Cunningham
President	— Major R. C. Oaks
1st Vice-President	— Major A. B. Smith
2nd Vice-President	— Lt.-Col. J. F. McParland
Secretary	— Captain Hugh Ryan
Treasurer	— Major H. S. Parker
Committee	— Lt.-Col. T. D. K. Rooney
	— Major Harold Davis
	— D. G. Robertson, Esq.
	— Major P. T. Nation
	— Lt.-Col. R. E. Hogarth
	— Major R. M. Sinclair
	— Lt.-Col. H. H. Lawson
	— Major R. C. Bindoff

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT 1953-1954

Following the Annual Meeting in April 1953 when the above officers were elected little activity took place until the Fall and Winter.

Several cocktail parties were held at H. Q. Mess to which staff members at R.M.C. were invited.

The liaison with R.M.C. and the C.I.A.U. was maintained, with the result that an excellent cup has been procured for competition in the local rugby conference. It is hoped that delivery will be made in time to present it to the Union at their Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Branch will be held on March 19th at Fort Frontenac.

The Secretary of the Branch has a complete nominal roll of the Ex-Cadets in this area. He would welcome an interchange with any other Branches with the object of maintaining contact with these members who are on the move.

MAJOR R. C. OAKS
President

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA Western Ontario Branch

The Officers of the Western Ontario Branch, through the medium of the *Review*, desire to pay tribute to the gentleman, who, through his ceaseless efforts, fatherly guidance and inspiration, produced a more successful *Review* each year, in spite of our unhelpful if not unsympathetic attitude.

Each member of this Branch would wish to be included in this tribute to No. H2828 Professor W. R. P. Bridger, who, more than any other, is to us the living symbol of all that is finest about R.M.C.

May he be blessed with many happy years in well-earned retirement.

No. 2336 Lt.-Col. J. H. Moore was appointed Director of Finance and Treasurer of John Labatt Limited in London on 1st April, 1953. During the Second World War, he served with the R.C.A., and attended Staff College at Camberley.

No. 1499 Col. H. S. Kirby, O.B.E., C.D., B.Sc., retired from the Canadian Army on 1st February, 1954, after thirty years' service. Col. Kirby attended high school in Wakefield, Quebec, and entered R.M.C. in 1919. After graduation he attended McGill University and obtained his BSc. degree in 1925. The same year he joined the P.A.M. and served continuously since then. He was promoted Captain in 1929, Major in 1935, Lt. Col. in 1940 and Colonel in 1946. From 1934-48, he served as Assistant Superintendent of Dominion Arsenals. After attending the National Defence College in 1948, he was appointed Commandant of 27 C.O.D.

On 8th January, 1953, a party was held in the London Garrison Active Force Mess to honour Col. and Mrs. Kirby, both of whom will be sorely missed by their many friends in this area. Mrs. Kirby was presented with a bouquet of roses and the Colonel with an engraved cigarette case.

On 22nd December, 1953, a most successful tea and cocktail party was held at the London Garrison Active Force Officers' Mess, at which the Ex-Cadets and their wives acted as hosts to twelve serving cadets and their ladies.

No. 2265, Brig. W. A. B. Anderson, O.B.E., C.D., relinquished command of Western Ontario Area on 25th September, 1953, and proceeded to Germany where he assumed command of Canada's newly-designated 1 Cdn. Inf. Bde. Brig. Anderson was accompanied by his wife and his two sons. We understand his oldest boy, Robbie, is attending school in England, while Tony is learning his three "R's" at a German school in Soest.

One of the units which Brig. Anderson took with him to Germany, 3 Fd. Sqn., R.C.E., is commanded by our former Secretary-Treasurer, No. 2460, Major J. D. Hazen, C.D. Major Hazen was replaced as Area Engineer Officer in the Area by No. 2341, Major D. C. L. MacMillan.

W. E. LEE, Major
Secretary

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA VANCOUVER BRANCH

On 15th April the Executive were able to gather together a dozen of the members at short notice to meet Lt.-Col. L. F. Grant; plans for a full scale luncheon were cancelled due to Col. Grant's engagements. The occasion was, however, a very pleasant one.

On 29th April six of the members joined the Victoria Branch at lunch prior to attending the closing exercises at Royal Roads. Those attending were most favorably impressed with all that they saw and the weather was ideal. Among those present was Mr. S. C. Cutbush who is an honorary member of this Branch.

Early in July two cadets serving at the R.C.S.M.E., Chilliwack, B.C., were entertained for the week-end in town and from this grew the decision to proceed with a Garden Party which was held at the Joint Services Mess on 1st August. On this occasion there were present 39 cadets, 20 Ex-cadets and about 35 ladies. This entertainment appeared to be popular with the cadets and is likely to be repeated.

Visiting celebrities were rather neglected this year, but we were happy to welcome Jim Packham of Montreal to a recent executive meeting.

M. J. GRIFFIN
President

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA VANCOUVER ISLAND BRANCH

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. A. Perron, R.C.A., the Annual Dinner and Meeting was held at the Garrison Officers' Mess, Work Point Barracks, Esquimalt, on 28th January, 1953.

The dinner was attended by 21 members and Lt.-Col. A. Perron was guest of the Branch.

At the meeting which followed the dinner the following Officers were elected:

President—H. A. Wallace

Vice-President—C. E. Price

Members—F. C. Pollard, Brig. J. F. Preston, Col. B. R. Ker

Secretary-Treasurer—Lt.-Col. W. E. C. Eliot

Ex-President—W/C C. J. H. Holms

The paid-up membership of the Branch is 31.

It is regretted to have to report the death of the following Ex-cadets in 1953:

No. 640, Brig. H. E. Boak, 21st March

No. 918, Brig. J. F. Preston, 28th May

No. 256, Maj.-General H. C. Thacker, 2nd June

A lunch was held at the Union Club on 30th April in connection with the Graduation Exercises at Royal Roads.

The lunch was attended by 14 members of the Vancouver Island Branch, 4 members of the Vancouver Branch and Lt.-Cmdr. W. P. Hayes, R.C.N., of the United Kingdom Branch.

After the lunch, members attended the Graduation Exercises and were very impressed by the march, drill and turnout of the cadets at Royal Roads. The Graduation Ball which followed the Exercises was very much enjoyed by the members attending it.

On 8th December, the President, H. A. Wallace, gave a very pleasant stag cocktail party at his home; 25 members attended.

It is hoped to hold the 1954 Dinner and Meeting at Royal Roads, either late in March or early in April.

W. E. C. ELIOT, LT.-COL.
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer

R.M.C. CLUB OF CANADA UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH

The Annual Meeting of the United Kingdom Branch of the R.M.C. Club of Canada took place on Wednesday, 28th October, 1953, at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, and was preceded by luncheon. Twenty-five members attended as follows:

No. 1714, Brigadier B. M. Archibald	No. 731, Major S. D. Parker
No. 2876, Mr. J. R. Arnold	No. 2503, Lt.-Col. H. E. C. Price
No. 2141, Mr. T. L. Brock	No. 700, Colonel G. H. Rogers
No. 323, Lt-General Sir George Cory	No. 206, Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers
No. 1780, A/C M. Costello	No. 2802, Capt. H. S. Rogers
No. 2677, Major H. E. A. Devitt	No. 1020, Colonel J. H. Scott
No. 221, Lt-General Sir Charles Dobell	No. 2601, Major A. C. Smart
No. 2452, W/C J. B. A. Fleming	No. 2120, Maj.-General J. D. B. Smith
No. 673, Lt-Col. T. C. Greenwood	No. 1759, Colonel H. Carrington Smith
No. 1792, Mr. P. E. H. Henault	No. 1761, Mr. A. G. Stevenson
No. 1858, Lt.Col. A. K. Jordan	No. 974, Captain G. A. Strubbe
No. 2586, Major J. G. Lefebvre	No. 530, Brigadier W. G. Tyrrell
No. 1029, Brigadier G. P. Morrison	

Lt.-Col. A. K. Jordan presided and in his introductory remarks announced the appointment of No. 323, Lt-General Sir George Cory, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. as Honorary President of the Parent Club for 1953-54. He also announced the death last week in Kingston, Ontario, of No. 621, Major-General C. F. Constantine, Professor of Artillery from 1919 to 1921 and Commandant of the College from 1925 to 1930, and well known to many of us.

A review of Branch Club activities and activities of individual members was read by the secretary.

In presenting the Financial Statement, the chairman drew attention to the large deficit sustained at the Coronation luncheon. This was partly the result of a good many guests from the Canadian contingent, but augmented by not charging those attending the full amount. The chairman said that he felt that in future all charges at meetings other than the Annual Meeting should be fully met by those attending, but that at the Annual Meeting the Club might stand part of the cost, depending on the extent of funds available. It was desirable to strike a balance between getting as many members out as possible through keeping the price charged as reasonable as possible, and not unduly depleting the resources of the Club.

Brigadier G. P. Morrison reported on the Annual Meeting of the Parent Club held in Kingston on 2nd October, which he had attended. The new constitution was adopted, and a decision was taken to proceed with the proposed new directory of Ex-cadets. Brigadier Morrison was particularly impressed with the physical equipment at the College.

As a preliminary to collecting the necessary data for the new directory, the secretary handed out his best effort at an up-to-date address list of U.K. members and requested help in revising it.

The following officers were elected for 1953-54:

President—No. 1714, Brig. B. M. Archibald, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Vice-President—No. 1858, Lt.-Col. A. K. Jordan, D.S.O., E.D.

Secretary—No. 2141, Mr. T. L. Brock

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned.

T. L. BROCK
Secretary-Treasurer

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE R.M.C. CLUB, U.K.

The last Annual Meeting of the R.M.C. Club of Canada, United Kingdom Branch, was held at the House of Commons, Westminster, through the kindness of No. 2582, Captain E. H. C. Leather, M.P., on Wednesday, 18th February, 1953. There were 19 Ex-Cadets in attendance with No. 400, Colonel Guy Rogers, O.B.E., in the chair. The financial statement for 1952 was reviewed and approved. The following executive for 1953 was elected:

President—No. 1246, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Loewen, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Vice-President—No. 1858, Lt.-Col. A. K. Jordan, D.S.O., E.D.

Secretary-Treasurer—No. 2183, J. E. Pepall

It was suggested that meetings be held during the spring and summer rather than during the autumn and winter to facilitate travelling to London. The original idea was to postpone the current Annual Meeting from February next to April but as the elected President and Secretary were both transferred out of the United Kingdom it was deemed advisable to push forward the Annual Meeting to October so that the members could elect a new executive.

A Coronation luncheon meeting was held on 16th June, 1953, at the Criterion Restaurant, with Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Loewen in the chair and attended by 15 members and 7 guests from the Canadian Coronation contingent, including No. 749, General H. D. G. Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., and No. 1866, Lt.-Col. Cecil Merritt, V. C. General Crerar addressed the meeting.

Membership in the U.K. Branch now stands at 74, compared with 66 at the end of 1952. We report with regret the death on 22nd February, 1953, at Bournemouth of an esteemed member, No. 163, Lt.-Col. E. V. O. Hewett, D.S.O., O.B.E., the son of the first Commandant of R.M.C. During the year the following members left the United Kingdom:

No. 1246, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Loewen—posted to Singapore.

No. 2183, J. E. Pepall—returned to Canada.

No. 1877, R. G. C. Smith (NATO, Paris)—returned to Canada.

No. 1708, Lt.-Col. J. B. Sutherland—retired and returned to Canada.

The following Ex-Cadets arrived in the United Kingdom:

No. 2876, J. R. Arnold

No. 3198, Midshipman George Bolt, R.C.N.

No. 2141, T. L. Brock

No. 2831, C. M. Crowe

No. 2577, Major G. E. Henderson

No. 1759, Lt.-Col. H. Carrington Smith, R.E.—returned from Malaya.

We report with pride the award of the George Medal to one of our members, No. 2496, S/L W. A. Waterton, D.F.C., Chief Test Pilot of the Gloster Aircraft Company. While testing a twin jet nightfighter Waterton decided to make a crash landing rather than bale out and send the plane to destruction. He escaped from the plane with valuable records seconds before it burst into flames.

One of our vocal members, No. 2585, Ted Leather, M.P., has made quite a name for himself on the B.B.C. and no doubt you have all heard him in friendly debate.

Our two most recent arrivals, No. 2876, J. R. Arnold, and No. 2831, C. M. Crowe, are in the United Kingdom for two years on Athlone Fellowships. Mr. Arnold is with us today but Mr. Crowe, who is at St. John's College, Cambridge, could not get down.

No. 729, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Grasett, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., has taken up residence in Adderbury, Oxfordshire, upon completion of his term as Governor of Jersey.

Recent promotions which have come to our notice are No. 2586, J. G. Lefebvre, to Major, No. 2452, J. B. A. Fleming, to Wing Commander, and No. 2175, H. M. Millar to Lt.-Colonel. We congratulate these gentlemen.

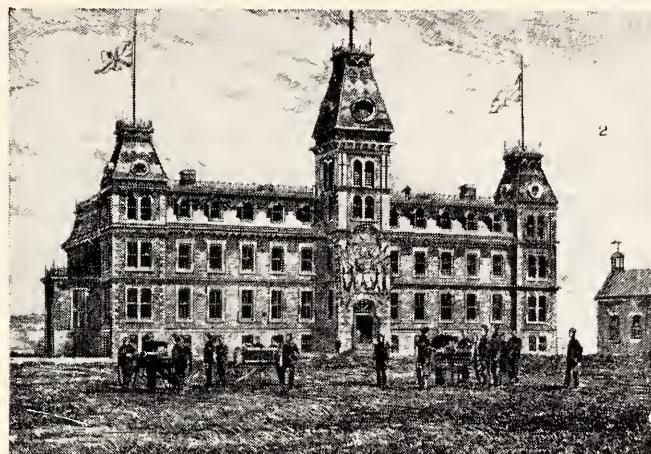
While we were sorry to lose the valuable services of our President, Lt.-General Sir Charles Loewen, we must feel proud of his recent appointment as Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces. General Loewen arrived in Singapore to take up his post on 13th October in the company of Field Marshal Sir John Harding, C.I.G.S.

The Annual Meeting of the Parent Club was held in Kingston on 2nd October and was attended by one of our members, No. 1029, Brig. G. P. Morrison of the Defence Research Board who, we hope, will tell us about it at a later stage of this meeting.

Our elected Secretary, No. 2183, Mr. J. E. Pepall, returned to Canada on 18th August to take up a new position in the Aluminium Limited group as President of the Magnesium Company of Canada. As I replaced him in London and was also an R.M.C. classmate of his, I agreed to act as temporary Secretary until today's Annual Meeting.

T. L. BROCK
Secretary-Treasurer

RANDOM NOTES



No. 13, Major-General A. B. Perry, C.M.G., attended the Annual Dinner of the R.M.C. Club on 3 October, 1953. His speech at the dinner received a great ovation, as usual.

No. 140, Brig.-General G. S. Cartwright, C.B., C.M.G., late R.E., is now living retired in Vancouver, B.C. His address is 4544 West 1st Avenue, Vancouver. Brig.-General Cartwright is a Past President of the Royal Military College Club of Canada.

No. 323, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Cory, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., was elected Honorary President of the Royal Military College Club of Canada at the Annual Meeting held in Kingston on 3 October, 1953. Sir George is a life member of the Club.

No. 524, Lt.-Gen. A. P. Miller, D.S.O., M.C. with bar, V.D. was the subject of the following letter which was kindly sent to the Editor by No. 1587, L. A. Cullin, Esq.

"Old so'diers never die". No. 524 still going strong, just completed the huge Ford plant at Oakville, was Superintendent, Engineer of Construction on this huge plant from its inception, and is now constructing large filtration plant near Burlington; says he has no idea of retiring, as he can still keep up with any of the "40-year o'lds" on the job, thanks to the physique R.M.C. gave him.

Col. Miller is a life member of the R.M.C. Club of Canada.

No. 624, Maj.-General, W. H. P. Elkins, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., was appointed an Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem last June. He is the President of the Kingston committee of the St. John Ambulance, which he helped to organize in 1951.

No. 662, Major E. R. M. Kirkpatrick, whose address is 9 Midvale Road, Jersey, Channel Islands, has advised the Secretary of the Parent Club that he is the only Ex-Cadet living in Jersey since the departure of No. 729, Lt.-General Sir Edward Grasett, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., on ceasing to be the Lieutenant Governor of the Channel Isles.

No. 725, Lt.-Col. F. A. Wanklyn, M.C., late Royal Regiment of Artillery is retired and lives in Nassau, Bahamas.

No. 729, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Grasett, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., has relinquished his appointment as Governor of the Channel Islands, an appointment which he has held for eight years. He and Lady Grasett were honoured by servicemen and ex-servicemen in a parade before their departure.

No. 730, Colonel A. A. Anderson, D.S.O., was appointed Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, December 1953.

No. 749, General H. D. G. Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., Aide-de-Camp General to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, attended the Queen at Buckingham Palace when Coronation Medals were presented to Canadian servicemen and members of the R.C.M.P. who took part in the Coronation ceremonies.

No. 846, Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., on 20th May, 1953, was appointed a member of a Board which will travel across Canada and gain first-hand knowledge of the current activities and problems of the Reserve Force.

No. 877, George L. Magann, Esq., has been appointed Canadian Ambassador to Switzerland. He was formerly Canadian Ambassador to Greece. Mr. Magann joined the department of external affairs in 1941 as minister in Washington, and subsequently served in Paris and Ottawa. He was appointed Canadian ambassador to Greece in 1949.

No. 1034, Lt. G. D. McTaggart, M.C., is amongst the more prominent curlers at the Royal Montreal Curling Club. Joining him in "throwing rocks" are No. 771, Col. T. S. Morrisey, D.S.O., E.D., No. 1437, Lt.-Col. W. E. C. Gillespie, No. 1735, S/L G. R. Hiam and No. 2719, Major E. F. Neale.

No. 1113, Col. R. A. H. Galbraith, O.B.E., C.D., is a professor of Engineering at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

No. 1246, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles F. Loewen, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in the Queen's New Year honour list. He was appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces on 15th September, 1953. Prior to his departure for the Far East, he was President of the United Kingdom Branch of the R.M.C. Club of Canada. A classmate of Sir Charles — No. 1265, Capt. A. S. Fraser, M.C., kindly sent to the editor the following extract from the London *Weekly Times*:

The news of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Loewen's new appointment as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces, will be widely welcomed. Canadian born and bred, he attended the Royal Military College, Kingston, before being commissioned in the British Army as an artillery subaltern in 1918 at the age of 18. After service in the brief Norwegian campaign in 1940, General Loewen held various staff appointments in the United Kingdom before going to Italy in 1943 as Commander Royal Artillery, 56th (London) Division. In the following March he became Commander Corps Royal Artillery, X Corps, and two months later took command of the 1st Infantry Division in the Anzio beach-head and commanded it until the end of the war.

In January, 1946, he was transferred to the 6th. (later the 1st.) Armoured Division, returning to the United Kingdom at the end of 1948 to become commander of the Northumbrian District and the 50th. (Northumbrian) Division of the Territorial Army. He was promoted Lieutenant-General in May, 1950 when he became G.O.C.-in-C., Anti-Aircraft Command. He took up his appointment as G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command, in succession to General Sir Cameron Nicholson in the spring. Now General Nicholson has been appointed Adjutant-General at the War Office, and it is his successor-designate as Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces—General Sir Charles Keighley—whom General Loewen is to follow in the Far East Command.

No. 1251, Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Deputy Minister of Health, headed the Canadian Delegation to the 6th World Health Assembly in Geneva, last May.

No. 1254, O. E. Fleming, Esq., is a Barrister at Law, employed with the Dominion Government in London, Ontario.

No. 1342, Major A. T. Campbell is a representative of The Eastern Trust Company at Truro, Nova Scotia.

No. 1456, Lt.-Col. Alfred Powis, D.S.O., was named regional Vice-President in charge of the Canadian department of the Federal Insurance Company of New Jersey at a recent meeting of the Company's board of directors. Mr. Powis originally joined the firm in New York in 1923, and opened the Canadian branch in Montreal in 1928.

No. 1459, Capt. A. E. Williams has formed a partnership with Mr. A. E. Jackes, under the partnership of Williams & Jackes, as insurance adjusters. His office address is 1055 Eglinton Avenue West, Toronto.

No. 1474, Col. deL. H. M. Panet, was elected 2nd Vice-President of the R.M.C. Club of Canada, at the last Annual Meeting.

No. 1508, Brigadier R. E. A. Morton, D.S.O., E.D., was last March appointed to head Canada's Military Missions in the Far East.

No. 1511, Francis Gilbert Ferrabee, Esq., was appointed, last year, president of Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company. He graduated from R.M.C. in 1922. He is a graduate of McGill University, in mechanical engineering. He launched his business career in 1924 at the Phillipsburg, N.J., plant, Ingersoll-Rand Company. Ten years later he returned to this country as General Sales Manager of Canadian Ingersoll-Rand. Appointments included director (1937), vice-president, sales division (1939), vice-president and assistant general manager (1941) and executive vice-president and general manager (1943).

Mr. Ferrabee in 1941 was appointed Senior Reserve Ordnance Mechanical Engineer in M.D. 4 and commanded the No. 4 Reserve Division Ordnance Workshop with the rank of major. He also served as director of the Compressed Air and Gas Refrigeration Equipment Division of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. He is vice-president of the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association.

No. 1620, Lt.-Col. R. R. Labatt, D.S.O., E.D., was elected President of the R.M.C. Club of Canada, at the last Annual Meeting.

No. 1678, Capt. J. S. C. Fraser is a chemist with B.C. Cement Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C.

No. 1707, Col. J. G. K. Strathy, O.B.E., E.D., was appointed, last May, Treasurer of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

No. 1712, Capt. G. S. Osler was appointed last May Secretary of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

No. 1728, H. L. Eberts, Esq., was appointed, February 1954, General Manager of Fleet Manufacturing Limited at Fort Erie, Ontario.

No. 1745, Wilmot D. Matthews, Esq., is Canada's Minister to Sweden. He and his wife and two sons, Donald and John, spent a two-month vacation in Toronto last November and December, and returned to Sweden after Christmas. Before his appointment to Sweden he was U.S. Ambassador to Washington.

No. 1762, G/C C. M. A. Strathy, E.D., 15 Toronto Street, Toronto, was appointed a Queen's Counsel in January, 1954.

No. 1766, Col. Kenneth H. Tremain, O.B.E., E.D., has taken an appointment with Canadian Zurn Engineering Company, effective February, 1954. Colonel Tremain is First Vice-President of the R.M.C. Club of Canada.

No. 1778, Col. L. G. Clarke, O.B.E., C.D., retired from the Army last January, after more than twenty-five years service. Prior to his retirement he was director of Artillery at Army Headquarters. He graduated from R.M.C. in 1928 and is a life member of the R.M.C. Club of Canada.

No. 1788, Lt.-Col. N. I. Fraser, R.C.E., formerly in the Works Directorate at N.D.H.Q., was appointed Command Engineer at H.Q. of the Quebec Command in Montreal last July.

No. 1801, Brig. S. E. E. Morris, Deputy Army Member, Canadian Joint Staff, London, England, returned to Canada last August to become Deputy Q.M.G. (Design and Development) and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier.

No. 1822, Supt. J. F. Thrasher, R.C.M.P., formerly Commandant "A" Division Ottawa, was appointed Commander of the Depot Division at Regina on 15 July, 1953.
Broughton Street, Vancouver, B.C.

No. 1848, W/C Fowler M. Gobeil was appointed on 25 May, Commanding Officer of Toronto R.C.A.F. Station at Downsview.

No. 1861, Major Alexander Landale is a reporter with Dunn and Bradstreets of Canada Limited, 1292 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C. His home address is 1311 Broughton Street.

No. 1866, Lt.-Col. C. C. I. Merritt, V.C., commanded the Canadian Troops in Trafalgar Square during the Coronation ceremonies.

No. 1877, Lt.-Col. R. G. C. Smith, formerly Commercial Counsellor at Paris, France, was appointed to a similar post in Washington, U.S.A., last June.

No. 1890, Brigadier M. P. Bogert, D.S.O., O.B.E., was appointed Commander of the British Empire in March, 1953, for his "outstanding work, quick decisions, decisive action, and high example of co-operation". He was appointed, last January, Commandant, Canadian Army Staff College, Kingston. He is a former Commander of the 25th Cdn. Inf. Brigade in Korea.

No. 1921, Supt. G. B. McClellan, R.C.M.P., formerly in command of the R.C.M.P.'s Special Branch, was appointed to the command of the Toronto Division of the R.C.M.P. last September. His picture and a brief account of his work in the spy ring case appeared in *TIME* (14th September, 1953).

No. 1941, Brigadier Geoffrey Walsh, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D., Canadian Army Director-General of Military Training made a three-week inspection tour last January of Canadian and British military establishments in the United Kingdom and Germany. He is a former commander of the 27th Cdn. Inf. Brigade in Germany.

No. 1958, Brigadier A. B. Connelly, C.B.E., C.D., is an engineer with the Dufresne Engineering Company, 1832 Pie IX Boulevard, Montreal. His mailing address is University Club, 2047 Mansfield, Montreal, P.Q.

No. 1971, Lt.-Col. H. R. de B. Greenwood, R.E., was appointed September 1953, Commander of the 38th Corps Regiment, Royal Engineers at Dusseldorf, Germany.

No. 1976, Major G. H. Hees was re-elected Progressive Conservative member for Toronto-Broadview in the 1953 Federal Election, but lost a bet on another unsuccessful candidate, which entailed eating his shirt. A "token" mastication appears to have been accomplished, according to the newspapers.

No. 1997, Col. R. T. L. Rogers, R.E., is with the Air Survey Company of India Limited, at Dum Dum, Calcutta, 28, India.

No. 2033, F. J. Cornish, Esq., 372 Bay Street, Toronto, was appointed a Queen's Counsel in January, 1954.

No. 2097, Lt.-Col. H. J. Lake, R.C.A., is working with D.A.D. in Ottawa.

No. 2144, G/C F. C. Carling-Kelly, A.F.C., is now stationed at No. 1 Group H.Q., R.C.A.F., Montreal.

No. 2174, Col. H. L. Meuser, O.B.E., was appointed Chief of Staff and Assistant Military Attaché at Washington, U.S.A. last June, after attending the National Defence College at Kingston, Ontario.

No. 2183, James E. Pepall, Esq., returned from England to Canada August, 1953. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the United Kingdom Branch. Mr. Pepall is employed with the Aluminum Limited Group of Companies and is now living in Montreal. His address is c/o Magnesium Company of Canada, 2100 Sun Life Building, Montreal, P.Q. His duties as Secretary-Treasurer of the U.K. Branch have been taken over by No. 2141, T. L. Brock, Esq., who is employed by the same company.

No. 2184, Capt. D. W. Piers, D.S.C., R.N., formerly Assistant Chief of Staff, personnel and administration, on the staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, was appointed Naval Member of the Directing Staff of the National Defence College at Kingston.

No. 2230, A/C W. R. MacBrien, O.B.E., C.D., formerly Chief Staff Officer at St. Hubert, Quebec, was appointed last spring to a similar post at the H.Q. of the 4th Allied Tactical Air Force at Landsberg, Germany.

No. 2238, Lt.-Col. E. T. Munro, R.C. Sigs., formerly in the Directorate of Staff Duties at A.H.Q., Ottawa, was selected to attend the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Defence College in Paris, France, which commenced 1st September, 1953, and was appointed to the General Staff at S.H.A.P.E. H.Q. in Paris.

No. 2247, G. C. Savage, Esq., has advanced to Vice-President and General Manager of J. B. Williams (Canada) Limited.

No. 2258, Major F. S. Carson is active in Engineering and Production matters at Canadian Car and Foundry Company Limited. Busily engaged in the same Company are No. 2382, Lt.-Col. C. H. Drury, O.B.E., Vice-President Purchases and Stores, and No. 2782, John Martin, Esq.

No. 2265, Brig. W. A. B. Anderson, O.B.E., formerly Area Commander, Western Ontario, was appointed Commanding Officer of the 27th Infantry Brigade in Germany, last August.

No. 2290, Col. D. Menard, D.S.O., who is Commandant, Shilo Garrison, Manitoba, very kindly sent in some ex-Cadet news, copy for the *Review* and photographs.

No. 2300, Lt.-Col. K. H. Stevens, M.B.E., R.E., won the Army Golf Championship last May at Hunstanton, Norfolk, England. It was the first time for an ex-Cadet, or a Canadian, to win this competition. Colonel Stevens' address is c/o Lloyds Bank, 6 Pall Mall, London S.W. 1, England.

No. 2354, Major H. W. C. Stethem, General Staff Officer of Eastern Ontario Area Headquarters, was promoted last October to Lt.-Colonel and transferred to Army Staff College as General Staff Officer, Grade 1, in December, 1953.

No. 2375, Lt.-Col. N. B. Buchanan, M.C., is Minister of Lands and Mines in New Brunswick.

No. 2381, Capt. W. A. Deroche is with General Motors in St. Catharines, Ontario, and spent his summer holiday on the Bay of Quinte.

No. 2399, Cmdr. W. M. Landymore was Mentioned in Dispatches for displaying much resource and devotion to duty while in command of H.M.C.S. Iroquois, in the Korean War.

No. 2402, Major Robert Kenneth MacKenzie is an executive of the Campania Telephonica Brazilaira, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

No. 2435, Lt.-Col. R. T. Bennett, O.B.E., formerly A.Q.M.G. at S.H.A.P.E. was promoted to the rank of Colonel and appointed Assistant Standing Group Liaison Officer with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe, in June, 1953.

No. 2437, Major D. W. Blyth, R.C.A., returned last year from 3½ years' duty in the United Kingdom, is D.A.Q.M.G. at Shilo, Manitoba, under No. 2290, Col. D. Menard, D.S.O.

No. 2449, Lt.-Col. H. W. Sterne, D.S.O., M.B.E., was appointed last January, Commander of the Headquarters Anti-Aircraft Command at St. Hubert, Quebec. He served in Korea in 1953, and it was there that he won the D.S.O., according to the following citation:

Lieutenant-Colonel Sterne accompanied 81 Field Regiment to Korea and has commanded the Regiment with outstanding ability and success during operations in this theatre. He has shown tactical ability of a high order and an intimate knowledge of the battle and has provided at all times sound advice for his superiors and expert guidance to his subordinates in the employment of artillery. His technical skill, enthusiasm and energetic direction has proved to be an inspiration to all ranks of the Regiment and has resulted in a high standard of unit efficiency. Demands for artillery support have been heavy and continuous and the successful defence of territory against frequent enemy assaults is a tribute to the fine efforts of the Regiment under this officer's command in supporting the brigade and the division. His leadership has been of a personal nature and through constant visits to forward observation posts and gun positions has provided inspiration to his officers and men in arranging fire support and directing the fire of his guns. The effectiveness of the artillery support was largely due to his intimate knowledge of the ground gained through daily visits, under shell and mortar fire, to the forward positions and observation posts.

No. 2445, Capt. Harold W. Gauthier is a Barrister, Solicitor at Timmins, Ontario.

No. 2457, Gerald R. Gohier, Esq., is President and General Manager of the Gohier Autos Limited, 3930 St. Catherine Street East, Montreal. His home address is 115 Melbourne Avenue, Town of Mt. Royal, P.Q.

No. 2464, Major J. E. Leach, formerly Brigade Major, 25th Canadian Imperial Brigade, in Korea was awarded the M.B.E. in March, 1953. His citation read as follows:

Major Leach has served as a Brigade Major since June, 1952. His loyalty, energy and ability as a staff officer have greatly contributed to the efficiency of the brigade. By his good humour even in difficult circumstances, he had fostered friendly relations both within and without the brigade. He has kept himself available at all hours of the day and night to assist the units of the brigade and has never spared himself in his efforts to make their task easier. The high efficiency of the brigade staff is a measure of Major Leach's ability.

On 30th June, 1953, he was promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. and appointed Arctic Warfare Technical Officer with the Defence Research Board's Arctic Section.

No. 2510, Lt.-Col. E. A. C. Amy, D.S.O., M.C., R.C.A.C., was awarded the O.B.E. for his services as Staff Officer with the 1st Commonwealth Division H.Q. He was appointed Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Dragoons in November, 1935.

No. 2517, Lt.-Col. E. G. Brooks, D.S.O., O.B.E., formerly O.C. the 2nd Regiment, R.C.H.A., was appointed a member of the Directing Staff, at the Canadian Army Staff College, Kingston, last year. Lt.-Col. Brooks received the O.B.E. at a recent investiture held at Government House in Ottawa. He was in command of the R.C.H.A. Sovereign Escort which took part in the Coronation ceremonies last year.

No. 2530, Lt.-Col. W. K. Lye, R.C.E., formerly head of the Works Directorate's Construction Division at N.D.H.Q. was appointed Assistant Director of Works (Engineering) at Ottawa, last July.

No. 2541, Major J. S. Orton, M.C., received the M.B.E. at a recent investiture held at Government House in Ottawa.

No. 2543, Major D. M. C. Saunders, R.C.E., formerly in the Works Directorate at A.H.Q. was appointed head of the Construction Division at Ottawa with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 10th July, 1953.

No. 2577, Major G. E. Henderson, C.D., is Canadian Inter-change Officer, Tactical Wing, School of Infantry, Warminster, England.

No. 2580, H. H. Hyndman, Esq., is now residing in Montreal and employed with Burns Bros. & Denton in the Investment Business.

No. 2600, Major L. E. Schmidlin, M.B.E., M.C., C.D., was awarded the Military Cross during his outstanding service in Korea. The citation follows:

Major Schmidlin proceeded to Korea with 59 Canadian Field Squadron as Commanding Officer. Due to his sound planning and competent direction the Squadron has reached a high state of operational efficiency. In particular this officer's work has been outstanding in the dangerous task of removal, resisting and laying of minefields. Due to the nature of operations minefields have played an important part in the defence of the Brigade and Divisional sectors. Major Schmidlin personally directed many of the required tasks in the minefields under conditions which in addition to the danger always present from exploding mines was made more hazardous by the fact that the areas concerned were constantly being heavily mortared and shelled by the enemy. His gallantry and complete disregard for his personal safety were an example to all members of his Squadron. These qualities together with his sound knowledge of engineer problems, and his high standard of devotion to duty raised the morale of his officers and men to a high peak and the Squadron's achievements are a tribute to his leadership.

No. 2633, A. A. Greenlees, Esq., is a Professional Engineer with Polymer Corporation Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario.

No. 2634, T. C. Greenlees, Esq., is a Civil Engineer with the Public Works of Canada in London, Ontario.

No. 2644, Major J. O. V. F. Menard, R.C.A., is D.A.A.G., Quebec, Command, serving under No. 2074, Maj.-Gen. J. P. E. Bernatchez, C.B.E., D.S.O.

No. 2682, Major R. A. Gartke, R.C.A.C. is now on the staff at R.M.C., holding the appointment of Associate Professor of Military Studies (Army).

No. 2754, Guy Dorval, Esq., was recently appointed Director of Public Relations, Quebec Electrical League.

No. 2796, Major W. H. Pope, R.C.I.C., was awarded the Military Cross for coolness and efficiency under the worst of fire and for developing a fighting spirit of the highest order among his men in Korea. The award was made last May.

No. 2797, Lt. H. F. Pragnell, late R.C.E., and P.P.C.L.I., is a Civil Engineer with the Foundation Co. of Canada at Chalk River, Ontario. His address is 493 Fraser Street, Pembroke, Ont.

No. 2798, E. H. H. Reid, Esq., is a Chartered Accountant with Kogut, Reid & Co., Brantford, Ontario. His address is 40 Admiral Road, Brantford, Ont.

No. 2807, Capt. C. D. Sewell is Plant Manager of Quebec North Shore Paper Compy at Franquelin, P.Q.

No. 2859, J. G. Pike, Esq., was awarded a scholarship by the Athlone Fellowship. He graduated from R.M.C. in 1952, and graduated from Queen's University in 1953, with the bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering. He is at present instructing at R.M.C.



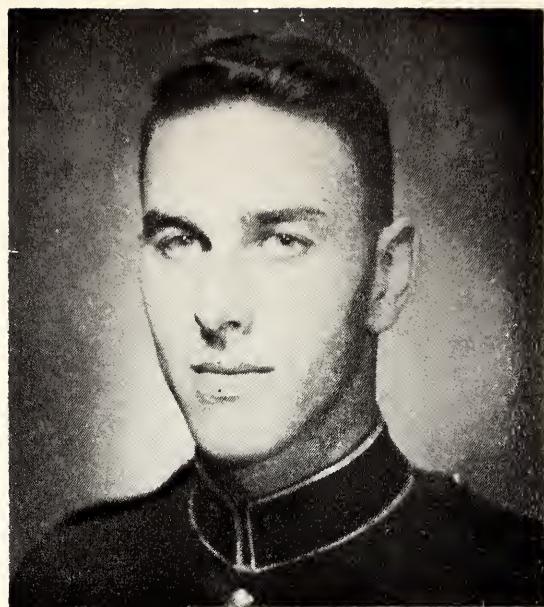
No. 2861, Lt. D. G. Loomis, R.C.R., a recent graduate of the College, was awarded the Military Cross last May. His citation says:

During the period 8 August to 2 November 1952 "C" Company, 1st Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment, occupied the centre forward position on the Kowang San Feature. Lieutenant Loomis was a Platoon Commander in "C" Company and during that period was credited with commanding two reconnaissance patrols and two fighting patrols in a most gallant manner. On the night 26/27 September Lieutenant Loomis, while leading a fighting patrol on hill known as Feature 227, was wounded by fragments of enemy grenades as he assaulted their positions. Despite his wounds, he regrouped his patrol, continued under heavy shell and machine gun fire to assist in the evacuation of three of the patrol corporals who were wounded in the assault, and during the entire encounter with the enemy he succeeded in keeping his Commanding Officer informed of the situation by wireless. On his return from this engagement this officer made certain that all casualties were safely in and all personnel of the patrol accounted for before he allowed himself to be evacuated by stretcher to the Regimental Aid Post, where he gave a clear, concise picture of the patrol action to his Commanding Officer, after which he was evacuated to 37 Canadian Advanced Dressing Station. He and his patrol are credited with destroying an enemy medium machine gun and crew. Lieutenant Loomis returned to the Battalion after a period in hospital and remained in the line with "C" Company from 29 December 1952 to 29 January 1953 when the Company occupied an area known as the "Hook". During this period of contact with the enemy he took out several reconnaissance patrols, at least two ambush patrols, and one fighting patrol. While on these patrols he showed outstanding qualities of leadership and an above average proficiency in his preparations. He conveyed a feeling of confidence to his men by his own fearless actions, during both patrol activities and normal existence in the line. Regardless of the heaviness of enemy shelling and mortaring he went about the task of commanding his platoon in a cheerful and inspiring manner. His utter disregard for his own safety, his untiring efforts and his fine leadership have been an example to all ranks of his Battalion.



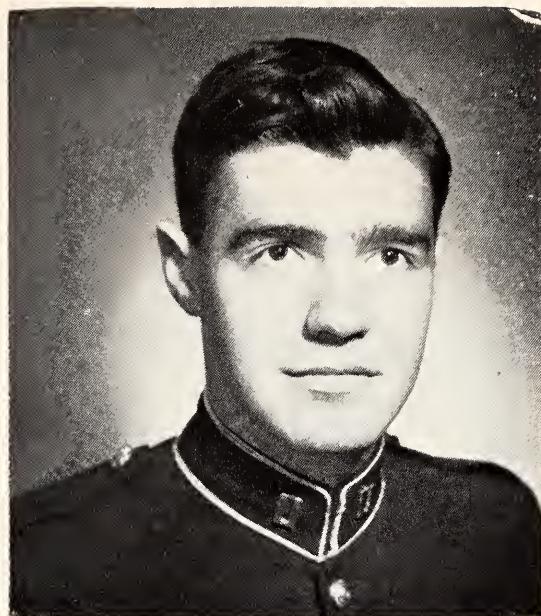
No. 2897, Lieutenant Herbert Chesley Pitts, of the Class of 1952, 3rd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, was awarded the Military Cross last October. His citation read as follows:

Lieutenant Pitts joined 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, in Korea in July 1952, and continued his service with 3rd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, from November 1952. On 27 November 1952 his unit occupied a position known as the "Hook". Previously this officer had been ordered to train a special wiring party which would lay concertina wire quickly and silently on obvious enemy approaches in areas as close as two hundred yards to known enemy positions, where any movement either by day or by night usually brought down enemy small arms and mortar fire. On the nights 30 November and 2 December 1952 Lieutenant Pitts commanded this wiring party of thirty-two all ranks. The area to be wired consisted in part of an old Korean minefield which had been shelled and walked over to the extent that it was considered a reasonable risk to commence wiring over it. During the night 30 November, while the wiring job was being done, two of the party were killed by an enemy mine, and although fully aware of the risks involved, this officer retained complete control over the party and completed the tasks allotted. On the night of 2 December the same party again went into this dangerous area completed their wiring task expeditiously and efficiently. Throughout this whole operation Lieutenant Pitts by his coolness and leadership maintained perfect control and effectively completed this difficult task. When the battalion occupied the "Naechon" area he was base plate officer for Mortar Platoon. During the night 2/3 May 1953 the battalion was attacked and subjected to heavy mortaring and shelling by the enemy. Many shells landed around the mortar base plate position. He showed a high example of leadership by his courage in controlling under enemy fire the Mortar Platoon fire in support of the Royal Canadian Regiment and his own battalion. Throughout his service with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Lieutenant Pitts by his coolness, devotion to duty and leadership of a high order maintained perfect control during many difficult tasks.



No. 2948, Lt. A. M. King, was recently awarded a Military Cross in March, 1953. His citation was as follows:

During the period 5 September to 5 October 1952, "A" Company 1st Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment, occupied a most hazardous position which was subjected to continuous enemy artillery and mortar fire. On 29 September Lieutenant King, in spite of the enemy sniper fire, proceeded to an outpost known as "Vancouver" and personally assisted in evacuating a wounded soldier. At the time no stretcher bearer was available and the prompt and courageous action of this officer contributed to saving the wounded soldier's life. On 1 October "Vancouver" outpost was subjected to a most vicious concentration of enemy artillery fire. A wounded soldier returned to the main company position but due to his condition the Company Commander could not get a coherent report on the situation. Lieutenant King led a relief party through the continuous shelling to the outpost where he assessed the situation and sent a report back. The non-commissioned officer in charge of the outpost and four others had been buried in the command post, two others were killed and the remainder wounded or in a shell shocked condition. He reorganized the post in the remnants of the badly shattered defences, and then proceeded to attempt to uncover those buried in the command post. He worked unceasingly with complete disregard for the enemy artillery and mortar fire. As the position appeared untenable he was ordered to withdraw. However this gallant officer personally requested permission to remain. Permission was granted and this young officer by his determination and courageous attitude instilled confidence in his men. During the recovery of the dead and wounded, work had to be stopped due to an enemy probe which was dispersed with mortar fire, directed by Lieutenant King. Not until the last man had been recovered and a fresh patrol established did this officer return to the main company position. This officer's utter disregard for his personal safety and instant and efficient action made it possible to evacuate the dead and wounded of "Vancouver" outpost and the recovery of all fighting equipment. His sound appreciation of the situation and action prevented the enemy from gaining any knowledge of the damage inflicted on our own troops. Lieutenant King's courage and unselfishness has made a lasting impression on all ranks of his battalion.



No. 2967. Lieutenant Charles David Carter, The Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers, was awarded the Military Cross last October. His citation read as follows:

Lieutenant Carter has served in Korea since October, 1952. He was first employed as Liaison Officer and Assistant Engineer Intelligence Officer with 23 Canadian Field Squadron and since February 1953 as Troop Reconnaissance Officer, continuing in this appointment in 59 Canadian Field Squadron on arrival of that unit in Korea. Throughout his service in this theatre he has shown outstanding qualities of leadership and proficiency and by his own fearless actions when under enemy fire has provided a fine example of courage and devotion to duty. During this period his troop was required to work on twenty-four hour duty and was frequently subject to enemy shelling. Throughout this period he proved an inspiration to his men, remained calm, composed and cheerful at all times, and frequently exposed himself to danger, going without sleep for long periods in giving this task his personal supervision and providing encouragement for his men. On another occasion, during the period 14-25 May 1953 he was placed in charge of a mine lifting operation to clear a minefield in front of a platoon position of "D" Company, 3rd Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment. This operation was most difficult, as it had to be carried out in darkness in the face of the enemy, using an infantry section as a protective screen. Due to the presence of numerous shrapnel fragments in the minefield the use of a mine detector was rendered ineffective and the mines had to be lifted by the slow arduous prodding method. In addition the forward portion of the field containing anti-personnel trip wires was in fairly dense vegetation. Due to careful planning and organization the operation proceeded smoothly from night to night and although the mine lifting party was frequently subjected to enemy mortar and machine gun fire, Lieutenant Carter's steady calm direction and cheerfulness instilled a spirit of confidence in his team. On many nights he remained on the job long after first light to supervise the work, and to ensure that an accurate record of the lifting was maintained and all would be in readiness for work on the following night. The successful completion of this task, under very difficult conditions, was due to this officer's high qualities of tenacity, devotion to duty and leadership. His disregard for his own safety, his untiring efforts and his fine leadership have been an example to his squadron.

No. 3116, Lt. N. E. Cressey, R.C.E., is a student at the University of Saskatchewan.

No. 3118, F/O E. G. Dillistone, R.C.A.F. (R), is a Geophysical Computer with the Western Geophysical Co. in Calgary, Alta.

No. 3329, John W. McCaslin, Esq., is manager of the McCaslin Radio and Television, Moose Jaw, Sask.

No. 3366, Peter D. L. Rochester, Esq., is an engineer's assistant with the Gaspé copper Mines Limited, Gaspé, Quebec.

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Left to right: No. 2541, Maj. J. S. Orton, M.C., received the M.B.E.; No. 2510, Lt.-Col. E.A.C. Amy, D.S.O., M.C., received the O.B.E.; No. 2517, Lt.-Col. E. G. Brooks, D.S.O. C.D., received the O.B.E.



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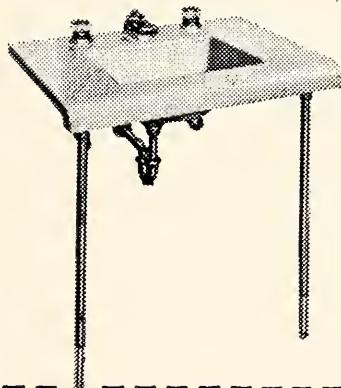
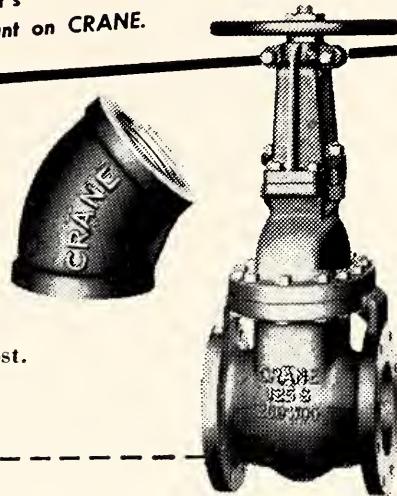
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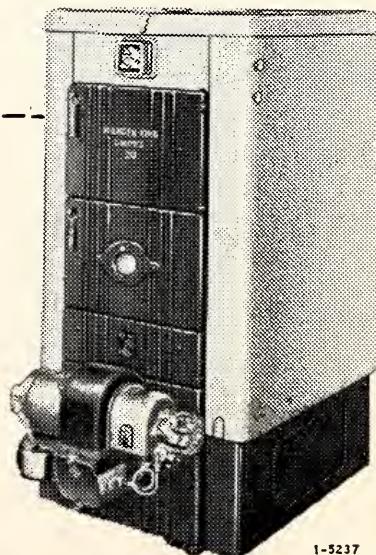
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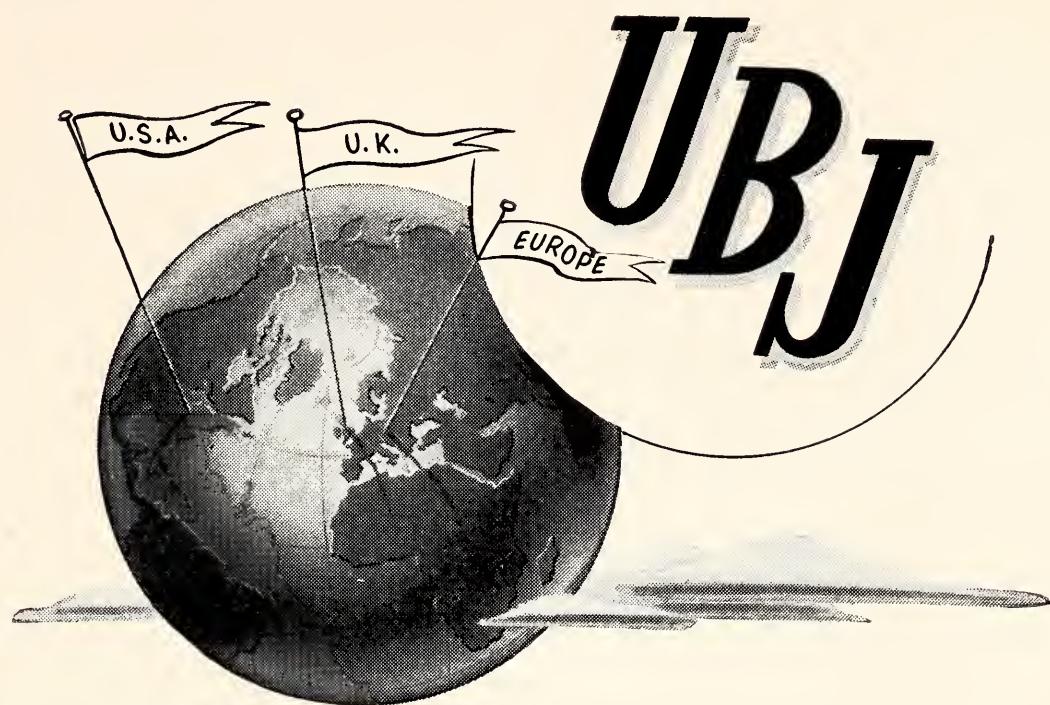
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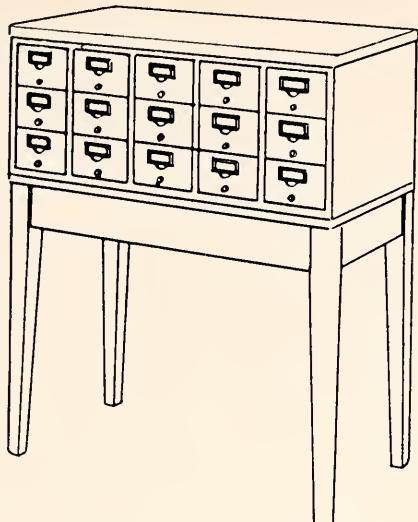
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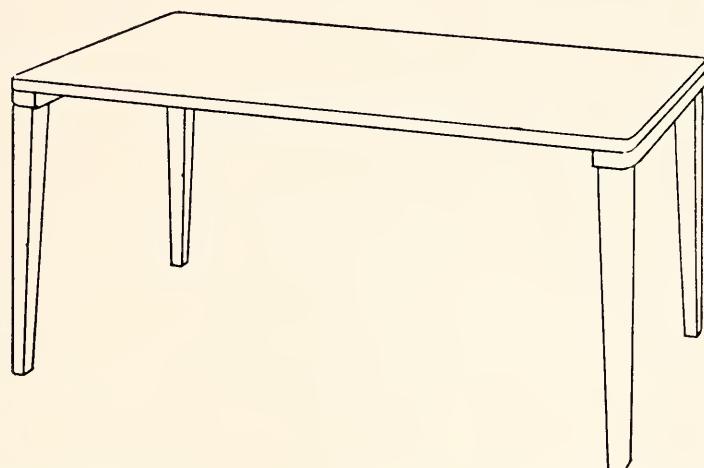
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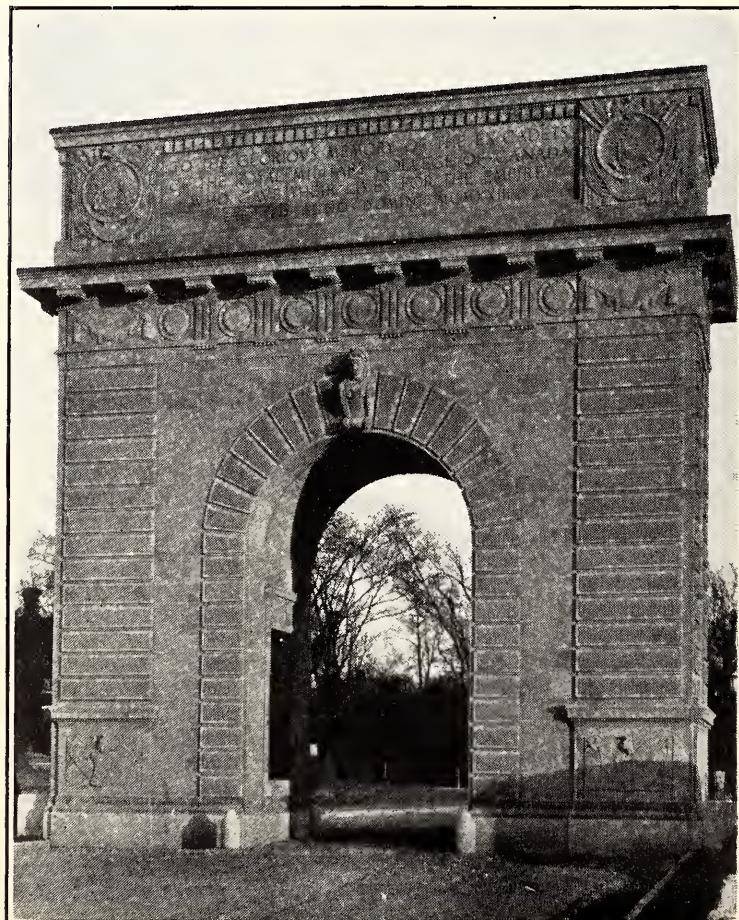
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